A Preeminent Law School
A World-Class University
A Beautiful City

A great place to be. The University of Wisconsin Law School offers you a top-notch legal education with access to the impressive resources of an internationally renowned university.

And then there’s Madison, the capital city and a center for political and judicial activity. Madison is strategically located in the middle of a triangle formed by Chicago, Minneapolis, and Milwaukee and offers the amenities of a big city with the benefits and warmth of a stunningly beautiful college town.

The University of Wisconsin Law School and Madison welcome you.
Welcome to the University of Wisconsin Law School. In these pages, we invite you to learn why Wisconsin is one of the nation’s preeminent law schools. On behalf of our faculty, students and alumni, I encourage you to become acquainted with the intellectually vibrant environment awaiting you here on beautiful Bascom Hill.

Before you begin, let me share with you some of the reasons why the University of Wisconsin Law School is an extraordinary place to study law.

- **We are known for our law-in-action approach to teaching and studying the law.**

The UW Law School’s *law-in-action* approach will make your educational experience meaningful and exciting. We believe that you cannot study law apart from society and other societal forces, as though it exists in a vacuum.
We strive to understand how law both affects and is affected by every other institutional force in society—be it politics, economics, race and gender issues, education, or religion. It is a critical approach that transcends ideology and focuses on how the law actually works in daily life.

- **We have a faculty of internationally renowned lawyers and legal scholars.**

Our faculty members teach, research and practice law while remaining accessible to their students. Their doors are open, and they are committed to excellent teaching and to their students’ success.

- **We maintain a student body that is remarkably diverse.**

Both the teaching and learning here at Wisconsin are strengthened by the diversity within our student body. Our students vary with respect to age, race, gender, life experience, sexual orientation, work experience, skills and talents, and particular interests for the practice of law. This diversity allows us to explore more fully how the law actually works, and to gain a deeper understanding of its impact.

- **We are part of one of the country’s leading public research universities.**

As a student at a world-class university, you will have access to a limitless number of opportunities for expanding your intellectual and personal horizons. There are a host of top national graduate programs, internationally prominent scholars, and stimulating fellow students from whom to learn. Our students enter law school as interesting and well-rounded people, and we encourage them to take advantage of the university’s offerings to keep pursuing their other interests while they are here.

- **We prepare our students well for the legal profession.**

According to an extensive survey of the employers of our recent graduates, University of Wisconsin Law School students are highly regarded, well prepared for practice, and particularly strong in legal analysis and creative thinking. And our recent graduates themselves say that they are as well or better prepared for practice than their counterparts from schools all over the nation.

- **We are located less than one mile from the state capitol building.**

You have unparalleled access to the State Legislature, state and federal regulatory offices, and the state and federal courts. Opportunities abound to clerk in the federal courts, learn administrative and legislative advocacy, or become involved in the political process—all activities most law students across the country have to wait for the summer to pursue.

- **Finally, all these experiences are waiting for you in Madison.**

Madison is a truly beautiful city of lakes and parks, consistently named one of the five top cities in the nation for quality of life.

I hope I have kindled your interest in the University of Wisconsin Law School. I encourage you to read this booklet and visit our Web site at www.law.wisc.edu for more information on the life of the law here at Wisconsin. And do come visit us and see why we believe that our law school offers a truly unique experience that will change you, professionally and personally, for the rest of your life.

Kenneth B. Davis, Jr. Dean
The University of Wisconsin Law School is located on historic Bascom Hill at the heart of the beautiful UW–Madison campus. It boasts a renowned faculty, an extensive curriculum, and a dynamic student body. As part of a world-class university in the state’s capital, the Law School also offers a wealth of experiences beyond its walls.
Madison, Wisconsin

Madison, with a population of over 200,000, is a beautiful and affordable city that regularly makes the national “best of” lists. As the state capital, Madison is home to the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, the Wisconsin State Court of Appeals, the Dane County Courts, the Federal District Court, and various state and federal government agencies. All are within walking distance of the Law School. The Wisconsin Union Theater, the Overture Center for the Arts, the Kohl Center, and other facilities provide endless opportunities for you to enjoy national and local cultural events.

The four lakes in Madison are an ideal backdrop for the city, which is augmented by a 1,200-acre arboretum, a free zoo, more than 200 city parks, 11 beaches, and lots of scenic countryside accessible by car, bicycle, and foot.

The University

By attending the University of Wisconsin Law School, you also have access to the resources of a world-class university. The University of Wisconsin–Madison is a public land-grant institution, founded in 1848. It combines on a single campus nine schools and three colleges, enrolling approximately 40,000 students from more than 115 countries and every state in the U.S.

The University has both national and international reputations for excellence shared by few other universities. In every published survey of faculty and administrators, from the early 1900s to the present, the University of Wisconsin has ranked among the top educational institutions in terms of academic quality. It is a place where scholarship and academic freedom are highly valued.

The Law School

Established in 1868, the University of Wisconsin Law School has a tradition of excellence and a national reputation. For more than a century, Wisconsin has educated outstanding men and women who have become successful and accomplished professionals in both the public and private sectors. The combination of interdisciplinary research, innovative teaching, law-in-action programs, and other attractions makes the University of Wisconsin Law School one of the most intellectually exciting law schools in the country. The University of Wisconsin Law School is an ABA-approved law school and a member of the Association of American Law Schools. This booklet and our Web site, www.law.wisc.edu, provide detailed information about the Law School.

The Community of Students

Because of an admission process that stresses diversity and life-learning achievements as well as outstanding academic success, University of Wisconsin law students are an incredibly diverse and accomplished group. Out of a student body of approximately 800 students, about 40 percent of the students come from outside of Wisconsin. Forty-seven percent of our enrolled students are women; twenty-five percent are students of color. There is a special feeling of community in the school and an informal, supportive atmosphere, reflecting a special commitment by faculty and administrators to student learning, morale, and well-being.
Students at the Law School have many opportunities to experience what is known as the law-in-action idea. An extensive curriculum places emphasis on the dynamics of the law—how the law relates to social change and to society as a whole—while at the same time stressing skill development. In addition to nationally recognized programs in several substantive areas, the Law School also has one of the largest clinical programs in the country.
First-Year Program

The first-year program at Wisconsin is designed to teach the fundamentals of legal analysis and reasoning in a supportive setting. Our small-section program is the cornerstone of the first-year curriculum. In the first semester, two of your classes will be small sections of 15–30 students to give you the opportunity to receive one-to-one feedback on your analysis and your writing. These students from your small sections will also be with you in your other classes, making it easy to form study groups and, perhaps more importantly, to form friendships.

