INTERNATIONAL/NATIONAL SECURITY LAW

[Note: this listing is not intended to represent the Graduate Programs' National Security Law LL.M. degree. This list of courses is for J.D. students who are interested in courses within this area of law.]

In recent years, international and national security law has emerged as an increasingly important field of study. The courses in this area of the curriculum examine the domestic and international legal frameworks that shape U.S. foreign policy and international relations more generally. They also explore particular substantive areas of security policy and law. Some of the courses in this field have a core content that is relatively consistent over time, while others change markedly from year to year in light of world events and related developments in the law. As the world becomes more interconnected and threats to peace and security more diverse, knowledge about both domestic and international legal norms and institutions (and the interrelationships between them) has become critical to a full understanding of the ways in which law both restrains and empowers states in their pursuit of national and international security.

The courses in the field of international and national security law can be divided into three main categories. In one category are course offerings that focus primarily on U.S. domestic law governing the conduct of foreign relations. These courses examine the Constitution's allocation of power between Congress and the President regarding foreign affairs, such as the treaty power and the war power, and also explore the role of the courts as a check on the political branches. Domestic statutory law, including framework statutes such as the War Powers Resolution, is examined as well. The core course in this category is the Constitutional Aspects of Foreign Affairs Seminar offered by Professors Wallace, Lazarus, and McGrath. More specialized courses are also offered in this area. Professor Zirkle, for example, offer a seminar on Strategic Intelligence and Public Policy, which examines U.S. law bearing on intelligence activities and on the relationship between national security and individual rights. These courses focusing primarily on U.S. law build upon students' exposure to the separation of powers in Constitutional Law I, and that course is generally a prerequisite for the advanced courses in this area.

A second major category of courses focus primarily on the international legal framework that governs international relations among states, with a special emphasis on the United Nations Charter. The United Nations Charter not only sets forth legal principles regarding the use of force by states, it also establishes an institutional framework for collective efforts to maintain international peace and security. The United Nations Security Council has played an increasingly important role in authorizing collective responses to threats to the peace in a variety of recent cases, such as in the Persian Gulf War, Somalia, Haiti, Bosnia, and elsewhere. It also has authorized an increasing number of complex, multi-component peacekeeping operations, as in Cambodia, El Salvador and Mozambique. Students who have taken International Law I: Introduction to International Law should have a basic knowledge of the United Nations Charter. While International Law I: Introduction to International Law is not a prerequisite for the courses in this category, it does provide helpful background.

A third cluster of courses in the area of international and national security law are those that examine both international and U.S. law and focus on particular substantive issues of security law and policy. Professor Koplow's seminar on Issues in Disarmament: Proliferation and Terrorism Seminar explores a wide range of weapons technologies and examines the legal and political mechanisms – both international and domestic – that constrain them. National Security Law likewise introduces students to national and international law bearing on conflict management and security generally, and also examines a number of specific topics, such as arms control and liability for war crimes. International Law I: Introduction to International Law provides helpful background for each of these courses.

Students who have taken Constitutional Law I and International Law I should have a basic understanding of the distribution of power between Congress and the President and of the nature of the international legal system. Students who want a fuller understanding of both the domestic and international law that shapes international and national security policy will benefit, however, from further course work in this area. Which courses the student chooses will depend on the specific substantive areas of most interest to the student as well as the number of courses the student can devote to this subject. Ideally, students should develop their knowledge of both domestic U.S. law and international law and institutions. This can be done by taking a basic course or seminar in each of the first two course categories described above or by taking a course or seminar in the third category that bridges domestic and international law. Students with a special interest in a particular issue area can benefit from the more specialized offerings in each category.

In addition to the courses specifically focusing on international and national security, students will find many related course offerings to be relevant and helpful to their understanding of the complex post-Cold War world in which we live. Weapons proliferation and inter-state aggression remain central concerns, but other security issues – including regional conflicts, ethnic strife, refugee crises, and humanitarian emergencies across the globe -- are also taking center stage. Students thus will benefit from the rich array of international law courses offered at Georgetown. These include courses or seminars on International Human Rights, Immigration Law and Policy, International and Comparative Law on Women's Human Rights, and Refugee Law and Policy. Also helpful are courses in comparative law or foreign law that touch on security issues. In addition, students can pursue independent research projects with individual professors.

Students interested in immigration and refugee issues will benefit especially by participating in the Center for Applied Legal Studies (CALS) Clinic, in which students assist refugees applying for political asylum in this country. In so doing, students become experts on the human rights record of the applicant's country of origin and assist in presenting evidence of a well-founded fear of persecution before an administrative law judge. In short, the opportunities to study national and international security law and policy at Georgetown are considerable.

Search International/National Security Law Courses (http://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?cluster=cluster_17)
LAW 1541 v00 Advanced Legal Writing and Practice: National Security Law in the Private Sector (http://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%201541%20v00)
J.D. Seminar | 2 credit hours
Over the past decade, the practice of "National Security Law" as its own discipline in private practice has emerged, partially as a response to market demand for assistance with national security-related agencies, regulations, and issues, and partially as a realignment of several different areas of law into one holistic practice that benefits from cross-sectoral and cross-regulatory experience. (The relevant areas of law include international trade, data privacy and security, telecommunications, and transactional matters involving foreign direct investment.) This class is designed to prepare students to succeed as national security law practitioners by creating opportunities to develop skills relevant to the various stages of relevant matters, including counseling, investigations, administrative advocacy, and litigation. We will simulate the roles of law firm associate, law firm partner, law clerk, and judge through oral presentations and substantial writing projects (which may be used to develop writing samples suitable for applying to clerkships or other roles). Students will also learn to edit their own work and the work of others. Class format will vary week-to-week and include courtroom simulations, guest speakers, and seminar-style discussions.

Each student will complete three primary assignments:

- A memorandum (~10 pages)
- A motion or brief (section) (~15 pages)
- Oral argument on the motion (~7 minutes)

Learning Objectives:

- Improve legal writing and research skills through "real world" applications of national security law topics.
- Develop a deeper understanding of the structure and function of legal argument.
- Practice techniques to more effectively edit and critique one's own writing.

Prerequisite: Legal Practice: Writing and Analysis.

LAW 3151 v00 Advanced National Security Law and the Sea (http://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%203151%20v00)
LL.M Seminar (cross-listed) | 2 credit hours
This course will examine how sovereign States apply the law of sea, other international and domestic laws, and oceans policy to issues affecting national security. Foundational provisions of the 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, to include baselines, maritime zones, transit regimes, flag and port State control of activities aboard ships, marine environmental protection and access to seaborne resources, and military uses of the sea, will be explored through case studies and hypotheticals. Students will examine how the substance, structure, and practice of the developing law of the sea intersects with other international legal principles and regimes, such as territorial sovereignty and the law of armed conflict, and with domestic and international laws and policies concerning space, cyberspace, electronic warfare, and intelligence collection and sharing. Students will assess the various mechanisms States have implemented to avoid dangerous incidents at sea, seek peaceful resolutions to maritime disputes, and combat illegal seaborne activities. From Great Power Competition to Pacific Island Nation food security, from countering nuclear proliferation to humanitarian assistance/disaster relief, students will explore how the law of the sea is both shaped by and shapes States’ responses to national security challenges.

Learning Objectives:

Students will:

- Gain an understanding of how law of the sea and oceans policy interrelates with current national security issues.
- Develop the skill to apply the law of the sea, other international and domestic laws, and oceans policy to national security challenges and effectively communicate opinions and analysis to senior national security leaders.
LAW 1740 v00 Artificial Intelligence and National Security: Law, Ethics, and Technology (http://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%201740%20v00)

J.D. Seminar (cross-listed) | 1 credit hour
This one-credit course provides students with an appreciation of the legal, ethical, and technical issues raised by the proliferation of artificial intelligence in the field of national security. The focus of the course is to enable students as lawyers, leaders, and policymakers to grapple with these issues by giving them an understanding of how artificial intelligence operates; its potential and likely use in different national security settings; and how each use raises distinctive legal and ethical questions involving predictability, trustworthiness, responsibility, and accountability. The course will use examples and case studies to illustrate these issues, as well as videos to depict some of the technical aspects of artificial intelligence.

