

ENVIRONMENTAL AND ENERGY LAW

Program overview and requirements for the LL.M. in Environmental and Energy Law can be found on the Georgetown Law main website (<https://www.law.georgetown.edu/academics/llm-degree-programs/environmental-energy-law/>).

Below is the Environmental and Energy Law Curriculum Essay, written by the Environmental Law and Policy Program (<https://www.law.georgetown.edu/academics/courses-areas-study/environmental-law/>) to assist both J.D. and LL.M. in Environmental and Energy Law students with planning their curriculum and selecting courses.

Environmental Law is a broad field that cuts across sectors and disciplines. It encompasses subjects ranging from pollution control, to environmental justice, to biodiversity protection, to natural resource management, to climate change mitigation and adaptation, to energy regulation. It implicates administrative, criminal, transactional, finance, and property law, among others.

Energy Law is a closely related and overlapping field, covering topics ranging from oversight of energy extraction and study of business practices in the energy sector, to finance, to regulation of energy sector pollution, to federal, state, local, and regional regulation aimed at the challenge of climate change, to tax policy, to rate regulation, and to government incentives for energy (including clean energy) development.

Georgetown Law offers a rich array of environmental and energy law and policy offerings. Georgetown's diverse courses build from foundational materials to advanced offerings. It may be helpful to think of the courses as divided into five categories:

- **foundational courses** that provide the fundamental skills needed to practice in different areas of environmental law;
- **core courses** that provide a broad understanding and introduction to key concepts and approaches in environmental law;
- **advanced or specialized courses** for students interested in gaining more proficiency in specific facets of the field;
- **clinics and practicums** that provide opportunities to engage in real-world legal projects while learning key lawyering skills; and
- **related courses** that cover areas of law closely related to environmental law that may be important for a practitioner in a specific area.

Unless otherwise noted, all courses described here are open to both J.D. and LL.M. students, and count as specialization credits for students pursuing an LL.M. in Environmental and Energy Law.

Foundational Courses

Environmental law is grounded in administrative law, so it is very useful for students with an interest in environmental law to take Administrative Law (https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?cluster=cluster_12&keyword=%22Administrative%20Law%22%20Power). Because of its close relationship with environmental law, this course counts towards the specialization credits required for the LL.M. in Environmental and Energy Law.

For J.D. students, a strong understanding of legislation and regulation and statutory interpretation, important for environmental law, can be developed in the 1L electives Legislation and Regulation (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%201326>) and Statutory Interpretation (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%201524>) or the upper level course Legislation (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%20304>) (J.D. only).

Foreign-trained LL.M. students may benefit from the LL.M. Summer Experience (<https://www.law.georgetown.edu/academics/llm-degree-programs/office-of-graduate-programs/llm-summer-experience/>) course, Foundations of American Law (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%20002%20v04>) to bring themselves up to speed with the U.S. Legal System. This does not count towards the specialization credits for the LL.M. in Environmental and Energy Law.

Given the prominence of state and local governments in regulating everything from forests to energy markets to waste management, State and Local Governments in a Federal System (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%20410>) (J.D. only) is helpful to aspiring environmental lawyers.

Core Courses

Core courses provide an introduction to broad concepts and frameworks as well as a survey of a general field. These courses are useful for gaining a general understanding of an area of environmental law, and for setting up knowledge and skills for more advanced courses. All of the courses described in this section count towards the specialization credit for the LL.M. in Environmental and Energy Law.

Environmental Law is the basic introductory course for all environmental law, focusing primarily on the major federal environmental statutes relating to air and water pollution, hazardous waste handling and disposal, and environmental impact analysis. While this survey course is not a formal prerequisite to most other courses in this area, students would be well advised to take this important course as early as possible in their environmental studies. It is a program requirement for the LL.M. in Environmental and Energy Law.

Many environmental challenges are transnational in nature, from shared river basins to international wildlife trade to global threats like climate change. International Environmental Law (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%20145>) introduces global legal principles and treaty frameworks related to environmental protection, conservation and sustainable use, as well as the functioning of multilateral institutions and regimes.

Natural Resources Law covers the myriad laws governing renewable and nonrenewable natural resources, like forests, wildlife, water, and minerals, as well as the ownership, conservation, and exploitation of public lands and marine areas. The course explores the constitutional, economic, and political underpinnings of these laws.

Energy Law and Policy introduces the key agencies, processes and concepts in energy law in the United States. Given the highly complex and technical nature of energy law, this core course is invaluable for students looking to build expertise in energy law, and serves as a springboard into more advanced topics.

One of the most pressing and cross-cutting challenges of our time is climate change. Climate Change Law and Policy (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%201941>) introduces key legal and policy mechanisms for mitigating greenhouse gas emissions and adapting to a changing climate. Areas of focus include U.S. legislation and regulations, subnational efforts (city, state, regional policies), international negotiations, private sector engagement and more.

The Environmental Law Colloquium (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%20156%20v05>), a seminar, rounds out our list of core environmental courses. Recognizing that we are at a pivotal moment in environmental law, in which environmental problems are more palpable than ever yet regulatory programs are retrenching, in this seminar we will hear from scholars and practitioners who are grappling with how best to address these dynamics, and with how to structure durable and effective legal responses to environmental problems going forward. This colloquium provides an exciting opportunity to engage with current academic and practice-oriented thinking about the most effective ways to address the environmental problems we face, in a variety of environmental and legal contexts.