First Semester
- Contracts I 4 cr.
- Introduction to Substantive Criminal Law 4 cr.
- Civil Procedure I 4 cr.
- Torts 4 cr.
- Legal Research and Writing 1 cr.

Second Semester
- Property 5 cr.
- Introduction to Criminal Procedure 3 cr.
- Legal Research and Writing 2 cr.

And, one elective: 3 cr.
- Contracts II
- Civil Procedure II
- Legal Process
- Constitutional Law I
- International Law

Second- and Third-Year Programs

In your second and third years of law school you will have time both to explore the curriculum to determine where your interests lie and to develop the lawyering skills you will need when you graduate. You will be able to choose your courses from an extraordinary breadth and depth of offerings, affording you the opportunity to explore cutting-edge legal issues in the classroom and to apply your knowledge in one of our many clinical programs.

The University of Wisconsin Law School is a national law school that prepares students to practice wherever they choose, and our graduates have an excellent record for passing state bar exams across the country. Moreover, graduates who complete specific course requirements and meet character standards are admitted to practice in Wisconsin without a bar examination, also qualifying to practice before the federal courts.

Part-Time Program

If you are offered admission to the Law School, you may choose to attend on a part-time basis. There is no separate application procedure, but upon acceptance you will be asked to choose full- or part-time enrollment, though you may subsequently change your enrollment status. Part-time students need to complete the first-year curriculum within two years of entering and must complete the course work required for the J.D. degree within six years. First-year courses generally require you to be on campus four times per week and some are offered in the late afternoon and early evening. Part-time students wishing to take courses only in the late afternoon and early evening should note that one-half of the first-year program courses are generally offered in the evenings of alternate years, thus making it possible to complete the first-year program in the evenings within the requisite two years.

Dual and Joint Degree Programs

The University of Wisconsin Law School offers many opportunities for you to combine the study of law with a graduate degree in another subject. If you choose to pursue a dual degree, in most instances, you will save approximately one year of study compared to completing two programs separately. Dual degree programs are established between the Law School and the Business School, the La Follette School of Public Affairs, the Latin American and Iberian Studies Program, the Gaylord Nelson Institute for Environmental Studies, the Department of Philosophy, the Department of Political Science, the Departments of Sociology and Rural Sociology, and the School of Library and Information Studies. In addition, if the existing programs do not meet your academic needs, we will help you create an individual program that combines law and graduate work in your choice of study.
**Clinicals, Internships and Externships**

The University of Wisconsin Law School is committed to practical experience as a part of legal education. Clinicals, internships, and externships provide hands-on lawyering experiences with real people—clients, victims, witnesses, family members, lawyers, and judges—and give you a better understanding of the role and responsibilities of a lawyer. Students, under the direct supervision of clinical professors or supervising attorneys, meet with clients, do factual investigations, research legal issues, prepare client letters, draft legal documents, and write briefs. Clinical placements are not required, but they are available for those wishing to participate.

**The Remington Center**

The Frank J. Remington Center is the Law School’s oldest and largest clinical program and comprises eight projects focusing on different aspects of the justice system. These projects provide clinical opportunities for students. Students have primary control over the management of cases, giving them a chance to develop lawyering skills that are not taught in traditional law school classes. The eight projects are:

- **Legal Assistance to Institutionalized Persons Project (LAIP).**
  LAIP provides assistance to inmates in state and federal prisons throughout Wisconsin. Under the direct supervision of clinical faculty, students visit the prisons, interview clients, and develop a varied caseload. LAIP provides valuable legal skill training such as factual investigation, strategizing about a case, research, writing, and negotiating. LAIP also allows students to develop an understanding of the lawyer’s professional responsibility to the client and to the justice system.

- **Community Supervision Legal Assistance Project (CSLAP).**
  CSLAP provides a wide range of legal assistance to clients who are on community supervision through the Wisconsin Department of Corrections’ Division of Community Corrections. The clinic emphasizes an interdisciplinary approach to legal representation and provides assistance to clients with civil, criminal, and administrative matters.

- **Criminal Appeals Project.**
  Students in the Criminal Appeals Project combine classroom learning with work on actual criminal appeals. The project emphasizes client-centered representation, issue-spotting in a trial record, research, conducting a post-conviction hearing, and persuasive brief writing. The appeals are timed to allow students to participate in the full range of work on an appeal, from initial interview with the client through briefing in the court of appeals.

- **Family Law Project.**
  The Family Law Project allows students the opportunity to represent prison inmates in family law cases involving divorce, paternity, custody, visitation, and child support issues. In addition to their clinical work, students in the Family Law Project enroll in a family law seminar, which covers substantive legal issues as well as such lawyering skills as interviewing, counseling, and negotiation.

- **Wisconsin Innocence Project.**
  Students investigate and litigate “claims of innocence” cases involving inmates in state and federal prisons. The project focuses on the discovery and analysis of new evidence, particularly DNA evidence, that can prove a defendant’s innocence. In addition to their clinical work, the students enroll in an advanced criminal justice administration class, focusing on substantive legal issues and scientific evidence.

- **Restorative Justice Project.**
  The Restorative Justice Project attempts to involve crime victims more fully in the criminal justice system by providing mediation between the victims of the crime and the criminal offenders. Students are afforded the opportunity to practice mediation skills and assess the effectiveness of an alternative dispute resolution process in the criminal justice field.

- **Economic Justice Institute.**
  The Economic Justice Institute offers opportunities for students to work on various aspects of civil law addressing economic inequality and poverty, including housing, employment and consumer law. EJI students have extensive client contact and gain experience in interviewing, negotiation, counseling, factual investigation, legal research and writing, and litigation. EJI students also work on community impact projects such as legislation, community legal education, or other work with local anti-poverty groups. The three major projects within the EJI are the Neighborhood Law Project, which provides general counseling and representation in Madison low-income neighborhoods; the Consumer Law Litigation Clinic, which litigates on behalf of lower income consumers statewide on issues such as fraud, credit and debt, health insurance denials and violations of the Wisconsin Consumer Act; and...
the Family Court Assistance Project, in which students assist self-represented litigants by providing information, forms and education in a variety of family law issues at two locations: the Dane County Courthouse and a community office located in an economically challenged area of Madison.

**Prosecution Project and Public Defender Project.** The core of these projects is an internship in a public defender’s office or district attorney’s office in Wisconsin during the summer after the student’s second year of law school. Students typically acquire experience in appearing at arraignments, bail hearings, preliminary hearings, and trials; researching and preparing trial briefs; and negotiating plea agreements. Two classes supplement the hands-on work of these clinicals.