The specific learning objectives for the course are for students to understand the following:

(1) How artificial intelligence operates, including the concept of an algorithm, how it is trained on data, the statistical models that underlie this training and the basis for its outputs, machine learning, deep learning and neural networks, and the ways in which human choices and interactions shape this process. No technical background in statistics or computer science is necessary, since the goal is to explain these concepts in accessible terms.

(2) Artificial intelligence as a system involving human-machine teaming, the roles that each member of the team potentially plays at different points in the process, and the concept of trustworthy artificial intelligence.

(3) The role that artificial intelligence is playing in the national security field, its capabilities and potential applications to specific areas, and the extent to which global competition to employ and refine artificial intelligence is itself a national security issue.

(4) Limitations and risks of artificial intelligence, and possible ways to address them.

Assessment will be based on paper of 3,000 words (about 12 doubled-spaced pages) discussing a legal, ethical, or technological issue relevant to the course.

Note: In Spring 2023 this course will meet on the following dates: 3/7, 3/21, 3/28, 4/4, 4/11, 4/18 and 4/25.

LAW 3038 v00 Biosecurity and the Law (http://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%203038%20v00)

LL.M Seminar (cross-listed) | 2 credit hours
This course is designed to provide students an understanding of current and emerging issues concerning biosecurity and relevant law. Recent global acts of terrorism coupled with sophisticated advances in biotechnology present a host of complex issues driving biosecurity analysis and discussion. We will examine both the history and current state of bioterrorism threats with an emphasis on the legal and ethical challenges as we "sort out" best methods for moving forward. Our analysis will explore the recent Zika and Ebola threats as well as the threats posed by prior H1N1, SARS, anthrax, smallpox, SARIN, Ricin, and even the possibilities stemming from genetically engineered once thought "dead" bio-threats. Our method of instruction will focus on significant legal challenges each week. We will however, use past examples of quarantine and cordon sanitaire applications to instruct as how best to legally address future possible pandemics. Within our course exercises, students will be assigned healthcare and legal roles in order to gain insight as to management of a true healthcare crisis. Guest speakers with knowledge of crisis management will be invited to share personal experiences and advice concerning future pandemics. We will also examine recent legislation, both domestic and international, with a view toward a better understanding of the complex challenges within biosecurity.

Note: NOTE: In the Fall 2021 semester, this course will take place online via Zoom (https://www.law.georgetown.edu/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/Online_Class_21_Students.pdf).

LAW 089 v00 Constitutional Aspects of Foreign Affairs Seminar (http://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW %20089%20v00)

J.D. Seminar (cross-listed) | 3 credit hours
This seminar deals with the distribution of powers between the president and Congress in the areas of war, diplomacy, international organizations, foreign assistance, commerce, money, etc. as well as the distribution of powers between the national and state governments. Such related matters as the impact on individual rights and the political question doctrine in this context are also discussed.

Prerequisite: Constitutional Law I (or Democracy and Coercion).

Mutually Excluded Courses: Students may not receive credit for both this seminar and Foreign Relations Law.

Note: FIRST CLASS ATTENDANCE IS MANDATORY. All enrolled and waitlisted students must be in attendance at the start of the first class session in order to be eligible for a seat in the class.

A student who no longer wishes to remain enrolled will not be permitted to drop the class but may request a withdrawal BY PROFESSOR PERMISSION ONLY.
LAW 2070 v00 Corporate National Security Law (http://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%202070%20v00)
LL.M Course (cross-listed) | 2 credit hours
Corporate National Security Law explores important legal issues arising out of the U.S. government’s reliance on the private sector for its national security, and the increasing convergence of the respect between national security, technology, and the private sector. The course will include sections focusing on: (1) privatization and insourcing/outourcing issues for the U.S. government in the national security arena; (2) government contracts issues in the national security sphere; (3) export controls and sanctions; (4) classified information and secrecy issues; and (5) emerging issues at the intersection of national security, technology, and the private sector.

LAW 1127 v00 Cyber and National Security: Current Issues Seminar (http://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%201127%20v00)
J.D. Seminar (cross-listed) | 2 credit hours
This seminar will examine legal and policy issues related to cybersecurity – that is, hacking and other intrusions on global computer and communications networks. The primary focus will be the national security implications of cybersecurity and the current challenges that senior lawyers, policymakers, and the private sector face in addressing those issues. The course will look at international and U.S. domestic law and will examine cyber issues both from the perspective of (1) the U.S. government entities that seek to use cyber tools to further military and other national security aims, and (2) the many government and private sector actors who must defend against the use of these tools by others. The goal of the course is to introduce students to the complex legal and policy issues that senior national security decision-makers must address and to provide insight into the practical challenges they present. The focus of the class is law and policy, not technology. You do not need a technical background to take the course.

Recommended: International Law and/or national security related course.

LAW 3066 v00 Cybersecurity Law & Policy (http://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%203066%20v00)
LL.M Seminar (cross-listed) | 2 credit hours
This seminar will serve as an advanced LL.M. seminar covering topics in cybersecurity law and policy, with a focus on national and homeland security, military, intelligence law and international aspects. The seminar format is a combination of lecture and class discussion. This seminar is intended to serve as a complement to Cybersecurity Law, and students are welcome to take both courses. Grading will be based on a combination of short and/or medium length papers, active class participation and a final class presentation.

Recommended: Prior coursework in national security law highly recommended.

Note: This course is part of the following graduate programs: Master of Law and Technology National Security Law LL.M. Technology Law & Policy LL.M.

LAW 1794 v00 Domestic Violent Extremism Seminar (http://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%201794%20v00)
J.D. Seminar (cross-listed) | 1 credit hour
This course will address domestic violent extremism (DVE), an increasingly urgent matter of public concern that raises complex legal and policy issues. The violence at the U.S. Capitol on January 6, 2021, was an unprecedented event. It was, however, the culmination of several years during which domestic violent extremists increasingly organized themselves into paramilitary units, committed racially and politically motivated violence, intimidated people seeking to exercise their constitutional rights, and threatened government officials fulfilling their responsibilities. In March 2021 the Office of the Director of National Intelligence reported that the intelligence community assesses that domestic violent extremists (DVEs) who are motivated by a range of ideologies and galvanized by recent political and societal events in the United States pose an elevated threat to the Homeland in 2021. Enduring DVE motivations pertaining to biases against minority populations and perceived government overreach will almost certainly continue to drive DVE radicalization and mobilization to violence.

In June 2021 the White House issued its Strategy for Countering Domestic Terrorism, recognizing the significance of the threat and the need for a comprehensive approach focused on information sharing, prevention, disruption and deterrence, and resilience. In January 2022 the head of the Justice Department’s National Security Division declared that “attacks in recent years underscore the threat that domestic terrorism continues to pose to our citizens, to law enforcement officers and elected officials, and to our democratic institutions,” and announced the creation of a domestic terrorism unit at the Department.

Addressing domestic violent extremism raises a host of complex questions relating to law enforcement, national security, freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, the right to petition regarding grievances, the right to bear arms, voting rights, and the appropriate scope of counterterrorism operations. This course will introduce students to these issues, enhance their ability to engage in rigorous analysis of them, and enable them to formulate responses consistent with the rule of law and in respect of civil rights and civil liberties. This analysis will be informed by an understanding of the history, nature, and sources of DVE, as well as the organizational and associational structures that it may take.