Advanced and Specialized Courses and Seminars

Depending on the student's own needs and interests, more specialized or advanced courses in Environmental Law and Policy are relevant. These include courses and seminars relating to specific sectors or ecosystems (such as Maritime Law (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%20324>), the Water Law Seminar (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%201515>) or Oil and Gas Law (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%203077>)), legal approaches to environmental challenges (such as the Environmental Justice Seminar (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%201855>) or the Environmental Advocacy Seminar (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%201702>)) or intersections between environmental law and other fields (such as Business, Human Rights and Sustainability (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%203060>), the International Trade Rules and Climate Change Seminar (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%201770>), the Art of Regulatory War Seminar (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%201099>), and National Security and the Law of the Sea (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%20922>)).

Some of the specialized courses (such as Law and Policy of the Energy Transition (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%203002>) and Corporate Purpose and ESG Issues Seminar (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%201747>)) provide the theoretically inclined student the opportunity to address broad issues of public policy and resource allocation in more depth than the basic survey course allows. Others (such as the World Health Assembly Simulation (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%20611%20v04>)) let students put ideas into practice in real world scenarios.

For those interested in engaging in academic research in environmental law, a noteworthy course is the Environmental Research Workshop (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW>

[%20156](https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%20156)). Eminent scholars present works in progress to the class. Speakers present "environmental research" in its broadest sense, including topics in administrative law, constitutional law, corporate law, and other fields which may affect the future direction and shape of environmental regulation. The two-credit section of the Workshop counts as specialization credit for the LL.M. in Environmental and Energy Law, while the three-credit section counts for the J.D. Writing requirement.

Clinics and Practicums

For the student interested in developing practice-oriented skills in this area, there is no better learning opportunity than participating in a clinical program or practicum.

In the Environmental Law and Justice Clinic (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%20528%20v03>) (J.D. only), students work on matters of local necessity or national importance in the areas of environmental justice, pollution control, natural resources, and climate. The Clinic is an immersive and multi-modal experience, exposing students to the broad range of work in which environmental attorneys engage. It teaches students key lawyering and advocacy skills through litigation matters, regulatory work, and other advisory projects. Students advocate on behalf of groups ranging in size from small community groups to tribes to large environmental or public justice organizations. The Policy Clinic (Harrison Institute for Public Law) (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%20508>) works with states on developing policy proposals for building economies that are, among other things, environmentally sustainable.

Practicums like International Environmental Law in Practice (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%201544>), Advanced Environmental Law: Climate Change (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%20029>) and the Natural Resources and Energy Law and Policy Practicum (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%201619>) allow students to work on real world projects with partner organizations under the supervision of an experienced professor.

Students seeking practical experience may also undertake an externship for academic credit. All LL.M. in Environmental and Energy Law students are required to take either a practicum or an externship, either of which count as specialization credits.

Related Courses

Given its pervasive nature, environmental law is related to all fields of legal study, but certain courses are particularly relevant for modern environmental lawyers. All of the courses described here count as specialization credits for the LL.M. in Environmental and Energy Law.

Some fields of law are so closely related to specific environmental issues as to be practically essential for students pursuing those issues. Federal Indian Law (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%20213>) is highly relevant for students interested in public lands, environmental health or environmental justice. Food and Drug Law (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%201202>) and Biotechnology and the Law (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%201789>) are useful for those interested in the intersection of intellectual property law and the regulation of toxic substances and genetically modified organisms, as well as the emerging global discussion on synthetic biology. Historic Preservation Law (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW>

%20216) introduces students to federal, state, and local law governing efforts to preserve historic structures while also accommodating urban vitality and property rights.

Students interested in international law and sustainable development should seek out courses like International Human Rights Law (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%20814>), Law and Development (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%20292>), Rule of Law and the Administration of Justice (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%20403>), and International Law Seminar: International Development and Accountability (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%201231>) as well as the basic course International Law I (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%20235>). Those interested in energy issues would do well to take courses like Derivatives Regulation (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%20969>), The Law of Public Utilities (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%201019>), and International Project Finance (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%20928>).

Courses such as Negotiations (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=%22negotiations%20seminar%22>), International Arbitration (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=law%203180>), and Federal Courts and the Federal System (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%20178>) may also contribute greatly to a student's understanding of environmental law. Professors in many sections of these courses devote some coverage to legal issues arising in the environmental field.

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Below are descriptions for courses currently or previously offered for the LL.M. in Environmental and Energy Law.

For the current list of course offerings, refer to the Curriculum Guide (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/>). To find the list, locate *Courses in a Graduate Program* under the Curriculum Guide Search Options menu and select *Environmental and Energy Law LL.M.*

Search LL.M Environmental Courses (https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?program=program_92)

LAW 025 v00 Administrative Law ([https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 025 v00](https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%2025%20v00))
J.D. Course (cross-listed) | 3 credit hours

This course considers the constitutional, statutory, and other legal limitations on what government agencies can do and how they can do it. What constraints govern the power of agencies to make law, decide cases involving private parties, and investigate citizens? How much "due process" must government agencies give citizens whose lives they affect; what limits has Congress imposed on the procedures for agency decision making; and to what extent can people call on courts to check what they regard as abuses of governmental power? These are among the questions addressed in the course, which draws together problems ranging from the legitimacy of New Deal institutions to the dramatic procedural innovations of recent federal administrations and problems created by renewed Congressional interest in the details of agency decision making.