**Center for Patient Partnerships**
The Center for Patient Partnerships is a national resource for strengthening the consumer perspective in health care and building more effective partnerships among patients, providers, and other stakeholders. The Center teaches future doctors, lawyers, nurses, social workers and pharmacists to work together to become better advocates for their patients. Students are placed in multidisciplinary teams to work with individual patients recently diagnosed with cancer or other serious illnesses. The Center focuses on the principles and practices of patient-centered care and patient advocacy, and emphasizes caring for the whole patient, including issues related to insurance law, HMO coverage policies, and medical ethics.

**Externships and Internships**
In addition to clinical opportunities, you may also choose a hands-on learning environment in one of our placement programs.

**The Judicial Intern Program.** This program is offered during each semester and during the summer, placing second and third year law students in federal and state courts in Wisconsin. Placements generally involve significant research and writing obligations and, in trial court placements, the opportunity to observe court proceedings. The program provides students with a unique opportunity to view trial and appellate advocacy from the judge’s point of view.

**Other placements include:**
- Labor Law Externship
- Civil Rights Internships
- Thurgood Marshall Externship
- Health Law Externship
- Wisconsin Department of Justice
- Wisconsin Coalition Against Domestic Violence
- Unemployment Appeals Clinic
- Wisconsin Coalition for Advocacy
- Land Law and Tenure Security Externship

**Going Global: International Law and Study Abroad**
We live in a global society in which new economic, political, and legal issues transcend traditional boundaries and challenge people to solve problems in new ways. The Law School is no stranger to the challenges of globalization. Several professors devote their scholarship and teaching primarily to international or comparative law, and several other faculty members integrate analysis of foreign legal developments into their domestic law courses.

The Law School hosts international students and professors, bringing diverse international perspectives to the classroom, and the University has one of the largest groups of international students in the country. You also can study with one of the many foreign law schools with which the Law School has exchange agreements, create your own foreign study program, or participate in the foreign study programs of other U.S. law schools.

For more information about our international and comparative law program, including a list of our study abroad programs, visit our Web site at www.law.wisc.edu/international/index.asp

**East Asian Legal Studies Center**
Additional international opportunities are available through the Law School’s East Asian Legal Studies Center. In keeping with the Law School’s long history of involvement in international and comparative law, the Center was established in 1990 to formalize and increase the Law School’s interactions with universities, government ministries, and the private sector in East and Southeast Asia. The Center is actively involved in graduate legal education, student exchanges and internships, scholarly exchanges, professional programs, and outreach.

**Global Legal Studies Center**
Under the aegis of the Institute for Legal Studies, Global Legal Studies Center (GLSC) is a joint project of the University of Wisconsin Law School and the Division of International Studies. Through this initiative, the Law School and International Studies work together to promote the understanding of international, transnational, and comparative legal systems, processes and regimes and disseminate this knowledge to students and constituencies on and off campus.

The Center’s goal is to support research in international legal studies, organize workshops and conferences, expand connections with scholars and institutions in the U.S. and overseas, deepen links with the International Institute and other international programs on campus, and share expertise.
The University of Wisconsin faculty is recognized nationally and represents diverse interests and expertise. Our faculty members are leading scholars and also are actively involved in the law. They represent clients on death row, advise the White House on biotech issues, draft legislation, provide legal advice to poor farmers in the South, and work with the European Union on monetary policy and with former Soviet Bloc countries on social reforms. They are interesting people doing interesting things. First and foremost, they are excellent teachers.
LISA ALEXANDER. Assistant Professor of Law; J.D., Columbia University. Business Organizations, Contracts, Community Development Law

ANN ALTHOUSE. Robert W. and Irma M. Arthur-Bascom Professor of Law; J.D., New York University. Civil Procedure, Evidence, Federal Jurisdiction, Constitutional Law

STEVEN M. BARKAN. Director of Law Library; Professor of Law; J.D., Cleveland State University; A.M.L.S. University of Michigan. Torts, Professional Responsibilities

TONYA L. BRITO. Professor of Law; J.D., Harvard University. Family Law, Civil Procedure, Children, Law and Society

PETER C. CARSTENSEN. George H. Young-Bascom Professor of Law; M.A., Yale University; LL.B., Yale University. Antitrust and Economics, Antitrust, Business Torts, Energy Law, Regulated Industries, Torts

R. ALTA CHARO. Warren P. Knowles Professor of Law and Bioethics; J.D., Columbia University. Bioethics and Law, Biotechnology Law, Legislative Drafting, Topics in Biopolitics, Torts

W. LAWRENCE CHURCH. Sherwood R. Volkman-Bascom Distinguished Teaching Professor of Law; LL.B., University of Wisconsin. Constitutional Law, Introduction to American Law, Law and Population, Personal Property, Real Property, Supreme Court Seminar

CARIN A. CLAUS. Nathan P. Feinsinger Professor of Labor Law; LL.B., Columbia University. Administrative Law, Civil Procedure, Equal Employment Law, Moot Courts

ALLISON CHRISTIANS. Assistant Professor of Law; J.D., Columbia University; LL.M New York University. Federal and State Taxation, International Tax Policy

ANDREW B. COAN. Assistant Professor of Law; J.D., Stanford Law School. Federal Courts, Constitutional Law

KENNETH B. DAVIS, JR. Dean and Fred W. & Vi Miller Deanship; J.D., Case Western Reserve University; Agency and Partnership, Corporate Finance, Corporations, Securities Regulation

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WALTER J. DICKEY. Associate Dean of Academic Affairs and George H. Young Chair and Faculty Director, Frank J. Remington Center; J.D., University of Wisconsin. Criminal Law, Criminal Procedure, Legal Clinics, Legal Profession

HOWARD S. ERLANGER. William Voss-Bascom Professor of Law and Sociology and Director, Institute for Legal Studies; Ph.D., University of California-Berkeley; J.D., University of Wisconsin. Community Property, Estate Planning, Estates, Law and Social Science, Trusts

SHUBHA GHOSH. Associate Professor of Law; J.D., Stanford Law School; Ph.D., University of Michigan. Intellectual Property, Patent Law

LINDA S. GREENE. Evjue-Bascom Professor of Law; J.D., University of California-Berkeley. Civil Procedure, Constitutional Law, Employment Discrimination, Legislation, Race-Conscious Remedies

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ALEXANDRA HUNEUS. Assistant Professor of Law and Political Science; J.D. and Ph.D., University of California-Berkeley. Sociology of Law, International Law, Latin American Legal Institutions