Assessment will be based on a paper of 3,000 words analyzing a legal or policy issue related to domestic violent extremism and proposing options for addressing it.

The learning objectives for this course are for students to:

(1) Become familiar with the history, nature, sources, and structure of DVE in the United States;

(2) Understand and be able to analyze the wide range of constitutional issues that policymakers and lawyers must assess in attempting to address such extremism;

(3) Understand and be able to analyze the statutory and common law legal considerations that are relevant in addressing DVE;

(4) Appreciate the policy considerations that should inform analysis of DVE; and

(5) Formulate potential responses to DVE on the federal, state, and local level that appropriately weigh competing considerations based on rigorous analysis of the issues described above.

Note: This course will meet on the following Mondays, 3:30 pm - 5:30 pm: 1/23, 1/30, 2/6, 2/13, 2/23 (Monday classes meet), 2/27 and 3/6.
LAW 816 v08 European Union Law: Foundations and International Reach (http://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%20816%20v08)
J.D. Seminar (cross-listed) | 2 credit hours
How is the European Union rewriting the global rulebook for the digital economy, in areas ranging from data protection law to platform services? Why does it control data flows from Europe and challenge government surveillance laws in the United States and elsewhere? How is the EU adapting to change in the global trade and investment system, including the retreat from investor-state dispute settlement? What legal tools can “Brussels” deploy to rein in illiberal EU member states and respond to foreign policy challenges from outside its borders? Does the United Kingdom, following Brexit, remain substantially tied to the EU legal system?

This two-credit survey tackles such questions in the course of providing a comprehensive introduction to the scope and operation of the law of the European Union. The course begins by focusing on the key legal and political dimensions of European integration and the main features of the succession of treaties that have led to today’s Union. Next the course examines the EU judiciary and its relationship to national constitutional courts, followed by consideration of the EU’s increasingly important fundamental rights and rule of law frameworks. Our examination of the EU’s foundations concludes with the EU’s unique economic accomplishment, the Single Market. The second half of the course explores several dimensions of the EU’s growing international reach. We focus on its role as an international actor, for example through adoption of economic sanctions, and on EU law governing external trade and foreign investment, including the complex legal relationship with the United Kingdom following Brexit. The final three classes take up the EU’s growing body of legislation on the digital economy, most notably its legislation and jurisprudence on data privacy as it affects international commerce as well as international law enforcement and security cooperation.

The course is led by instructors with long experience counseling the U.S. government and private sector in Washington and in Brussels on how to engage with and understand the EU and its governing institutions. (Views expressed by the instructors are their own, not attributable to their employers.) Ranging across EU constitutional, administrative, human rights, economic, security and foreign relations law, the course includes comparisons to U.S. legal concepts and cases as appropriate. Students also will gain a political appreciation for how EU bodies interact with each other and with member states and third countries. A research memorandum on a current EU law topic is the principal form of assessment.

The course has no prerequisites. International Law or related courses may be useful at the margins. Students who have taken European Law and Policy in Times of Crisis are not eligible to enroll.

Learning Objectives:

- Recognizing and appreciating the legal fundamentals and doctrines that underpin the European Union, the historical and current context in which European integration has evolved, and the nature of the relationship between EU institutions and Member States.
- Understanding general structure and specific instruments of EU primary and secondary law, in particular the text of essential articles in the EU Treaties, as well as gaining facility in identifying and working with a variety of EU law source materials.
- Connecting and applying legal understandings to current/ongoing political developments involving the EU, member states and third countries, including by producing a professional-caliber legal research memorandum on an EU law topic of personal interest or selected from a list provided by the instructors.

LAW 193 v04 Financial Regulation and Financial Crises (http://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%20193%20v04)
LL.M Course (cross-listed) | 2 credit hours
The global financial crisis of 2008 resulted in massive human suffering—9 million unemployed in the U.S. alone, and millions lost their homes. It also fundamentally altered financial regulation and American politics and reshaped social and economic dynamics—for example, the crisis led to the formation of the Tea Party, contributed significantly to political polarization and increased economic inequality.

In 2020, the coronavirus pandemic, which has caused even greater human suffering, triggered economic and financial consequences that almost led to another financial crisis. The reforms implemented after 2008, as well as the implementation of emergency programs used in 2008, were likely the reasons we did not have another financial crisis.

Why did the 2008 crisis happen? Why, throughout our history, have we periodically experienced financial crises? What does this history teach us about the adequacy of financial regulation, and whether regulatory failures contribute to financial crises?

We will begin by briefly reviewing the historical development of the United States banking industry, and the regulatory structure governing it, to get an appreciation of the economic and political forces that have shaped the regulation of our financial system. This will include reviewing past financial crises—the Panic of 1907 and the Great Depression and the responses to them, including the development of the Federal Reserve System, deposit insurance and other major reforms.

We will then focus on the 2008 financial crisis. We will examine the forces that produced the complex financial system of the early 21st century, including the rise of the shadow banking industry and the growth of derivatives. We will examine the response to the crisis, which included drawing on emergency powers that were first created by Congress in response to earlier financial crises, as well as new authorities created in response to the events of 2008. We will look at some of the difficult choices faced by government officials in responding to the crisis, as well as the role of individual accountability for behavior that contributed to the crisis. We will also examine the reforms implemented as a result of the crisis.

We will then turn to the pandemic, and look at its economic and financial consequences. Why was there a risk of another financial crisis? Did the reforms of 2008 help prevent a crisis? How was the government’s emergency response to the financial stresses similar to or different from the 2008 response?

Finally, having started the course with a look at the beginnings of the American financial system, we will end with what many predict is the future: cryptocurrencies and central bank digital currencies, the development of which has been accelerated by both the 2008 crisis and the pandemic. Will central bank digital currencies replace cash? If so, will they make our financial system more or less stable? Can they make it more inclusive?

The course will include sessions with guest speakers who have been responsible for some of the critical policy decisions that we will discuss.

Strongly Recommended: Corporations.

Mutually Excluded Courses: Students may not receive credit for both this course and the J.D. courses, Federal Banking Regulation: Modern Financial Institutions and Change or Financial Services: Regulation in the Age of Disruption.
This course focuses on the evolution of U.S. foreign intelligence collection, taking into account the history and evolution of the law as well as the pressing and difficult questions posed by technology. Discussion will draw on Georgetown Law Library's Foreign Intelligence Collection, which houses nearly 100 declassified FISC/FISCR opinions and 300 orders in the public domain, as well as the more than 130 FISA-related cases in ordinary Article III courts. The course emphasizes the NSA, FBI, CIA, and NCTC targeting, querying, and minimization procedures and the required annual reporting, as well as special reports detailing prominent use of FISA authorities in investigations during the 2016 Presidential election. The class will examine other intelligence collection conducted under Executive Order 12333, National Security Letters, SIGINT and DoD Directives, Attorney General Guidelines, and other associated documents, providing students with a comprehensive understanding of foreign intelligence law. It will pair a deep understanding of the different forms of intelligence collection with constitutional and statutory law. With the advent of the Internet of Things, next generation social media, 6G networks, artificial intelligence and machine learning, the landscape is about to again shift. Accordingly, the course will delve into new and emerging technologies, looking at how they fit — or fail to fit — current law.

**Law 3093 v00 Foreign Investment & National Security: The Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States**

This course will explore foreign direct investment in the United States from the national security perspective through an analysis of the Executive Branch inter-agency body known as the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (CFIUS). Students will review the evolution of CFIUS from the Exxon-Florio amendment, to the Committee as it exists today, including, but not limited to, the relevant authorities, policy implications, case law, and transactional risk analysis frameworks upon which CFIUS. The course will also examine current events in the national security space to determine how those events have informed recent legislative action taken by Congress with respect to CFIUS and how those legislative changes are implemented by the committee in regulation.