Recommended: For Professor Nager's section: Prior or concurrent enrollment in Constitutional Law I: The Federal System.

Mutually Excluded Courses: Students may not receive credit for both this course and the first-year elective by the same name or the first-year course, Government Processes.

LAW 025 v08 Administrative Law ([https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 025 v08](https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%2025%20v08))
J.D. Course | 3 credit hours

Virtually all areas of law today involve a substantial element of administrative law. This course introduces you to the role of administrative agencies and how law and political factors shape their powers and work. This includes materials on how they are empowered and constrained by the Constitution, Congress, presidents, and the courts. We also study ways in which agencies generate law and develop policies. This class coverage includes, among other topics, materials on citizens' abilities to petition, shape, and litigate over agency actions; changing views of presidents' roles and powers over agencies; and statutory factors and doctrine shaping judicial review of agency law interpretation, reasoning, responsiveness, policy shifts, and engagement with science and facts.

Mutually Excluded Courses: Students may not receive credit for both this course and the first-year elective by the same name or the first-year course, Government Processes.

LAW 1349 v00 Administrative Law ([https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 1349 v00](https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%201349%20v00))

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

This course introduces you to the administrative and regulatory state – a subject of much current contestation. You will come to understand both the tremendous power that has historically been exercised by administrative agencies and the significant constraints (legal and political) under which they have operated. You will learn to identify the design features that might make an agency constitutionally problematic, the factors that make one type of decision-making framework more appropriate than another, the prerogatives and limits of agencies in interpreting the statutes they are charged with administering, and agencies' prerogatives and limits in adjudicating facts and exercising policymaking discretion. You will also learn to identify the factors that affect the availability and timing of judicial review of agency action.

Mutually Excluded Courses: Students may not receive credit for both this course and the first-year elective or upperclass course by the same name (LAWJ-025) or the first year elective, Legislation and Regulation (LAWJ-1326) or the first-year course, Government Processes.

LAW 1905 v00 Advanced Administrative Law Seminar – The Consumer Protection Agencies ([https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 1905 v00](https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%201905%20v00))

J.D. Seminar | 2-3 credit hours

The course's goal is to familiarize students with the challenges consumer protection agencies face. The course will focus on the Federal Trade Commission, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, and the Food and Drug Administration. The course will require significant readings about contemporary policy issues, and those readings will be the launching point for in-class discussions. Many of the readings will come from the Federal Register and the Administrative Conference of the United States; others will critique the work of one or more of the consumer protection agencies. During seminars, students will often engage in role-playing: some students will take on the role of senior agency officials, others will be lawyers for consumer groups that seeks to force the agency to take certain actions (regulatory or enforcement), or lawyers representing a company or trade association opposing regulation or to stave off enforcement actions.

Prerequisite: Administrative Law.

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.

LAW 029 v00 Advanced Environmental Law: Climate Change ([https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 029 v00](https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%20029%20v00))
(Project-Based Practicum)

J.D. Practicum (cross-listed) | 4 credit hours

In a project-based practicum course, students participate in a weekly seminar and work on a project under the supervision of their professor. This project-based practicum course will focus on the evolving legal and policy developments concerning global climate change, and provide students the opportunity to engage in hands-on work with policymakers in addressing the issue. Students will participate in a two hour/week seminar and carry out ten hours/week of project work including regularly scheduled meetings with professor and Georgetown Climate Center attorney advisors.

SEMINAR: This seminar covers the current understanding of climate change science and impacts, international and domestic policy approaches, technological and adaptation responses, and legal and regulatory cases and developments. Class participation and attendance will be graded.

PROJECT WORK: Students will prepare papers and make presentations in class and to outside partners on topics being analyzed for state and local governments through the work of the Georgetown Climate Center of Georgetown Law (<http://www.georgetownclimate.org/>). Students work with the professors and advisors to develop professional-quality work products that can be shared with outside partners. The Center works with states and communities on crafting policy strategies to reduce emissions that contribute to climate change and to adapt to the consequences of climate change.

Prerequisite: Environmental Law. J.D. students must complete the required first-year program prior to enrolling in this course. Part-time and interdivisional transfer students may enroll prior to completing Constitutional Criminal Procedure (formerly Criminal Justice), Property, or their first-year elective.

Mutually Excluded Courses: Students may not receive credit for this course and Climate Change Law and Policy Seminar. Students may not take another practicum course or a clinic at the same time as a project-based practicum course. Students may enroll in an externship at the same time as a project-based practicum course.

Note: This course may be suitable for evening students who can regularly attend class and participate in calls or meetings during the day as students interact with professors, advisors, and/or clients.