DARIAN M. IBRAHIM. Assistant Professor of Law; J.D., Cornell Law School. Business Organizations, Securities Regulation, Law and Entrepreneurship

CHARLES R. IRISH. Sherwood R. Volkman-Bascom Distinguished Teaching Professor of Law, and Director, East Asian Legal Studies Center; J.D., Vanderbilt University. Corporate Taxation, Income Taxation, International Taxation, International Trade, Tax Policy in Developing Countries, Law and Development in the Third World

LEONARD V. KAPLAN. Mortimer M. Jackson Professor of Law; Ph.D., University of Chicago; J.D., Temple University; LL.M., Yale University. Criminal Law, Criminal Procedure, Jurisprudence, Law and Literature, Law and Psychiatry, Legal Process

HEINZ J. KLUG. Evjue-Bascom Professor of Law; J.D., University of California-Hastings; S.J.D., University of Wisconsin. Constitutional Law, Property, International Law

NEIL K. KOMESAR. Fred and Vi Miller Chair of Law; Ph.D., J.D., University of Chicago. Constitutional Law, Law and Economics, Real Property, Torts

JANE E. LARSON. William Voss-Bascom Professor of Law; J.D., University of Minnesota. Property, Conflict of Laws, Women’s Legal History, Law and Feminist Legal Theory

STEWART MACAULAY. Malcolm Pitman Sharp Professor and Theodore W. Brazeau Professor of Law; LL.B., Stanford University. Contracts, Dispute Resolution, Sociology of Law

ARTHUR F. MCEVOY, III. J. Willard Hurst Professor of Law and History; Ph.D., University of California-San Diego; J.D., Stanford University. History of American Law, Environmental Law, Torts

ELIZABETH MERTZ. John and Rylla Bosshard Professor of Law; Ph.D., Duke University; J.D., Northwestern University. Family Law, Law and Anthropology, Law and Language, Legal Process

THOMAS W. MITCHELL. Associate Professor of Law; J.D., Howard University; LL.M., University of Wisconsin. Real Estate Transactions, Rural Land Tenure and the Law, Remedies
RICHARD A. MONETTE. Associate Professor of Law; M.A., University of North Dakota; J.D., University of Oregon. Indian Law, Property, Torts

VICTORIA F. NOURSE. Burrus-Bascom Professor of Law; J.D., University of California-Berkeley. Criminal Law, Legislation

JOHN K.M. OHNESORGE. Associate Professor of Law; J.D., University of Minnesota; S.J.D., Harvard University. Business Organizations, Administrative Law, Comparative Law, Law and Development

PILAR N. OSSORIO. Associate Professor of Law and Medical Ethics; Ph.D., Stanford University; J.D., University of California-Berkeley. Biotechnology Law, Patent Law

THOMAS M. PALAY. Foley & Lardner-Bascom Professor of Law; J.D., Ph.D., University of Pennsylvania. Agency and Partnership, Corporations, Law and Economics, Torts

ASIFA QURAISHI. Assistant Professor of Law; J.D., University of California-Davis; LL.M., Columbia University; S.J.D., Harvard University. Islamic Law, Constitutional Law, Comparative Western and Islamic Jurisprudence

JOEL E. ROGERS. Professor of Law, Political Science and Sociology; Ph.D., Princeton University; J.D., Yale University. Administrative Law, Constitutional Law, Jurisprudence, Legislation

DAVID E. SCHULTZ. Professor of Law and Associate Dean for Continuing Education and Outreach; J.D., University of Wisconsin. Criminal Law, Criminal Procedure

DAVID S. SCHWARTZ. Associate Professor of Law; M.A., J.D., Yale University. Equal Employment Law, Evidence, Constitutional Law

MITRA SHARAFI. Assistant Professor of Law and History; BCL, Magdalen College, Oxford University; Ph.D., Princeton University. Contracts, Legal History, Legal Profession

MICHAEL E. SMITH. Haight-Bascom Professor of Law; J.D., Harvard University. Criminal Law, Criminal Procedure, Problems in Administration of Justice, Sentencing and Corrections

BRAD SNYDER. Assistant Professor of Law; J.D., Yale Law School. Civil Procedure, Constitutional Law

STEPHANIE TAI. Assistant Professor of Law; J.D., Georgetown University; Ph.D. Tufts University. Administrative Law, Environmental Law, Law and Science

CLIFF F. THOMPSON. Dean Emeritus and Professor of Law; M.A., Oxford University; J.D., Harvard University. Comparative Law, Contracts, Jurisprudence, Negotiable Instruments, Real Property

ALAN J. WEISBARD. Associate Professor of Law, Medical Ethics and Jewish Studies; J.D., Yale University. Bioethics and the Law; Health Law, Law & Science, Torts

CHERYL ROSEN WESTON. Adjunct Professor; J.D., University of Wisconsin. Civil Procedure, Constitutional Law, Election Law, Torts

JASON W. YACKEE. Assistant Professor of Law and Political Science; J.D., Duke University; Ph.D. University of North Carolina. Contracts, International Commercial Arbitration, International Trade Law

Emeritus Professors

Many of our emeritus faculty continue to play an active role in the life of the Law School as scholars, mentors and active teachers.

RICHARD B. BILDER. Foley & Lardner-Bascom Emeritus Professor of Law; LL.B., Harvard University. Admiralty, International Law, International Organizations

GEORGE BUNN. Emeritus Professor of Law. LL.B., Columbia University

ARLEN C. CHRISTENSEN. Emeritus Professor of Law; LL.B., University of Wisconsin

WILLIAM H. CLUNE III. William Voss-Bascom Emeritus Professor of Law; J.D., Northwestern University. Constitutional Law, Education Law, Insurance Law, Sociology of Law

TED FINMAN. Emeritus Professor of Law; LL.B., Stanford University.

MARC S. GALANTER. John and Rylla Bosshard Emeritus Professor of Law; M.A., J.D., University of Chicago.
HERMAN GOLDSTEIN. Emeritus Professor of Law; M.G.A., University of Pennsylvania. Criminal Law

JOEL B. GROSSMAN. Emeritus Professor of Law and Political Science; Ph.D., University of Iowa.

ORRIN L. HELSTAD. Dean Emeritus and Emeritus Professor of Law; LL.B., University of Wisconsin.

STEPHEN J. HERZBERG. Emeritus Professor of Law; J.D., University of Wisconsin. Emeritus Professor of Law; LL.B., University of Wisconsin.

JAMES E. JONES, JR. Emeritus Professor of Law and Professor of Industrial Relations Emeritus; M.A., University of Illinois; J.D., University of Wisconsin.