**Recommended:** National Business Law, National Security Regulation, National Security Law and the Private Sector
This course will examine how the United States increasingly relies on two committees to assess risks to national security arising from foreign investment in the United States and foreign participation in telecommunications. Specifically, this course will provide students the opportunity to compare and contrast the assessment processes established by the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (CFIUS) and the Committee for the Assessment of Foreign Participation in the United States Telecommunications Services Sector (Team Telecom). To establish a foundation, students will consider the history of CFIUS and Team Telecom since the millennium and examine how successive administrations and Congress have shaped foreign risk reviews, which have dramatically increased in frequency, gravity, and complexity with greater public visibility. Students will assess how CFIUS and Team Telecom reviews fit within the broader U.S. national security strategy and will consider the increasingly prevalent view that economic security is national security. Students will learn that although national security priorities vary from administration to administration, bipartisan attention has continued to focus on risks related to foreign investment in the United States, particularly regarding the development of critical technologies. Throughout this course, students will be encouraged to consider how the government balances the benefits of foreign investment and participation, including promotion of economic growth, productivity, competitiveness, and job promotion, while protecting national security.

Mutually Excluded Courses: Students may not receive credit for both this seminar and Foreign Investment & National Security: The Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States.

### LAW 2065 v00 Gender and U.S. Foreign Policy

In recent years, the U.S. has developed a comprehensive policy framework that recognizes gender equality as a pillar of U.S. foreign policy and international law. This class will introduce and analyze these policies, including the U.S. National Security Strategy; the Women, Peace and Security Act of 2017; the U.S. Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender-Based Violence Globally; State Department and USAID policy guidance on gender. We will examine the legal basis for women’s human rights, as well as the body of evidence linking women’s advancement to development, prosperity, and stability. Issues covered will include gender and economic growth, peace and security, political participation, development, gender-based violence, and international institutions and treaties. This class will feature prominent guest speakers in the field.

### LAW 3118 v00 Information Operations in the Cyber Age: Law and Policy

While these activities are not new, cyber capabilities and modern communications technologies have increased both their reach and effectiveness. The use of data to micro-target audiences via social media, leveraging hacked and leaked information, the dissemination of non and misattributed messages to a mass audience, and the potential use of deep fakes all challenge current policy approaches and existing legal norms. This class will examine the U.S. domestic legal and policy issues, as well as the International legal issues, arising from the use of information and disinformation as an instrument of national power.

#### Learning Objectives

The learning objectives for the course are for students to:

1. Become familiar with how States use information as an instrument of national power, to include past use of propaganda and modern use of disinformation.
2. Appreciate how cyber capabilities have transformed the use of information by States, and the increased threats to national security posed by these activities.
3. Gain an understanding of the domestic and international law governing State informational activities, including the limitations faced by the US Government imposed by the Constitution and US federal law.
4. Understand the role of, and rules applicable to, private actors in monitoring and controlling online communication.
5. Understand how to analyze the different information activities and the applicable legal regimes.

**Recommended:** International Law course
LAW 905 v00 Intelligence Reform and the Modern Intelligence Community (http://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%20905%20v00)  
LL.M Seminar (cross-listed) | 2 credit hours  
This course is an introduction to intelligence law as discussed in the context of changes to the Intelligence Community. The course focuses on changes to the law made in response to reviews and reports conducted following the attacks of September 11, 2001, and how those changes have been implemented in policy and practice. Students will examine legislative efforts to enhance information sharing and intelligence collection, such as the creation of the Director of National Intelligence, the modernization of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act, and more recent proposals to reform surveillance laws and policies in the context of global discussions of privacy and civil liberties. In addition, the course will address complexities faced by national security lawyers in protecting classified information, and providing legal advice on intelligence operations, including domestic intelligence activities.  
**Recommended:** Prior or concurrent enrollment in International Law I.

LAW 1323 v00 International Law, National Security, and Human Rights (http://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%201323%20v00)  
J.D. Course | 3 credit hours  
This course teaches international law by focusing on two bodies of law and how they protect the right to life and the right to liberty. These are international human rights law and international law governing the use of military force.

Governments provide protection against threats to human rights, but also themselves may pose such threats. Law therefore must both enable states to protect human rights and prevent states from violating them. Relevant to our course, states have an obligation under human rights law to protect individuals from violation of their rights to life and liberty by other individuals and groups. Human rights law also, however, limits how far government may go in infringing rights to life and liberty when fulfilling this obligation.

States also have a responsibility under human rights law to protect their populations from serious threats to life and liberty by other states, and by large nonstate organized armed groups. What we think of as national security law regulates when and how countries may use military force to infringe these rights when fulfilling this obligation. The domestic law component of this body of law regulates when the government has authority under its own laws to invoke national security power when using force. The international law of war governs when the state has authority to use military force under international law, and how a state may use such force when it does so.

As this course will illustrate, the international regulatory framework for protecting life and liberty was designed for a world in which threats to life and liberty arose from either private individuals or small groups on the one hand, or other countries on the other. In this world, police provide protection against the first threat, and international human rights law governs how far they may infringe on life and liberty to do so. The military provides protection against the second threat, and the international law of war governs how far it may infringe on life and liberty in meeting this obligation.

In recent years, however, most serious hostilities have been between countries and large nonstate organized armed groups. When a threat by private persons should be addressed under human rights law and when it becomes so significant that it should be addressed under the law of war therefore has become a source of significant controversy. This course will provide you with a foundation in the basic principles of international law, international human rights law, and the domestic and international law governing the use of military force, with the goal of equipping you to analyze this pressing modern challenge.

Learning objectives for the course are for you to become familiar with:

1. basic concepts in international law, especially relating to treaties, customary law, and how international law interacts with domestic law in the United States;

2. basic concepts in international human rights law, United Nations and European Conventions on basic human rights, and their impacts on domestic law;

3. basic provisions of domestic and international law that deal with when states may use military force, and international law governing how such force may be used in armed conflict; and

4. based on your understanding of the subjects described above, for you to appreciate how many contemporary national security concerns present challenges that do not fall squarely within either international human rights law or the international law governing military force – which means that you must be able to think creatively about modern challenges.
LAW 3130 v00 Investigating Transnational Criminal Organizations & National Security Threats in Cyberspace (http://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%203130%20v00)

LL.M Course (cross-listed) | 2 credit hours

As a rule, investigating and prosecuting cybercrime is fraught with challenges. Ephemeral electronic evidence, international evidence-gathering obstacles, and anonymizing technologies can frustrate conventional law enforcement investigative techniques. Recently, distinctions between traditional cybercrimes and crimes committed by foreign actors with national security objectives have eroded, creating new investigative challenges: cybercriminals and national security cyber actors now both steal information for personal financial gain; nation-states have enlisted criminal organizations to act as their proxies to conduct cyber attacks against United States companies; and the tradecraft used by some nation-state actors includes tools and tactics commonly used by cybercriminals, such as botnets and ransomware. The intersection between conventional cybercrimes and national security crimes with a cyber nexus raises novel legal and policy questions involving the extraterritoriality of criminal statutes, the application of international data privacy regulations, and the boundaries of international legal cooperation. Furthermore, the burgeoning role of private actors in data breach response and cyber threat intelligence gathering are altering how cyber offenses are investigated.

This course will take a practical look at how U.S. federal law enforcement pursues investigations and prosecutions of sophisticated cyber threat actors using investigative and prosecutorial criminal tools that at times are augmented by national security authorities. It will furnish a background in criminal statutes that are the bedrock of electronic evidence gathering (e.g., the Wiretap Act, 18 U.S.C. § 2510 et seq.; the Stored Communications Act, 18 U.S.C. § 2701 et seq.; and the Pen Register/Trap and Trace Act, 18 U.S.C. § 3121 et seq.); the substantive laws used to indict cyber actors (e.g., the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act, 18 U.S.C. § 1030); the constitutional questions raised by surveillance techniques used to gather domestic evidence against international actors; and national security issues that prosecutors confront when handling hybrid criminal cases (e.g., discovery issues associated with the use of national security authorities). Students in this class will learn how a federal case against transnational cybercriminals and national security cyber actors is built and the legal landmines that can surface while gathering evidence in "cyberspace."