This is a four credit course. Two credits will be awarded for the two-hour weekly seminar and two credits for approximately ten hours of project work per week, for a minimum of 11 weeks. Both the seminar portion and the project work will be graded. Students who enroll in this course will be automatically enrolled in both the seminar and project components and may not take either component separately. After Add/Drop, a student who wishes to withdraw from a practicum course must obtain permission from the faculty member and the Assistant Dean for Experiential Education. The Assistant Dean will grant such withdrawal requests only when remaining enrolled in the practicum would cause significant hardship for the student. A student who is granted permission to withdraw will be withdrawn from both the seminar and project components. Regular and punctual attendance is required at all practicum seminars and students are required to devote the requisite number of hours to their project. If a student must miss seminar, project work, a meeting or a deliverable, he or she must speak to the professor as soon as possible (ideally beforehand) to discuss the absence or missed assignment. Unless the professor indicates otherwise, a student with more than one unexcused absence from the practicum seminar (out of 13 total seminar sessions), or one week of unexcused absences from the fieldwork or project work (out of a total of 11 weeks of fieldwork or

LAW 3179 v00 Advanced Law of the Sea: National Security Concerns (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 3179 v00>)

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

This course will examine how sovereign States apply the law of sea, related 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 will form the basis for discussion, but students will focus on advanced application of such principles to complex, modern maritime security challenges. Through robust class discussion and analysis of recent events, students will examine how the substance, structure, and practice of law of the sea concepts intersects with other international legal principles and regimes, including the law of naval warfare, law enforcement at sea, protection of the marine environment, dispute resolution, and information operations. Students will assess how existing legal frameworks apply and whether they are sufficient to address current and future challenges in the maritime domain, including changes in the climate, increased reliance on autonomy and artificial intelligence, challenges with underwater infrastructure, overlapping or excessive maritime claims, "lawfare" in the maritime domain, and the protection of commercial shipping. Students will gain an in-depth understanding of how the law of the sea is both shaped by and shapes States' responses to national security challenges, and will be equipped with the knowledge and skills to advise senior leaders in both the public and private sectors on how to address these challenges.

Prerequisite: International Law I: Introduction to International Law.

Mutually Excluded Courses: Students may not receive credit for this course and Advanced National Security Law and the Sea.

LAW 3151 v00 Advanced National Security Law and the Sea (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 3151 v00>)

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:

- Exhibit an understanding of the history, foundational provisions, and differing interpretations of the 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea.
- 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.

Mutually Excluded Courses: Students may not receive credit for this course and Advanced Law of the Sea: National Security Concerns.

LAW 127 v00 Advocacy Tools for Public Interest Lawyers ([https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 127 v00](https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%20127%20v00))
J.D. Seminar (cross-listed) | 2 credit hours

This course is designed for students embarking on careers in public interest law or policy and explores the many necessary techniques to become highly effective advocates for social change. The purpose of the class is to help class participants develop creative advocacy approaches and learn to think beyond litigation and other traditional legal strategies to meet key client and societal goals. In particular, the course will: 1) explore how coalition building, grassroots organizing, and public policy advocacy can be used to enhance legal strategies; 2) teach basic public interest advocacy skills, including media relations, fundraising basics, legislative advocacy and lobbying, leveraging data and research, social marketing and public opinion, and cutting-edge digital strategies; and 3) introduce students to dynamic experts in relevant issue areas, from lobbyists to communications experts. Using compelling case studies and background reading materials, students will have the opportunity to use multiple advocacy tools to tackle real-life social problems on the local and national levels. Grades will be based on the extent and quality of class participation and written assignments.

Note: FIRST CLASS ATTENDANCE IS MANDATORY. 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.

LAW 567 v00 Animal Protection Law ([https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 567 v00](https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%20567%20v00))
(Fieldwork Practicum)

J.D. Practicum | 4 credit hours

In fieldwork practicum courses, students participate in weekly seminars and conduct related fieldwork at outside organizations. This fieldwork practicum course explores the process of public interest legal work in an effort to better understand the status and treatment of animals in courts, agencies, and legislatures. Students will participate in a two hour/week seminar and also undertake 10 hours/week of fieldwork in the twenty-attorney legal team at Humane World for Animals.

SEMINAR: The seminar offers a practical survey of litigation and legislative efforts on behalf of animals at the local, state, and national level. The course will address the historical status of animals in the law; the current application of animal protection laws to wild animals, companion animals, farm animals, and animals used in exhibitions, and research; legislative efforts and citizen initiatives to strengthen animal protection laws; limitations on implementation and enforcement of animal laws; and the impacts of free speech, religious expression, and other constitutional provisions on animal protection advocacy. Utilizing an interdisciplinary approach that combines administrative law, environmental law, consumer protection, and other related public interest fields, the seminar will examine why some public interest legal campaigns succeed and others fail, explore how to construct an effective public interest litigation strategy, and teach students how to develop innovative uses of existing laws to expand legal protections for animals.

FIELDWORK: Students will work closely with Humane World for Animals' in-house legal team to find new and creative ways to ensure that all animals receive the legal protections they deserve. As part of the fieldwork, students will work on a wide variety of cases, petitions, and proposed legislation in state and federal courts, agencies and legislatures throughout the country, including actions to protect endangered species and other wildlife, to curb unscrupulous breeding of and cruelty to companion animals, to improve the treatment of animals used in research, and to prevent the systematic mistreatment of animals in industrial farms. The docket is extensive and interdisciplinary, and involves cases being pursued jointly with other public interest groups, including environmental protection, consumer protection, public health, labor, and sustainable agriculture organizations.

Note: F-1 and J-1 international students must consult with an international student advisor before enrolling in this course. Please email lawcentervisa@georgetown.edu.

Prerequisite: J.D. students must complete the required first-year program prior to enrolling in this course. Part-time and interdivisional transfer students may enroll prior to completing Constitutional Criminal Procedure (formerly Criminal Justice), Property, or their first-year elective.