JOHN KIDWELL. Kathleen M. and George I. Haight Emeritus Professor of Law; J.D., Harvard University. Contracts, Intellectual Property, Remedies

HERBERT M. KRITZER. Emeritus Professor of Law and Political Science; Ph.D., University of North Carolina.

STANLEY KUTLER. Emeritus Professor of Law and E. Gordon Fox Professor of American Institutions. Ph.D., Ohio State University.

JACK LADINSKY. Emeritus Professor of Sociology and Law; M.A., University of Missouri–Columbia; Ph.D., University of Michigan.

MARYGOLD SHIRE MELLI. Emerita Professor of Law; LL.B., University of Wisconsin.

GARY L. MILHOLLIN. Emeritus Professor of Law; J.D., Georgetown University.

WALTER B. RAUSHENBUSCH. Emeritus Professor of Law; J.D., University of Wisconsin.

GERALD J. THAIN. Consumer Law Professor; J.D., University of Iowa. Administrative Law, Commercial Paper, Secured Transactions, Unfair Trade Practices

JOSEPH R. THOME. Emeritus Professor of Law; LL.B., Harvard University.

DAVID M. TRUBEK. Voss-Bascom Emeritus Professor of Law and Dean Emeritus of International Studies; LL.B., Yale University. Legal Development

FRANK M. TUERKHEIMER. Robert L. Habush-Bascom Emeritus Professor of Law; LL.B., New York University. Criminal Law, Evidence, Trial and Appellate Advocacy

JUNE M. WEISBERGER. Emerita Professor of Law; M.A., Johns Hopkins University; J.D., University of Chicago.

WILLIAM C. WHITFORD. Emeritus Professor of Law; LL.B., Yale University. Commercial Law, Consumer Protection, Contracts, Corporate Finance, Creditors and Debtors Rights, Taxation

Clinical Faculty

RALPH CABLE. M.A., Rutgers University; J.D., University of Wisconsin. Clinical Professor. Director, Lawyering Skills Program.

NINA CAMIC. M.A., University of Chicago; J.D., University of Wisconsin. Clinical Associate Professor.

JAMES D. COOLEY. J.D., University of Wisconsin. Clinical Associate Professor, Frank J. Remington Center.

PETER DEWIND. J.D., University of Wisconsin. Clinical Associate Professor, Frank J. Remington Center.

KATHERINE M. FINDLEY. J.D., University of Miami. Clinical Assistant Professor. Frank J. Remington Center.

KEITH FINDLEY. J.D., Yale University. Clinical Professor, Frank J. Remington Center.

MARTHA E. (MEG) GAINES. J.D., LL.M., University of Wisconsin. Clinical Professor. Director, Center for Patient Partnerships.

KATHERINE HOLTZ. J.D., University of Wisconsin. Clinical Instruction, Frank J. Remington Center.

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SARAH ORR. J.D., University of Wisconsin. Clinical Instructor, Economic Justice Institute.

MARY ANN POLEWSKI. J.D., University of Wisconsin. Clinical Assistant Professor.

JOHN A. PRAY. M.S.W., University of Georgia; J.D., University of Wisconsin. Clinical Professor, Frank J. Remington Center.

MARY M. PROSSER. J.D., University of Wisconsin. Clinical Assistant Professor, Frank J. Remington Center.

MEREDITH J. ROSS. M.A., Ph.D., J.D., University of Wisconsin. Clinical Professor. Director, Frank J. Remington Center.

MICHAEL SCOTT. J.D., Harvard University. Clinical Associate Professor.

LESLIE SHEAR. J.D., University of Miami. Clinical Assistant Professor, Frank J. Remington Center.

KENNETH STREIT. J.D., Northwestern University. Clinical Associate Professor, Frank J. Remington Center.

GRETCHEN VINEY. J.D., University of Wisconsin. Clinical Associate Professor, General Practice Skills Program.
The University of Wisconsin Law School is located at the center of the University in a recently renovated, up-to-date facility with spacious classrooms, a high-tech computer lab, and a beautiful new library. The central atrium is a place for students and faculty to gather informally in study groups, meet for extracurricular activities, or simply relax between classes.

An important indication of the breadth of interest within the student body is the range of extracurricular activities and organizations in which students participate. University of Wisconsin Law School students have a wide range of choices and are active participants in many organizations ranging from professional groups to intramural sports.
The Law Library

The Law School’s expanded and renovated library is one of the major resource libraries on the UW–Madison campus. Its collections, hours and services are geared to the special needs of the Law School community. With a collection of over 500,000 volume equivalents, it ranks among the top academic law libraries nationally. The library provides easy access in both print and electronic formats to a full range of state and federal law, international law, and the law of certain foreign jurisdictions. The Law Library also has significant holdings of Canadian and British legal materials and large collections of U.S. Government and United Nations documents.

The library has a permanent staff of 12 professional librarians and 11 support staff and is open over 100 hours each week. A wireless network is available throughout the library. The online catalog, MadCat, includes the resources of all of the UW–Madison campus libraries, consisting of over six million volumes.

Publications

There are three student journals that give students an opportunity to assist with and contribute to the Law School’s scholarly publications. These publications provide invaluable training in legal research and writing.

The Wisconsin Law Review is a student-run journal of legal analysis and commentary used by professors, judges, and practitioners for research and discussion of current legal issues. Today, the Law Review is one of the most respected legal journals in the country. Distributed six times each year, the Law Review publishes professional and student articles, with content spanning local, state, national, and international topics. Students earn membership on the Law Review through a writing competition at the end of their first year.

The Wisconsin International Law Journal, established in 1982, is a student-run publication that publishes articles on international and comparative legal topics. The Journal publishes four times a year; each issue includes student scholarship as well as articles written by professionals. The Journal also hosts an annual Symposium on a recent topic of interest in international law, resulting in a special issue. Students are selected for participation through a write-on process in the spring.

The Wisconsin Journal of Law, Gender & Society, open to all students, is a student-edited journal, national in scope, which publishes contributions from students, teachers, and practitioners. The Journal, established in 1985, combines the University of Wisconsin’s “law-in-action” tradition with
the interdisciplinary nature of gender studies. Articles on all legal topics are considered, including corporate, environmental, and criminal law issues.

**Moot Court**

Competitions at the University of Wisconsin Law School provide an outstanding opportunity for students to gain experience with brief writing and oral advocacy. Students learn practical skills and work as a team to present their case. The University of Wisconsin Moot Court Board organizes, promotes, and supports intramural and intercollegiate moot court competition, and annually sends dozens of UW law students to competitions at law schools across the country. Each spring, the Law School also hosts the Evans A. Evans Competition, a moot court event in which students from around the country argue a constitutional law case.