No technical background is required to take this course, but you will be taught the basics of Internet technology to better understand how technology affects the application of certain criminal laws.

Strongly Recommended: Criminal Justice, Criminal Law, or Criminal Procedure; Courses in technology-related subjects

LAW 063 v00 Issues in Disarmament: Proliferation, Terrorism, and Great Power Rivalry Seminar (http://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%20063%20v00)

J.D. Seminar (cross-listed) | 3 credit hours

This seminar addresses modern military weapons – their development, acquisition, proliferation, use, control, and elimination – considering a set of problems that will raise the most difficult security concerns for the United States and the rest of the world in the post-cold-war era. In the seminar, we will explore a wide range of weapons technologies—including nuclear, chemical, biological, and conventional armaments—and the political and legal mechanisms that constrain them. The seminar will address historical allegations concerning the dissemination and use of these weapons; the rise and fall of various strategic doctrines; the bureaucratic processes of government decision making; and the evaluation of relevant ethical considerations surrounding possession and use. The bulk of the seminar will focus on contemporary legal and political issues such as ongoing treaty negotiations, export controls, verification of compliance, enforcement of treaty commitments, and the dismantling of redundant weaponry. The seminar is particularly recommended for those interested in exploring careers in public international law, but will also be relevant to others interested in the role of the lawyer in influencing United States public policy more generally. Each student will prepare a substantial original research paper and participate in small exercises designed to provide some simulated experience in characteristic legal tasks, such as drafting, analyzing, briefing, etc.

Mutually Excluded Courses: Students may not receive credit for this course and Proseminar in National Security Law.
LAW 1765 v00 J.D. National Security Law Specialization Program
(http://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%201765%20v00)
J.D. Seminar | 0 credit hours
This course will build on the substantive issues covered in the Fall semester by introducing students who are interested in pursuing a career in national security law to the field from both a substantive and practical perspective. The goal will be to provide a foundation for students to make an informed career decision and prepare them with the practical knowledge they will need to succeed in the field.

Students will be exposed to the various potential career paths through presentations by faculty and practitioners. National security law is practiced in traditional hard security sectors, such as by military service members or civilians at the Defense Department or Department of State. However, national security can also be practiced by lawyers all across U.S. government agencies, including Department of Treasury, Commerce, and Justice or in the legislative branch. National security law is also practiced by lawyers in the private sector, from the non-profit sector doing policy analysis to law firms which focus on national security regulations. Introducing students to these career paths, through presentations or with field experience if possible, will be complemented through an informal mentorship program to guide second-year law students through internship and entry-level legal career application navigation.

The course will meet once every two weeks in two-hour classes for a total of seven classes. This course is only open to first year National Security Law Specialization Program students with professor permission.

Learning Objectives:

The learning objectives for the course are for students to:

1. Gain an understanding of how to prepare for a career in national security law.
2. Discuss and contemplate what type of issues arise in the national security law practice area.
3. Learn about the various career choices available to them and connect with fellow upper-class students, Georgetown faculty, and practitioners to further hone their interests.

Note: This course is open only to first year National Security Law Specialization Program students.

Enrollment is by professor permission. This course is offered on a mandatory pass/fail basis. This course does not count toward the seven credit pass/fail limit.

LAW 1106 v02 Judicial Review of Military Justice Proceedings: Current Issues and Constitutional Perspectives
(http://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%201106%20v02)
J.D. Seminar (cross-listed) | 1 credit hour
This seminar will address the relationship between courts-martial and civilian judicial proceedings, focusing on the allocation of responsibilities in the military justice system to commanders, judges, and lawyers. Specific topics will include the contemporary debates regarding sexual misconduct and combat-related offenses. The assigned readings will utilize materials available on the internet, including judicial decisions, legislative and regulatory materials, and law review articles. The seminar paper will take the form of a draft judicial opinion based upon topics covered in the course. The seminar is designed for students interested in national security, judicial review, and the constitutional allocation of legislative, executive, and judicial powers.

Learning Objectives:

- Identify the key features of military legal practice, the distinctions between military and civilian jurisprudence, and the primary factors considered by Article III courts in reviewing cases arising in the military justice system.
- Assess the impact of congressional legislation and oversight, as well as the role of the President in the military justice system.
- Enhance research skills through analysis of briefs and source materials.
- Enhance writing skills by preparing a judicial opinion.

Recommended: Constitutional Law I and either Criminal Justice (or Democracy and Coercion) or Criminal Procedure.

Note: WEEK ONE COURSE. This seminar will meet for one week only on the following days: Monday, January 9, 2023, through Thursday, January 12, 2023, 6:00 p.m. - 9:20 p.m. This course is mandatory pass/fail and will not count toward the 7 credit pass/fail limit for J.D. students.

ATTENDANCE IS MANDATORY AT ALL CLASS SESSIONS. Enrolled students must be in attendance at the start of the first class session in order to remain enrolled. Waitlisted students must be in attendance at the start of the first class session in order to remain eligible to be admitted off the waitlist. All enrolled students must attend each class session in its entirety. Failure to attend the first class session in its entirety will result in a drop; failure to attend any subsequent class session in its entirety may result in a withdrawal. Enrolled students will have until the beginning of the second class session to request a drop by contacting the Office of the Registrar; a student who no longer wishes to remain enrolled after the second class session begins will not be permitted to drop the class but may request a withdrawal from an academic advisor in the Office of Academic Affairs. Withdrawals are permitted up until the last class for this specific course.
LAW 977 v00 Law and Measures Against International Terrorism (http://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%20977%20v00)
LL.M Seminar (cross-listed) | 2 credit hours
In the decade since the 9/11 attacks, the United States and most other countries have significantly altered ways in which they respond to international terrorism. Many government measures against terrorism have stretched domestic and international law to their limits. Controversial changes to laws have altered the balance between governments’ interest in ensuring public safety and individuals’ fundamental rights. The class will discuss current events from around the world to explore domestic and international legal bases for counter-terrorism measures such as intelligence gathering, criminal law enforcement, efforts to prevent terrorism financing, and use of military force. Students completing the course will have an overview of laws that apply to governments’ responses to terrorism. The course will be graded by exam.

**Recommended:** Prior enrollment in International Law and/or International Humanitarian Law

LAW 3031 v00 Law in the Gray Zone: The Legal Challenges of Hybrid Conflict (http://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%203031%20v00)
LL.M Seminar (cross-listed) | 1 credit hour
State and non-State actors are increasingly pursuing political and economic objectives through the use of aggressive, ambiguous, and integrated multiple elements of power. This strategy, which exceeds the threshold of normal national competition but falls below the level of armed conflict, has been referred to as hybrid, unconventional, asymmetric, and ambiguous warfare. This competition in the gray zone between peace and armed conflict presents significant legal challenges to States responding to these threats.

This course will examine the legal challenges presented by this conflict in the gray zone. We will examine issues in legal classification of threats and how State and non-State actors employ these strategies to exploit perceived gaps in international and domestic law. Additionally, we will discuss how these actors may also use the law when pursuing their objectives in the gray zone.

Some of the specific topics to be discussed include:

- What is hybrid warfare? Case study, actors, definitions.
- Issues in legal classification of threats, including use of force and armed attack (Article 2(4) - Article 51 "gap"), determining whether an armed conflict exists and, if so whether it is an international or non-international armed conflict.
- State responses to activities in the gray zone.
- State responsibility for surrogates/proxies.
- Information warfare, psychological operations, and the role of cyber.
- Sovereignty and intervention.
- Economic measures.
- Support to domestic organizations such as civil society and political groups.