Recommended: Administrative Law.

Mutually Excluded Courses: Students may not concurrently enroll in this practicum and an externship or a clinic or another practicum course.

Note: This practicum course is open to LL.M. students, space permitting. Interested LL.M. students should email the Office of the Registrar (lawreg@georgetown.edu) to request admission.

This course is suitable for evening students who can attend the weekly seminar and conduct 10 hours of fieldwork/week during normal business hours. This is a four credit course. Two credits will be awarded for the two-hour weekly seminar and two credits for approximately 10 hours of fieldwork per week, for a minimum of 11 weeks, to be scheduled with the faculty. The fieldwork must be completed during normal business hours. The two-credit seminar portion of this practicum will be graded. The two credits of fieldwork are mandatory pass/fail. Students will be

LAW 370 v02 Business and Human Rights in the Global Economy
([https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 370 v02](https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%20370%20v02))

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

Corporations today have a global scale as well as an impact that matches or sometimes exceeds that of governments. Their activities – from sourcing of raw materials, to processing and production of intermediate or finished goods, to distribution and sale – have major consequences not only for the human rights of their employees but also for the rights of the individuals and communities impacted by their operations.

The international trade deregulation and liberalization policies from the 1970s-90s that drove globalization – including competition among governments for investment – created “governance gaps” where government regulation and oversight of corporations was either absent or largely ineffective. High profile incidents of corporate actors adversely affecting workers and/or communities in circumstances in which no remedy was readily attainable drew attention to these gaps and the need for clarity about the respective roles and responsibilities of governments and businesses.

These controversies revealed the need for a fundamental shift in conceptions of the roles and responsibilities of different actors under international human rights law. In this context, the United Nations, under the leadership of the late Special Representative John Ruggie led a nearly seven-year process culminating in the development of the U.N. Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (“UNGPs”). The UNGPs, unanimously endorsed by the U.N. Human Rights Council in 2011, established a framework for considering the respective roles of governments and corporations and outlined core concepts of human rights due diligence and effective remedy. The corporate responsibility to “respect” human rights is now widely recognized as the expected standard of conduct for business enterprises.

BUSINESS AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE GLOBAL ECONOMY SPRING 2026

In the 14 years since the UNGPs were adopted, much of the focus has been on voluntary approaches to addressing business and human rights challenges guided by the framework set forth in the Principles. At the government level, this has included the preparation of National Action Plans to coordinate cross-agency policies, with a focus on trade, investment and procurement related tools to exercise greater leverage over corporate behavior. For companies, this has included the development of human rights policies and governance structures and the integration of human rights due diligence into business decision-making. Looking back over the last decade, many stakeholders have been frustrated by the largely incremental and piecemeal progress made by both governments and companies in implementing the UNGPs, as well as by challenges associated with fragmented national approaches. Most recently, the European Union and a number of national governments have adopted mandatory human rights and environmental due diligence measures.

This course introduces students to this rapidly-evolving business and human rights landscape, including the diverse set of multi-stakeholder initiatives – some, but not all, of which include government participation. We will discuss: the guidance provided by the UNGPs and other instruments; different key stakeholder groups and how they engage with one another; tools utilized by governments and corporations to implement human rights responsibilities and commitments; and how all of these issues interact in the context of both sector-specific and cross-cutting legal and policy challenges.

Among the central questions the course will examine are:

What are the sources of international human rights standards and which human rights standards are most relevant to business?

LAW 3060 v00 Business, Human Rights and Sustainability ([https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 3060 v00](https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%203060%20v00))

LL.M. Course (cross-listed) | 1 credit hour

The relationship between business, human rights, and sustainability has gained momentum in recent years with the private sector, governments, civil society, and international organizations, owing largely to the passage of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP) in 2011, the 2012 UN Rio + 20 Sustainable Development Conference and the UN Sustainable Development Goals (2015). These developments were preceded and followed by a series of multi stakeholder (governments, private sector, investors, civil society networks and organizations) and specific industry driven initiatives looking at how to integrate these international standards into both self and binding regulatory processes. As a result, many of these initiatives led to an emerging international soft law system of business, human rights and sustainability that is based in the internationally acknowledged body of hard law principles.

Regardless of being industry, sector specific or multi stakeholder in nature, the regulation, de-regulation, policy, practice and ever growing global litigation in this new field of practice is multifaceted, dynamic, interactive, complex and challenges business leaders, markets and even lawyers to think outside the box in order to address a challenging relationship between business, markets and society. This is where business strategy meets risks. Or instead, this is where risks eat a business strategy. As a result, business leaders, shareholders and their advisors are now required to integrate a 3D internal and external view and assessment on how to address, prevent, mitigate and remediate the social and environmental impacts (risks) of private sector operations in complex environments and with a collaborative and systems thinking approach.

Bar Associations in America and abroad have begun issuing specific guidance on how corporate lawyers should advise their clients incorporating human rights and sustainability standards. For instance, in a Mergers and Acquisitions (M&A) transaction, corporate lawyers are most likely to encounter questions dealing with social, environmental, human rights and environmental concerns. Those advocating on behalf of environmental and human rights organizations will find their work directly intersects with company law, securities law, investment law, governance, compliance, company law and alternative dispute resolution mechanisms to name a few sub areas.