**Mock Trial**

Mock Trial is a student run organization that teaches members how to litigate. Members learn to give opening and closing statements, and to direct and cross-examine witnesses under the instruction of Madison area trial lawyers. Members refine these skills by competing in a number of regional and national competitions each year. For students interested in litigation, Mock Trial represents an invaluable opportunity to learn trial advocacy skills that are not part of the 1L curriculum. Tryouts are held each fall for interested students.

**Organizations**

Student organizations are an important part of student life at the Law School and offer many choices. But if no organization exists to suit your particular needs and interests, we encourage you to start one.

**The Student Bar Association** is a self-governing organization with a council composed of seven representatives from each of the three classes plus a president, three vice-presidents, a treasurer, and a secretary elected by the student body at large. The association acts generally for the student body in Law School matters. The officers and council of the association appoint the student members of various Law School committees. These committees play an important role in the governance of the Law School, and the student committee
members work to ensure representation of student views in this process.

The Legal Information Center (LIC) offers free legal information and referrals to University students, faculty, alumni, and the Madison community. Staffed primarily by law school student volunteers, the LIC provides services in several areas: landlord-tenant, small claims, employment, consumer, family, traffic, and criminal law. Students interested in volunteering can attend a training session in the beginning of the fall or spring semester.

The Unemployment Compensation Appeals Clinic is staffed by volunteer student advocates who assist clients in obtaining unemployment compensation benefits. Student advocates work closely with supervising attorneys and gain litigation and case management experience while helping those in need of benefits who cannot afford representation.

A wealth of specialized student interest organizations provides outstanding opportunities to explore your interests with your fellow students, including:

- Student Division of the American Bar Association
- Student Chapter of the ACLU
- Asian Pacific American/South Asian Law Students Association
- Black Law Students Association
- Business and Tax Law Association
- Children’s Justice Project
- Christian Legal Society
- Delta Theta Pi
- Democratic Law Student Association
- Environmental Law Society
- Federalist Society
- Health Law Students Association
- Indigenous Law Students Association
- Intellectual Property Student Organization
- Labor and Employment Law Society
- Latino Law Students Association
- Law School Family Association
- Legal Information Center
- Middle Eastern Law Students Association
- National Lawyer’s Guild
- Order of the Coif
- Phi Alpha Delta
- PTLaw (Part-time Law Students)
- Public Interest Law Foundation
- QLaw (Gay, Lesbian and Bisexual Law Students)
- Stuart’s Law Revue
- Student Animal Legal Defense Fund
- Wisconsin International Law Society
- Wisconsin Public Interest Law Foundation
- Women Law Students Association

**Graduate Studies Programs**

The Law School offers two masters’ and one doctoral program in its post-J.D. Graduate Studies Program. The Master in Legal Institutions (M.L.I.), a degree granted by the UW–Madison Graduate School, is a course-based 24-credit interdisciplinary program designed specifically for individuals who have received their legal education (LL.B.) from universities outside the United States. The Master of Laws (LL.M.) and the Doctor of Juridical Science (S.J.D.) are research thesis/dissertation programs open both to individuals who have their basic law degree from a non-U.S. law school and J.D. holders. Direct entry into the Law School’s S.J.D. program is generally not available, but must be preceded by the earning of the Law School’s LL.M. More information about these three degree programs can be found on the Law School’s Web site at www.law.wisc.edu/grad, or by contacting the Graduate Programs Office at (608) 262-9120 or gradprog@law.wisc.edu.
A major determinant of the strength and quality of any law school is the makeup of its student body. The admissions policies of the University of Wisconsin Law School are designed to enhance the diversity, vigor, social concern, and academic ability of the student community. We are looking for students who have the intellectual ability to meet the challenges of law school and who bring something special to our Law School community.
Preparation for Law Study

There is no course of study that is prerequisite for admission to law school. Present-day law students have undergraduate degrees in engineering, business, science, history, linguistics, English, and a host of other disciplines. The main guide to undergraduate study should be your interests and talent; however, because law is a “profession of words,” you should include communication skills, both oral and written, as part of your undergraduate education. In addition, courses that develop analytical reasoning are helpful.

Application Procedures For First-Year Students

First-year students are admitted for enrollment in the fall semester. Applications must be postmarked by March 1 preceding the fall semester in which applicants wish to enroll, but applicants are strongly encouraged to file by the preceding November or December. Graduation from an approved college is a prerequisite to admission in the Fall but not to application.

Application Form and Fee. Applications for admission are available online at www.law.wisc.edu. We strongly encourage you to apply using our electronic application if possible. The application fee is $56.

Law School Admission Test. All applicants are required to submit scores on a recently taken Law School Admission Test (LSAT) and must subscribe to the Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS), sponsored by the Law School Admissions Council (LSAC). Applicants must take the LSAT no later than the February prior to the fall in which they seek to begin law school. Applicants should have an official report of their score sent to the Law School directly by LSAC, as a part of the LSDAS report. Contact LSAC directly at (215) 968–1001 or go to www.lsac.org to register online for the LSAT and subscribe to the LSDAS.

The Applicant File. In deciding to accept an applicant for admission to law school, the Admissions Committee works with written materials in the applicant’s file. Interviews are not a part of the admissions process, although we are happy to answer your questions, and we invite you to visit the Law School.

Your file will contain, at a minimum, your application form, the registrar’s record of residence form, copies of your college transcripts (as reproduced by LSDAS), the LSDAS summary of college grades, the report of LSAT scores, and your résumé. Letters of recommendation (2) also are required. They should speak to your ability, intelligence, diligence, imagination, and similar qualities. The Admissions Committee carefully considers whatever information we receive in your personal statement, application form, and letters of recommendation. If there is something that we have not asked you, or something you want to elaborate on, feel free to include a short separate addendum to the application.

Admissions Criteria

The University of Wisconsin Law School is committed to an admissions program that provides an academically qualified student body that is as diverse as possible. Having students with different interests, goals, life experiences, backgrounds and attitudes is critical in order to ensure the robust exchange of ideas that is called for in training lawyers and potential political leaders. And, just as a diverse student body enriches the educational process, so a diverse group of law graduates strengthens the legal profession and better enables it to represent all segments of our society. No factor, however, will outweigh a judgment that a particular applicant’s credentials, taken as a whole, represent unacceptably high academic risk. We accept only those we judge to be fully qualified academically and will not accept any applicant with a predicted first-year score of less than the equivalent to our Law School grade of “C” (2.0).