**Recommended:** Prior or concurrent enrollment in International Law, Law of War, Foreign Relations Law

**Note:** A student will be permitted to drop a course that meets for the first time after the add/drop period, without a transcript notation, if a student submits a written request to the Office of the Registrar prior to the start of the second class meeting. Withdrawals are permitted up until the last class for this specific course.
**LAW 936 v02 Law of War** (http://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%20936%20v02)

LL.M Course (cross-listed) | 2 credit hours

Surveys the law of armed conflict (LOAC) and customary international law as applied by the United States in warfare. From where does LOAC arise? What is a war crime — and who decides? What is “unnecessary suffering,” and what drives that legal determination? When does LOAC apply and what role do other rules of law, such as domestic U.S. law and International Human Rights Law play in regulating the conduct of armed conflict? Does it cover non-state actors? What are U.S. LOAC obligations, and how are they enforced? How does one distinguish illegal combatants from prisoners of war? Where do military commissions come from, and who may be tried by them? Could the atomic bombing of Nagasaki have been a war crime? Can a superior’s order constitute a defense to war crime charges? What is the U.S. position in regard to laser weapons? Land mines? Non-lethal weapons? Torture? Rendition? Reprisals? The assassination of enemy commanders? What is an illegal order, and what should a soldier do if she receives one? How may battlefield war crimes be prosecuted? Our inquiry will focus on the law applicable to the conduct of U.S. military operations in past and current conflicts, whether or not they be declared, whether they be internal or international. Although primarily focused on the law of land warfare, the law of air and naval warfare, as well as space and information warfare, will be considered.

**Learning objectives:**

To gain a firm understanding of the law of armed conflict and to consider, through discussion of practical exercise from the textbook, how the law is applied in an operational context.

**Mutually Excluded Courses:** Students may not receive credit for both this seminar and Law of War, the International Law of Armed Conflict Seminar or War Crimes and Prosecutions.

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**LAW 1616 v00 Legal and Policy Aspects of Countering Terrorist Recruiting and Online Propaganda in the Digital Age Seminar** (http://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%201616%20v00)

J.D. Seminar (cross-listed) | 2 credit hours

Rapidly evolving technological advances over the past decade have created powerful mechanisms to instantly and directly reach billions of information consumers around the world. Although the latest information revolution has fostered tremendous progress by connecting people in every corner of the planet, it has also been accompanied by governmental and non-governmental efforts to spread propaganda, particularly through social media platforms. This course will review the legal and policy aspects of addressing these challenges, focusing on the rise of terrorist recruiting and other organized online propaganda efforts.

As governments intensify their extensive counterterrorism initiatives, terrorist recruiting continues to evolve and poses a more complex threat than perhaps at any time in history. Terrorists no longer require in-person recruiting to spread their ideology and to inspire attacks in other countries. Domestic and international extremist groups have become more adept at using online platforms and other tools to “crowd source” their recruiting in a decentralized attempt to attract and inspire disaffected individuals by exploiting grievances and offering a sense of purpose, belonging, adventure, and obligation. At the same time, governments and other organizations are themselves using social media platforms to reach audiences in their countries and around the world. They have done so not only to increase public support for their political leaders, but also to attempt to impact public debates on major issues, influence policy formulation, and even to sow discord between groups domestically and abroad. These propaganda efforts have raised questions about whether social media companies, governments, and international organizations should play a larger role in determining how such information is disseminated, and how they can implement solutions without undermining freedom of expression and other legal protections.

In addressing online propaganda, this course will focus on legal and policy challenges and strategies in three main areas: (1) assessing and countering methods to spread propaganda online, including terrorists’ efforts to recruit followers and to inspire attacks; (2) examining innovative NGO and private sector cooperation in developing counter-propaganda initiatives; and (3) utilizing existing law enforcement tools and crafting new governmental and non-governmental prevention and intervention programs to disengage, redirect, and rehabilitate those who are radicalized online.
LAW 922 v01 National Security & the Law of the Sea (http://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%20922%20v01)

LL.M Course (cross-listed) | 2 credit hours
This course reviews the basic principles of international law related to the many exclusive and inclusive uses of ocean space, especially on those critical issues affecting U.S. national security. Students will develop a comprehensive understanding of the legal regimes governing the ocean, from internal waters and other coastal zones through the regimes of the high seas, and an overall appreciation for U.S. ocean law and policy, based on relevant principles of international and national law. Topics include navigation and overflight rights, living and non-living ocean resources, military and law-enforcement activities, protecting the marine environment, marine scientific research, the law of naval warfare, and the formal and informal processes for developing ocean policy and for resolving international disputes. Students will research and engage in class discussions on a number of problems involving national security issues and the use of ocean space, including resources on the continental shelf, maritime terrorism, military exercises, maritime transportation systems, at-sea trafficking in illicit drugs, piracy, weapons of mass destruction, collection of intelligence, and naval rules of engagement.

**Recommended:** International Law I: Introduction to International Law (or the equivalent International Law I).

**Mutually Excluded Courses:** Students may not receive credit for both this course and Oceans Law and Policy.

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LAW 1458 v01 National Security and Human Rights Seminar (http://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%201458%20v01)

J.D. Seminar (cross-listed) | 2 credit hours
The struggle to respect and ensure human rights while also protecting national security raises important and complex legal and policy challenges. This course will examine current issues at the intersection of human rights and national security, with a focus on the use of force.

The first half of the course will cover the legal frameworks governing the use of force, including the UN Charter and *jus ad bellum*, the law of armed conflict (also known as the law of war or international humanitarian law), human rights law, and the U.S. Constitution. Students will examine how the rise of transnational terrorist organizations and advancements in armed drone technology have blurred the line between wartime and peacetime legal rules and placed tremendous pressure on these legal frameworks in the decades following the 9/11 attacks. By the end of this portion of the course, students will be able to analyze uses of military force in the daily news to determine whether the use of force is lawful under domestic and international law.

The second half of the course will cover key issues at the intersection of national security and human rights including: U.S. drone strikes, indefinite detention and the use of military commissions at Guantanamo, the CIA’s torture program after 9/11, the climate crisis, and more. Where feasible, we will cover current events and have practitioners from the field join us for a discussion of the topic. In past years, we have had speakers from the State Department, Defense Department, Congress, and human rights organizations such as Human Rights Watch and Human Rights First.

Student learning objectives for the course are to use class sessions and the preparation of a paper:

- To become familiar with basic human rights standards that govern the use of force in law enforcement settings, with particular emphasis on the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the European Convention on Human Rights;
- To become familiar with basic international law standards that govern the grounds for resort to force (*jus ad bellum*) and regulate the way force may be used in armed conflicts (*jus in bello* or law of armed conflict/international humanitarian law);
- To gain an appreciation of the complex ways in which many current security threats and responses to them have features that do not fall squarely into the categories of either crime subject to law enforcement operations or armed conflict subject to conventional military operations; and
- To become familiar with a range of complex issues at the intersection of national security and human rights and the diversity of professional opportunities in these areas.

**Strongly Recommended:** International Law; National Security Law; Law of War; Foreign Relations Law; Constitutional Aspects of Foreign Affairs; International Human Rights Law; or the first-year elective International Law, National Security, and Human Rights.
LAW 849 v01 National Security Investigations and Litigation (http://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%20849%20v01)
LL.M Seminar (cross-listed) | 2 credit hours
This course will address the law governing national security investigations and related litigation. Topics will include foundational legal authorities, electronic surveillance, national security letters, and the differences between Article III courts and military commissions. National security law is often inaccessible, and can be particularly hard to follow when divorced from the context of historical tradition, governmental structures, and the operational reality in which it functions. While steering clear of classified or confidential aspects of the practice, the class will attempt to present the law in context. Class participation and three short papers are required.