Fast-forward 2020. The global COVID-19 pandemic has suddenly entered this space. It has done so highlighting the vulnerabilities and opportunities in the relationship between business, governments and society across the globe. Furthermore, the global pandemic is challenging all stakeholders not only to become relevant but to re-think, re-imagine and re-envision new models that seek engagement, resilience, addressing grievances, investment, economic recovery and accountability frameworks.

In practice, these global and ever growing litigation trends are also challenging traditional company-led corporate social responsibility (CSR) and ethics programs that have been associated with both philanthropic, corporate citizenship and company-sponsored activities that give back to societies. While many of these programs have achieved several levels of success, for many sectors in society they remain as corporate public relations or green wash exercises and demand more transparent, accountable and remediation responses. The stakes are high.

Litigation, a growing movement towards mandatory human rights and environmental due diligence and reporting requirements and other types of social demands are challenging companies to be very purposeful and accountable on how they address the environmental, social and governance negative impacts (for some) or violations (for others) of their

LAW 1941 v00 Climate Change Law and Policy Seminar ([https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 1941 v00](https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%201941%20v00))

J.D. Seminar (cross-listed) | 2-3 credit hours

This seminar provides an introduction to issues of law and policy related to climate change. Areas of focus include U.S. legislation and regulations, subnational efforts (city, state, regional policies), international negotiations, private sector engagement and more. In addition to reviewing the legal and policy mechanisms for curbing emissions that cause climate change (e.g., market-based approaches, conventional regulations, information disclosure, voluntary actions, litigation), the seminar will cover opportunities to adapt to a changing climate and policy mechanisms to support climate resilience at a local, national and international scale. Ethical and equity considerations will be considered regarding climate change risks and responses, including potential use of technologies such as carbon capture and geoengineering. Grades will be based on class participation, written reflections and assignments related to readings, and, for students registered in the 3-credit section, a research paper that can satisfy the J.D. upper class legal writing requirement.

Learning Objectives:

Students will learn about a topic of immense importance to their personal and professional lives no matter what their chosen field given the significant impacts on our economy, geography and way of life from a rapidly changing climate. They will be conversant in the policy and legal strategies available to address climate-related risks as well as opportunities associated with a transition to cleaner energy. They will gain experience with critical thinking and have opportunities to provide written reflections on readings and through class participation. Students will participate in a negotiation exercise simulating international climate negotiations. They will exercise sound judgment in selecting a topic for their research paper, demonstrate organizational skills and timeliness in submitting early work products, and obtain and incorporate feedback in completing their final written product. They will have the opportunity to present research highlights succinctly and clearly, and to receive and share constructive feedback with classmates. Their final work product will be a full research paper that will demonstrate depth in one or more areas of climate change-related research, policy or law.

Mutually Excluded Courses: Students may not receive credit for this course and Advanced Environmental Law: Climate Change (Project-Based Practicum).

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.

LAW 3078 v00 Commercial Space Law ([https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 3078 v00](https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%203078%20v00))

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

This course will provide an overview of U.S. domestic legal regimes that govern commercial spaceflight activities, including those managed by the Federal Aviation Administration, Federal Communications Commission, Department of Commerce, U.S. Defense Department and State Department. The course will examine existing regulations and statutes as well as current discussions about changes to policy and law to address the evolving nature of the space industry and U.S. national space priorities. Examples include the Space Force, space traffic management, and oversight of emerging commercial activities in light of international treaty obligations.

Recommended: Prior or concurrent enrollment in Administrative Law; Regulatory Law; or International Law.

LAW 1884 v00 Constitutional Dimensions of Environmental Law ([https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 1884 v00](https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%201884%20v00))

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

Since the 1970s, environmental law has provided an important context for the development of constitutional doctrines. These developments have accelerated in recent years as environmental issues have risen to the forefront of the political debate and received increased attention from parties across the political spectrum. This course focuses on recent jurisprudence, and current developments in environmental law that relate to constitutional issues. To that end, students will examine recent agency rules, appellate briefs, and court decisions. At the outset we will discuss constitutional limits on Congress's power to enact statutes addressing environmental harm. We will then turn to how courts interpret Congressional delegations of authority to administrative agencies including separation of powers issues. Finally, we will address constitutional limits on judicial review. The course will also include conversations with guest speakers from the federal government, state government, and private sector who have worked directly on developing the challenged actions and litigating the cases we will discuss.

The course materials will include agency regulations and guidance documents, excerpts of merits briefs and oral argument transcripts, as well as published opinions.

Prerequisite: Constitutional Law I: The Federal System.

Recommended: [Administrative Law and](#) Environmental Law.

LAW 1917 v00 Corporate Governance Workshop: ESG & Related Issues (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 1917 v00>)

J.D. Seminar (cross-listed) | 2-3 credit hours

In this class, students will study, comment on, and develop scholarship of their own on topics related to the environmental, social, and governance (ESG) practices of corporations, social enterprises, and other business or nonprofit entities. The class begins with introductory materials and discussion to ground students in the theoretical and practical debates underlying ESG and related topics.

After introductory classes discussing the themes of the course, the professor will invite prominent legal scholars (primarily from other institutions) to present papers on ESG and related issues.