Admission to the University of Wisconsin Law School is very competitive, and we understand that you, as a prospective applicant, are interested in knowing how best to present your application, and whether you have a reasonable possibility of acceptance. The following information is designed to help you answer those questions.
**First-Year Students**

When we receive your application, we begin our review with four main priorities in mind, seeking applicants that: (1) have strong academic credentials (including cumulative and undergraduate grade point and LSAT score); (2) have a broad range of experiences and backgrounds; (3) are members of groups historically underrepresented in the legal profession, including racial and ethnic minorities; (4) are Wisconsin residents. We also consider the following factors, most of which are specific examples of the four priorities referred to above (for example, strong academic credentials, broad experiences and backgrounds):

**Trend of college grades.** An applicant who started very poorly in college but performed strongly in later college years may be judged more favorably than another with the same GPA but a level or declining record.

**Letters of recommendation.** A careful, thoughtful letter from a teacher or employer may tell us enough about the intellect, imagination, or diligence of an applicant so that we may judge the applicant’s prospects for academic success better than mere numerical factors might suggest.

**Graduate study.** Although the mere experience of graduate study does not, in our judgment, significantly increase the quality of law school performance, strong recent graduate work plus a strong LSAT may overcome weaker college grades. Also, an interesting background of graduate study may be a favorable factor in itself.

**Time interval between college graduation and application to law school.** We have some evidence that applicants at least a year out of college, especially those with strong recent LSAT scores, will have a better academic record in law school than their numerical credentials suggest. The post-college experience, whether in work or volunteer activity, may be a favorable factor as well.

**Quality of applicant’s undergraduate institution.** Though difficult to measure, the quality of the institution where the applicant earned an undergraduate degree is a relevant factor. We consider any convincing evidence, such as numerical indices supplied by LSDAS, or information supplied by the applicant.

**College grading and course selection patterns.** We examine transcripts individually. If an applicant has clearly followed an unusually easy or difficult pattern of courses, we try to take it into account. If an otherwise top record combines with poor grades in an exceptionally difficult subject area, we also take that into account. An occasional college pass-fail grade does not affect our evaluation of the GPA; however, a heavy load of ungraded, pass-fail work undermines whatever GPA remains and creates a need for careful and candid letters of evaluation from college teachers of the applicant.

**Outside work while in college.** A full-time or extra-heavy part-time work load (or, rarely, an extraordinarily heavy load of extracurricular activity) may suggest that the applicant would have had a better GPA with a lesser load. We consider this factor in close cases.

**Writing sample.** The LSAT includes a short spontaneous essay that is sent to law schools. Writing is so important to law study that we may give weight to this sample if it shows exceptional writing skill or weakness.

**Unusual cultural background.** Our quest for diversity gives some advantage to fully qualified applicants from unusual or disadvantaged backgrounds.
**Geographical diversity.** Other factors being equal, a fully qualified applicant from an area of the country, or an area of Wisconsin, relatively unrepresented in our student body will receive slight preference in selection.

**Acceptance in a prior year.** Acceptance at the UW Law School is valid only for the year for which accepted even if the circumstances preventing attendance were beyond the applicant’s control. However, if circumstances beyond the applicant’s control prevented enrollment, this fact will be one factor in the applicant’s favor on a subsequent application.

**Diversity of experience or background.** A background of work experience, life experience, college activity, political activity, etc., that adds an additional or unusual perspective to the law school student body may work in the applicant’s favor.

**Diversity of stated professional goals.** Our application form gives applicants an opportunity to express their reasons for studying law. We prefer an entering class made up of individuals with many different reasons for being here. For example, if most of our applicants say they want to use their legal training to be social reformers, a plus may go to the applicant who wants to be a small-town practitioner.

**Transfer Students**

Students may apply to transfer to Wisconsin after their first year of law school. To apply as a transfer student, you must have attended an ABA-approved school and must be academically eligible to continue as a regular full-time student in the school you last attended. At least 50 of the 90 credits required for the J.D. degree must be earned at the University of Wisconsin Law School.

Transfer applicants are generally accepted only when they rank within the top 5–15% of their classes, depending on the quality of the law school from which they applied. The competitiveness in any given year depends on the overall quality of the applicant pool, as well as the relative size of the class they will be joining. Preference is given to Wisconsin residents who apply for transfer on the basis of a strong academic showing at another law school. Enrollment pressures force a limit on the number of transfer applicants who can be accepted. That number has recently ranged from five to seven annually.

The deadline for transfer applications is July 1. Transfers are admitted in the fall term only; there is no mid-year admission.

**Visiting Students**

If you are in your final year or final semester of law study, you may apply to attend the UW Law School as a visiting student. To apply as a visiting student, you must be enrolled in an ABA-accredited law school, be in good standing, and be eligible to continue at that law school. Visiting students are accepted in the fall term only and as space permits. The deadline for visiting student applications is July 1.

**Part-Time Students**

There is no separate application procedure for part-time students. Students who are accepted to the UW Law School may choose full- or part-time enrollment prior to matriculating. Part-time students follow a required sequence of first-year courses, taking a minimum of two or three courses per semester. The first-year courses generally require a student to be on campus four evenings or days per week. As a part-time student, you will need to complete the first-year curriculum within two years after entering and must complete the course work required for the J.D. degree within six years.

For a more detailed explanation of the application process, see our *Admissions Guide and Application*, found on our Web site at [www.law.wisc.edu](http://www.law.wisc.edu).
Career Opportunities

The Career Services Office at the University of Wisconsin Law School provides a wealth of resources to assist you in obtaining employment. From your first semester of law school, up to graduation and beyond, you will receive information and advice on a broad range of legal career opportunities.
Leading law firms, government agencies, businesses and public interest organizations hire our graduates. A broad range of legal employers from many major cities participates in the Law School’s on-campus interview program. We also participate in nine off-campus job fairs each year, in New York, Washington, D.C., Los Angeles, Chicago, and Minneapolis, in order to increase interview opportunities for students interested in those areas. Other employers post positions at the Law School. Still other employers are contacted by our students, using networking and search techniques with assistance from our alumni throughout the country. In any given year, our graduates typically accept jobs in more than 20 different states.

The Career Services Office provides group programs on career options, interviewing techniques, and résumé writing as well as individual sessions with students. Because each student brings very different skills and interests to law school and the job search process, employment decisions and issues are a very personal matter. You are encouraged to discuss your goals, ideas and concerns with the staff frequently during your law school career.