Prerequisite: J.D. students must complete Criminal Justice, Democracy and Coercion, or Criminal Procedure.

Mutually Excluded Courses: Students may not receive credit for this course and the J.D. course, National Security Law: Investigations and Prosecution or National Security Surveillance.

LAW 972 v00 National Security Law (http://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%20972%20v00)
LL.M Course (cross-listed) | 2 credit hours
Following the 9/11 attacks, one of the fastest growing areas of legal inquiry has been national security law. This course, taught by the principal founder of the field, is a comprehensive introduction, blending relevant international and national law. It begins with an overview of modern theories about the causes of war including “democratic peace,” “deterrence” and “incentive theory.“ The course then examines the historical development of the international law of conflict management. It takes up institutional modes of conflict management, including the United Nations system and the role of the Security Council. Addressing the lawfulness of using force in international relations, i.e. jus ad bellum, the course discusses aggression, low-intensity conflict, terrorism, intervention, anticipatory defense, and “preemption.” It then examines several case studies including the Indochina War, the “secret war” in Central America, the Gulf War, Kosovo, Afghanistan (the War on Terror), and the Iraq War, as well as case studies in United Nations peacekeeping and peace enforcement (including operations in Somalia, Haiti, Rwanda and the former Yugoslav republics). The course examines the norms concerning the conduct of hostilities, i.e. jus in bello, providing an overview of the protection of non-combatants and procedures for implementation and enforcement. It looks at war crimes issues, such as the Nuremberg principles, the new International Criminal Court, and the Yugoslav and Rwanda tribunals. The course briefly discusses American Security Doctrine, then turns to the general issues of strategic stability and arms control, examining nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and their effects, and arms control agreements. The course then examines the institutional framework for the control of national security, including the Authority of Congress and the president to make national security decisions, the war powers, and constitutional issues in the debate on the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty. The course further examines the national security process, including the national command structure, and considers the issues of secrecy, access to information, the classification system and homeland security. It reviews intelligence and counterintelligence law, and ends with a review of individual rights and accountability as they interface with national security. Individual Powerpoint modules are offered in the course segments concerning modern theory about the origins of war, jus ad bellum, terrorism, the Vietnam War, Arms Control intelligence law, individual rights vs. national security, the national security process and homeland security. The course typically invites one or more experts to meet with the class to discuss contemporary issues.
The student learning outcomes will be the following:

1. Analyze current and emerging issues in national security law, and understand the policy arguments underlying the balance of ensuring security and protecting individual rights
2. Assess the justifications offered for, and scope of, security-based governmental actions
3. Examine the effects that national security measures have on individual rights of U.S. citizens and non-citizens, and on U.S. institutions, norms, and governance.

**Mutually Excluded Courses:** Students may not receive credit for this course and the graduate course by the same name.

**Note:** LL.M. STUDENTS: THIS COURSE REQUIRES PROFESSOR PERMISSION TO ENROLL. Priority will be given to LL.M. students in the National Security program. Students must submit a resume/CV and a statement of interest in the course to Professor Huntley (Todd.Huntley@law.georgetown.edu) by 3:00 p.m. on Wednesday, June 8, 2022. After the June 8 application deadline, students will be admitted into open seats on a rolling basis.
National Security Regulation examines a cross disciplinary area of law mingling international law, constitutional law, statutory interpretation, and administrative law. Areas regulated by the Federal government because of national security concerns are frequently high stakes and high dollar. The government cares a lot about getting the “right” result, and the penalties can be enormous. Unfortunately, knowing what is “right” can be hard. The rules are arcane, formal guidance may not be public or even exist, and case law may be thin or nonexistent. The adjudication process likely involves classified information (which you may not be able to access), and you may have limited due process or appeal options. If you have a career ahead of you in corporate law, you will almost certainly run into national security regulations at some point during your career. This course is designed to help. It surveys some of the most common areas of regulatory interest, as well as some hot issues that will dictate the path of emerging technologies. Areas of law that will be examined include National Emergencies Act, International Emergency Economic Powers Act, cybersecurity, export controls, economic sanctions, and foreign investment.

Recommended: Administrative Law and National Security Law.

Nuclear Non-Proliferation Law & Policy

This course will provide students with an understanding of the current matrix of nuclear non-proliferation treaties, multilateral arrangements, laws, regulations, initiatives, proposals, and organizations that aim to halt the spread of nuclear weapons and prevent nuclear terrorism. The goal is to examine the full array of tools employed by the United States to address nuclear proliferation, as well as how the Executive Branch brings these tools to bear through the inter-agency process and its joint efforts with Congress and international partners. Virtually every element of the nonproliferation toolbox was deployed to address the nuclear programs of Iran and North Korea, so considerable time will be spent examining these critical cases. We will also examine how the nuclear programs of India and Iraq shook and ultimately altered the nonproliferation regime. Throughout the course, we will consider nonproliferation efforts in the context of great power strategies, alliance obligations, and regional rivalries, on how these factors influence the decision-making of proliferating countries and countries seeking to prevent proliferation. A continuing theme in the course will be the evolution of nonproliferation tools over time and the role of and lawyers in that evolution.

Recommended: Prior or concurrent enrollment in International Law I: Introduction to International Law.
LAW 1746 v00 Social Media Law Seminar (http://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%201746%20v00)
J.D. Seminar (cross-listed) | 2-3 credit hours

Overview:

Never before have so many individuals had such a tremendous opportunity to access information, to engage with others, and to express their views on a global scale. Simultaneously, 24/7 online access means that actors can more easily manipulate networks, foment hatred, reach audiences poised to engage in violence, and spread false information. Platforms seemingly protected by the First Amendment, moreover, can be used to undermine and destabilize democratic systems and to radicalize and recruit adherents to violent causes. The risks to national security could be profound.

Does the government have the right to remove content from these sites? Can it require the same of private actors? What should the role of the platforms themselves be in light of the enormous political, social, and economic implications of restricting—or failing to restrict—online speech and association? What options are there for dealing with false, misleading, or manipulative information? What are the risks posed by the different courses of action? How should we think about traditional areas of the law, such as antitrust, when agreement among social media providers results in effective de-platforming of certain individuals and views? What are the privacy implications of micro-targeting and social media evolution in the advertising and marketing arena? And what happens when effective targeting is moved to a political realm?

The issue is far from static: technology is catapulting social media forward at warp speed. 5G and 6G networks will make it possible to deploy online experiences previously cabined to science fiction. A number of apps such as Snapchat, have integrated real time digital overlay features, as augmented reality (AR) blends the digital and 3-Dimensional world. Apple has deployed Quick Look AR that allows customers to “see” products in AR, interact with others, and buy the products directly. Users already can build virtual worlds, in games such as Minecraft, Roblox, Fortnite, and Second Life. Niantic is now taking it to the next level, developing what it calls full-world AR, leveraging Pokemon GO to crowdsource data to generate 3D space. Google glasses and Facebook Smart Glasses transform AR to a feature of daily 3D interaction. These devices allow companies to collect engagement metrics and to use them to further target users.

The move to virtual reality will be even more profound. Patents have been filed for collecting biopotential signals, tracking muscle and eye movements to re-create individuals’ expressions and actions in an online environment. Others allow users to feel digital images in a 3D world, integrating the experience. The recording of what is done in the VR allows users to share the experience with others, even as hardware attached to other users will be able to mimic the experiences of the original user. How should we think about brain computing and online actions in light of criminal law?

In short, how should we think about social media in light of the current constitutional, statutory, and regulatory environment?

This course begins with a deep dive into technology and the business of social media before turning to First Amendment doctrine and contemporary social media cases. It then looks at issues related to misinformation and disinformation and electoral manipulation, with a particular emphasis on Russian and Chinese practices in regard to social media.