The paper topics may include:

- ESG disclosure and reporting
- ESG shareholder proposals (e.g., civil rights and racial equity audits) and anti-ESG shareholder proposals (e.g., anti-discrimination and anti-climate change proposals)
- Board diversity, including gender, sexual orientation, and racial diversity
- Critiques of ESG, stakeholder governance, sustainable business, and social enterprise
- ESG practices of social enterprises (e.g., benefit corporations) and nonprofit organizations
- The role of institutional investors, proxy advisors, shareholder activists, and lenders in ESG practices
- International perspectives and comparisons of ESG practices, social enterprise, or related topics

The specific topics considered will vary depending on the interests of the speakers, but the general focus will be topics related to ESG and corporate governance, broadly understood.

Professor Alicia Plerhoples will lead the workshop. This is a small and focused course and thus reading and active participation are essential. The format for the paper presentations will be 15-25 minutes of presentation by the speaker followed by a group discussion. The primary goal is student-centered discussion and participation, but students will also be exposed to views provided by other Georgetown faculty and members of the larger DC-area ESG & social enterprise community who attend the workshop.

Course Objectives and Learning Outcomes: The objectives of the course are to (i) give you familiarity and understanding of the current academic literature on ESG and related topics, (ii) teach you to analyze, critique, and engage in academic legal writing, and (iii) refine your own analytical and writing skills.

Recommended: Corporations.

Mutually Excluded Courses: Students may not receive credit for this seminar and Corporate Purpose and Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Issues Seminar.

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.

LAW 1747 v00 Corporate Purpose, Sustainability and Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Seminar (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 1747 v00>)

J.D. Seminar (cross-listed) | 2-3 credit hours

In a seminal 1970 essay, economist Milton Friedman famously wrote that a corporate executive's responsibilities are solely to the company's stockholders and that the stockholders' desires are for the corporation "to make as much money as possible." Many credit this essay with inspiring a widely held notion that a corporation's purpose is to make money for its stockholders without considering the interests of the greater society. Others, including some investors, have argued that corporations should be evaluated on matters beyond traditional financial statement metrics, and in recent years many of these matters have been grouped under the acronym "ESG," standing for a corporation's environmental, social and governance practices. Conditions and events such as climate change, pro- and anti-DEI sentiment and supply chain and human rights concerns have heightened ESG awareness. Notable business groups, academics and others have explicitly or implicitly rejected the Friedman position and have argued that corporations have significant ESG-related obligations.

This seminar will consider issues related to the purpose of a corporation and its obligations to its stockholders and the larger group of stakeholders, the fiduciary duties of corporate directors in the context of ESG, agency issues associated with differing interests of stockholders and management, the role of regulators in corporate ESG matters, considerations of investors focused on ESG issues and their ability to influence corporate ESG actions, reporting of ESG-related information by companies and ratings of companies on the basis of that information and the impact of ESG considerations on corporate performance and profitability. We will also consider particular ESG issues and how corporations have addressed them. There is no textbook for the seminar.

Readings will include legal, academic and general articles and materials on the subjects being covered.

Course Goals/Student Learning Outcomes:

The primary objectives of this course are for students to develop an understanding of the often-conflicting considerations that affect a corporation's handling of ESG issues and the perspectives of investors who make investment decisions on the basis of ESG considerations. This will include an understanding of state corporate law fiduciary considerations, the application of federal securities, labor, banking and other laws to ESG activities and the impact of corporate governance principles. Students completing the course should be in a position to advise clients and colleagues on these considerations.

Mutually Excluded Courses: Students may not receive credit for this course and Sustainability for Big Law and Big Business or Corporate Governance Workshop: ESG & Related Issues.

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.

LAW 1551 v00 Decarbonizing the Energy Sphere: A Federal Regulatory Approach (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 1551 v00>)

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

Burgeoning climate concerns, abetted by technological advances, have permitted new federal regulatory strategies to reduce carbon emissions in the energy sphere. Relying mostly on precedents less than four years old, this course will explore environmental policy involving wholesale energy sales, transmission of electricity, and transportation of natural gas. We will apply the legal framework of statutes organic to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission as a starting point to examine incentives and impediments to new wind and solar generation and strategies such as carbon pricing. The operation and continuing relevance of the Public Utility Regulatory Policy Act in competitive wholesale markets will also be examined.

The course will further address how seemingly local concerns, such as rooftop solar, may implicate federal energy regulation and policy interests. Turning to pipelines, we will examine how National Environmental Policy Act, Clean Air Act, and Clean Water Act requirements affect authorization of new construction, applied concepts of environmental justice, law and policy regarding export of liquefied natural gas, and potential remedies for pipeline construction subsequently found to have been unlawfully authorized, among other topics.

Decarbonizing the Energy Sphere: A Federal Regulatory Approach will provide students the foundation to critically assess the balance of environmental values and ubiquitous consumer demands, such as reliability and affordability. Case readings will be paired with a policy text to undergird discussions of means within the broader investment and technological context to achieve environmental objectives. Our examination of policy options will be informed by consideration of a broad array of stakeholder interests. By gaining exposure to major environmental controversies in federal energy regulation, students will gain deep practical knowledge and develop insights into the formulation of decarbonization strategies.

To provide opportunities to apply course concepts and materials, students will participate during class time, and with ample advance notice, in oral argument and judging. By creating an outline in support of scenario-based legal positions and arguing for them in a supportive environment and reaching a determination in the context of a well-defined legal controversy, students will gain experience in the advocacy and evaluation of complex, contemporary legal issues where federal energy and environmental law intersect.