Many students use the summers after their first and second years of school to work in cities where they think they might like to practice. This gives them the advantage of establishing their professional contact network in that area, including connecting to our alumni network in their chosen locale.

Because of our long-standing reputation as a top national law school, employers from New York to San Francisco (and all points in between) seek to hire UW graduates. This past year, our graduates and current students could be found in practice in major cities across the United States including Washington, D.C., Minneapolis, New York, Los Angeles, San Francisco, New Orleans, Atlanta, Chicago and Dallas, in a range of practice settings, including clerking for federal and state judges. Our alumni are in practice literally all over the world, and are a testament to the international reputation of the Law School and its graduates.
Law School Visits

Our doors at Wisconsin are open, and we hope you’ll visit us. We believe that once you see beautiful Madison, Wisconsin, visit the Law School, sit in on a class, and meet some of our students, you’ll know why the UW Law School is such a terrific choice for law school.

Whether you choose to visit during a public event, such as during our Fall Open House, or choose to come for an individual visit, we would be delighted to have you. Information about our public events are posted on our Web site. If you would prefer to schedule an individual visit, contact the Admissions Office by email at admissions@law.wisc.edu or call us at (608) 262-5914. If possible, give us at least two weeks notice so that we can arrange class visits, a building tour, and time to speak with current students. The University also offers campus tours, and we would be happy to give you information about those as well.

For information about visiting Madison and overnight accommodations, visit www.visit.wisc.edu.

Directions to the University of Wisconsin Law School by car

From Chicago (via I–90)

Take Interstate 90 to Highway 12/18 West. Follow Hwy. 12/18 for six miles to John Nolen Drive. Exit at John Nolen Drive and follow John Nolen over the water toward the city until you come to US-151 S/Proudfit Street. Turn left onto Proudfit (toward West Washington Ave.) and continue on to Regent Street. Turn right onto CR-D N/North Park Street and continue a block or two. Take a right on Johnson Street, then the next left at Lake Street. Go 1 1/2 blocks to the public parking lot nearest the Law School, the Lake Street Parking Ramp, located to the right on Lake Street. (See walking directions to Law School on this page.)

From Minneapolis (via I–90/94)

Take Interstate 94 South to Highway 151 West (East Washington Avenue). Take East Washington west for 1.5 miles. Turn right onto First Street (Highway 113). At the first light, turn left onto East Johnson Street. Johnson becomes Gorham Street after a few blocks. Gorham becomes University Avenue after two more miles. The public parking lot nearest the Law School is the Lake Street Parking Ramp. To get there, turn right on Lake Street. (See walking directions to Law School on this page.)

From Milwaukee (via I–94)

Take Interstate 94 to Highway 30 West. Exit at East Washington Avenue. Take East Washington west for 1.5 miles. Turn right onto First Street (Highway 113). At the first light, turn left onto East Johnson Street. Johnson becomes Gorham Street after a few blocks. Gorham becomes University Avenue after two more miles. The public parking lot nearest the Law School is the Lake Street Parking Ramp. To get there, turn right on Lake Street. (See walking directions to Law School on this page.)

Walking from the Lake Street Parking Ramp to the Law School

Take Lake Street to the Library Mall. The Memorial Library will be on your right and the University Book Store on your left. Cross Park Street and walk up Bascom Hill. The Law School is located on the left side of the hill between Music Hall and South Hall. You will see the Law Library’s glass-enclosed study area as you are walking up the hill. Enter the Law School’s front door from this point.

For airline and bus information, visit www.visit.wisc.edu. Also see www.map.wisc.edu for a campus map.
True learning requires free and open debate, civil discourse and tolerance of many different individuals and ideas. We are preparing students to live and work in a world that speaks with many voices and from many cultures. Tolerance is not only essential to learning, it is an essential to be learned. The University of Wisconsin–Madison is built upon these values and will act vigorously to defend them. We will maintain an environment conducive to teaching and learning that is free from intimidation for all.

In its resolve to create this positive environment, the UW–Madison will ensure compliance with federal and state laws protecting against discrimination. In addition, the UW–Madison has adopted policies that both emphasize these existing protections and supplement them with protections against discrimination that are not available under either federal or state law.

Federal and state laws provide separate prohibitions against discrimination that is based on race, color, creed, religion, sex, national origin or ancestry, age, or disability. State law additionally prohibits discrimination that is based on sexual orientation, arrest or conviction record, marital status, pregnancy, parental status, military status, or veteran status. The application of specific state prohibitions on discrimination may be influenced by an individual’s status as an employee or student.

Department of Defense personnel policies governing enlistment and commissioning of armed forces personnel and awarding of Reserve Officer Training Corps scholarships to UW–Madison students do discriminate on the basis of sexual orientation. The University of Wisconsin Board of Regents and UW–Madison faculty, staff and student governance groups have registered their strong opposition to this discrimination and urge the Department of Defense to change its policy.

University policies create additional protections that prohibit harassment on the basis of cultural background and ethnicity. Inquiries concerning this policy may be directed to the appropriate campus admitting or employing unit or to the Office for Equity and Diversity, 179A Bascom Hall, 500 Lincoln Drive, Madison, WI 53706, 608/263-2178 or (TDD) 608/263-2473.

The McBurney Disability Resource Center is the primary campus resource for students and guests with disabilities. Program goals include providing academic, physical, and electronic access for students in an environment emphasizing variations, not limitations. McBurney staff members work in conjunction with students, faculty, and staff in developing disability-related service recommendations including, but not limited to, alternative testing, note takers, interpreters, and Braille, electronic or audio taped course materials. Additional services include disability-related counseling, self-advocacy training, and promotion of disability issues and accommodations. The center also provides disability-related training, information, and referral for university staff and faculty and serves as a clearinghouse for resources on disability issues.

Students seeking accommodations should request assistance from the center as soon as possible; McBurney staff recommend that requests for textbooks in alternative formats and interpreters be made a minimum of four weeks before classes begin. Verification of need is based on disability documentation provided by the student. Faculty may request support from McBurney staff in evaluating and providing accommodation requests. If students feel they have experienced discrimination or wish to appeal a denied accommodation they can refer to the Student Disability Accommodation Request Appeal Process available from the Center or at www.wisc.edu/wiscinfo/policy/disability.html. For assistance or more information, contact the McBurney Center at 608/263-2741 (voice) or 608/263-6393 (TTY), 265–2998 (fax), 1305 Linden Drive, Madison, WI 53706, mcburney@uwmailmail.services.edu, www.dcs.wisc.edu.
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