The course mixes traditional lecture background with Socratic exchange and intense debates. Students taking it for 2 credits (either p/f or for credit) will draft 8 1-page, weekly response essays for the readings. Students taking it for 3 credits will have the opportunity to develop a paper. (3) Appreciate ways in which the doctrine should evolve to take account of ethical and social considerations.

With regard to law, some issues include: What legal provisions should apply to the decisions to deploy SOF and their use of lethal force if they cannot be deemed to be participating in an armed conflict? To what extent may the international law of state responsibility hold the US responsible for human rights violations committed against their own people by recipients of assistance from SOF? For war crimes committed by recipients in the course of armed conflict with other countries? To what extent does international law prohibiting interference in the sovereign functions of another state apply to SOF cyber and information operations? When may SOF activities be governed by the US covert action statute, and when are they traditional military activities that are exempt from the statute?

Finally, ethical issues include: Has emphasis on the use of SOF for kinetic counterterrorism operations over the last two decades has contributed to a culture that valorizes attributes and psychological orientations that serve these purposes over all others? How should we assess allegations of serious misconduct in the recent case of Navy SEAL Edward Gallagher in the US and the Brereton report on Australian SOF? Do the dynamics of SOF, as well as small unit cultures in general, create a risk of ethical violations? If so, how might such cultures be changed and what obstacles to doing so may exist?

The learning objectives for the course are for students to:

(1) Become familiar with how US Special Operations Forces are organized and the kinds of missions that they conduct.
(2) Gain an understanding of the domestic and international law governing SOF and their activities.
(3) Appreciate the practical and ethical issues raised by using SOF that may operate in clandestine and covert fashion to further US interests in a large number of countries across the world.
(4) Gain an understanding of the distinctive ethical issues that can arise on different types of SOF missions, and the role of organizational and small-unit culture in shaping whether personnel recognize those issues and resolve them appropriately.
(5) Appreciate how trends in geopolitics, technology, and military doctrine may operate to further target users.
LAW 415 v00 Strategic Intelligence and Public Policy Seminar (http://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%20415%20v00)
J.D. Seminar (cross-listed) | 3 credit hours
This seminar will explore several significant legal and policy concerns presented by the conduct of foreign intelligence activities in peace and war. To the extent possible we will focus on current issues. We will discuss the role and history of Congress in authorizing, overseeing and regulating intelligence activities. We will also briefly review the constitutional authorities (primarily Art. II) of the President to undertake activities protecting the national defense in the absence of specific statutory authority, as well as the role of the federal courts in resolving national defense disputes.

More specifically we will discuss legal and structural issues associated with covert action, espionage, electronic surveillance for foreign intelligence purposes (the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act) and its impacts on privacy interests. We will consider the crimes of insurrection, conspiracy, and litigation issues involving the use of classified information in criminal and civil cases, including the use of secret evidence in criminal prosecutions. This discussion will include the state secrets privilege and the Classified Information Procedures Act (CIPA). We will examine unauthorized disclosures of classified information and whistleblower protections. And finally, we will briefly discuss the role of a free press in our democracy.

The overall approach of the seminar will be to have an open analysis and interesting discussion of these and possibly other related topics. Questions are welcome and can be addressed to Prof. Zirkle at zirklej@georgetown.edu.

Note: The Summer 2022 sections of this course will enroll via waitlist. The Writing Requirement section (LAWJ-415-06) is open to J.D. students only and non-degree students may not enroll.

LAW 1656 v00 Technology and Election Integrity Seminar (http://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%201656%20v00)
J.D. Seminar (cross-listed) | 2-3 credit hours
This course will examine the security requirements for voting systems (particularly those used for civil elections in the United States), how various technology designs and implementations meet or fail to meet these requirements, and how such systems can be improved. The course will focus on the implications of various vote-casting technologies ("voting machines") as well as the "backend" election management systems and processes that define ballots, register voters, provision precinct equipment, and count and report vote tallies. While it will not be our main focus, we will also examine the interaction between modern social media and foreign and domestic influence operations aimed at affecting election outcomes.

We will devote particular attention to understanding how the legal framework and historical threat models for elections relate to specific technical requirements, how technical failures can affect election outcomes, and the limitations of various remedies when such failures occur. We will look at a range of formal and informal proposed designs for election systems, specific systems that have been or are currently in active use, and various studies that have been made of these systems and designs. The course will focus on technical security issues, but will also touch on usability, threat modeling, and legal and governance issues.

Our primary reference will be the 2018 National Academies study "Securing the Vote" as well as readings drawn from the technical, legal, and policy literature.

Student papers will focus on some issue at the intersection of technology and voting, depending on the specific background and interests of the student.

Recommended: A basic background in computer science and software will be helpful but is not essential.

Note: This seminar requires a paper. J.D. students must register for the 3 credit section of the seminar if they wish to write a paper fulfilling the Upperclass Legal Writing Requirement. The paper requirements of the 2 credit section will not fulfill the J.D. Upperclass Legal Writing Requirement.
Federal employees and contractors safeguard our nation’s most sensitive information and secrets. However, many do not consider that national security is a major consideration when employing civil servants or making decisions regarding their continued employment. As of 2017, over 4.3 million Americans possess a security clearance and even more have access to sensitive, unclassified information. Security clearances and suitability reviews assess the reliability, trustworthiness, and character of prospective employees.

Because security clearance and suitability adjudications often determine whether a person is hired - and in some cases, fired - they invoke the application of employment protections under laws such as Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967, and the Americans with Disabilities Act Amendments Act of 2008. The decision to deny employment based on a security clearance or suitability decision is considered an adverse action. While some actions are subject to judicial and/or administrative court review, others are not. Therefore, executive orders, federal regulations, and agency guidance are necessary to ensure that vetting is both thorough and fair. In the last decade, courts and agencies have grappled with issues ranging from discrimination to the stigmatization of mental health issues in security clearance and suitability adjudications.

This course will examine the intersectionality of national security issues and employment; specifically, how national security concerns shape vetting in federal employment from security clearances to suitability reviews. Moreover, it will serve as an introduction to understanding the interplay of federal case law, executive orders, federal regulations, and agency guidance in this area.

International terrorism by non-state actors presents challenges to reliance on this binary peacetime-war frame. One possible response is to regard terrorist violence as presumptively occurring during peacetime, which means that terrorism must be addressed under a law enforcement paradigm, which is governed by human rights law. Some critics, however, argue that the scale of destruction inflicted by international terrorist attacks is more akin to wartime damage than domestic criminal activity, and that law enforcement is insufficiently flexible to permit preventive operations. They argue that that international terrorists therefore should be treated as engaged in armed conflict that triggers the application of IHL.

Rules governing the use of force under IHL, however, run the risk of being excessively permissive when applied in settings that do not involve segregated battlefields but terrorists embedded in large civilian populations whose behavior is not unambiguously hostile. Service members are also being increasingly required to carry out activities more akin to law enforcement when undertaking operations amidst these local populations. One response to this is a call for greater incorporation of human rights principles into armed conflict operations in some settings.

There is a pressing need to develop legal concepts to guide operations that blend human rights and national security concerns in a way that does justice to the distinctive nature of many conflicts in the contemporary world. Some commentators and scholars argue that we should eschew the legal categories of human rights law and IHL and focus on forms of regulation that involve highly contextual assessment of the complex competing considerations at stake in particular situations. Others argue that traditional legal categories establish important presumptions, and that human rights law in particular is more flexible about the use of force than many observers realize. Still others suggest that we should consider a new third category to guide the use of force that draws on elements of both law enforcement and armed conflict. This course will assess these and other positions in the debate, with the aim of exploring how best to respond to the challenges that international terrorism poses.
Full-time Faculty
Laura Donohue
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