Recommended: Administrative Law.

LAW 969 v00 Derivatives Regulation (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 969 v00>)
LL.M Seminar (cross-listed) | 2 credit hours

Derivatives, including virtual currencies, are a large, dynamic and rapidly evolving part of the world's financial markets. The size and importance of these markets alone would make derivatives regulation a worthy part of law school study, particularly for those interested in financial markets. Add to that a significant change in the regulatory framework on a scale unseen since the 1930's and it is clear that there has never been a better time to study the legal issues and operational challenges for market participants. This course will focus on the regulation of derivatives under the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended by Dodd-Frank, and as implemented by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission. This course is designed as a "Derivatives 101" equivalent, providing a broad overview of the regulation of derivatives. No prior knowledge of derivatives is required to succeed in this course. The course will include an in-depth look at the new regulatory requirements and issues with respect to (i) market transparency and integrity, such as preventing market manipulation, disruptive trading practices, and so-called excessive speculation; (ii) the increasing use of automated trading systems and high-frequency trading in commodity markets; and (iii) the interplay between Congress, the federal market regulators, and the entities subject to financial market regulation. Students will be presented with the same questions of law confronting attorneys advising entities trading in derivatives markets, regulators, and the courts.

LAW 847 v00 Developing & Financing Infrastructure Projects (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 847 v00>)
LL.M Course (cross-listed) | 3 credit hours

This course will use recent transactions involving infrastructure projects (domestic and international) to illustrate the legal techniques and financial issues involved in project development and financing. The course will address case studies involving energy projects, telecom, toll roads, mining, ports, airports, other infrastructure and professional sports facilities. Class discussion will include analysis of how project risk analysis is done and review of key documents used to develop, construct and finance projects. Students will participate in simulated contract negotiation and drafting exercises representing designated parties to a transaction. Coverage will include different sources of financing, including banks, capital markets, ECAs and multinational entities. There will be both a final examination (open-book) and a short drafting exercise that will be graded. Class on 11/1 will be a Special Negotiation Workshop, for which the class will be divided into groups to negotiate a financing term sheet for a model transaction.

The required course textbook is:

E.R. Yescombe, Principles of Project Finance (London: Academic Press, an imprint of Elsevier, 2014) (2d Edition). Please note that the second edition is materially different from the first edition, and all page number and other references in this syllabus and in the course will be to the second edition.

Additional case studies, such as Henry A. Davis, ed., Project Finance: Practical Case Studies, Second Edition (two volume set: Volume I – Water and Power, and Volume II – Resources and Infrastructure), and other materials not in the above publication will be provided.

Learning objectives:

The course is based on four major themes and aims to teach students to analyze issues in light of each theme: (i) allocation of risk, (ii) non-recourse or limited recourse arrangements, (iii) effective contract structures, and (iv) financeability. The class will focus on both theory (risk analysis and mitigation) and practice (critiquing and drafting agreements). Both the written assignment and the workshop will focus on practical matters relating to practice issues.

Mutually Excluded Courses: Students may not receive credit for both this course and Domestic and International Project Finance & Development: Case Studies; or the J.D. course, International Project Finance; or International Project Finance and Investment and Project Development and Finance.

Note: This course is part of the following graduate programs: Environmental and Energy Law LL.M.

Students may not withdraw from this class after the add/drop period ends without the permission of the professor. **NOTE: ATTENDANCE IS MANDATORY at the Special Negotiation Workshop. The Special Negotiation Workshop will meet on Saturday, November 1, 2025 from 8:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. at Haynes Boone, 888 16th Street NW, Suite 300. The specific room and instructions for admission will be provided by the professor. Failure to attend the Special Negotiation workshop may result in a withdrawal.**

LAW 1919 v00 Economic Justice in the Regulation of Infrastructural Industries: Energy, Water, Telecommunications, Transportation (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 1919 v00>)

J.D. Seminar (cross-listed) | 2-3 credit hours

Our nation's infrastructure abounds in justice failures. Consider:

- In Flint, Michigan, officials subjected thousands of families to lead-poisoned water.
- In Puerto Rico, Hurricane Maria crippled an electricity infrastructure long neglected by its government-owned utility, leaving thousands of families without electricity.
- Wildfires in Maui, arising in part from years of neglect by the utility, plantation owners, and government officials, have left thousands homeless.
- Water flooding in coastal Charleston, South Carolina disproportionately affects marginalized communities.
- Navajos lack reliable electric supply in most of their territory.

Common to each of these situations is economic regulation. One or more public bodies created, encouraged, tolerated, or ignored conditions that allowed private behavior, often business behavior, to produce these adverse outcomes. This course will diagnose the causes and design solutions. Among the big-picture questions:

- In the context of economic regulation, what is economic justice?
- Does our economic regulation of infrastructural industries produce economic injustice? If so, with which actors does fault lie?
- Does facially neutral statutory language—bland statutory commands such "just and reasonable rates," "consistent with the public interest," no "undue preference or advantage"—have non-neutral effects?
- Do constitutional principles—such as the protection of private property—affect economic justice?
- How do regulatory procedures, all influenced by conflicting interest groups, affect economic justice outcomes?
- Should economic regulation address justice? Or should it seek only to improve economic performance, leaving justice to other regulatory agencies or to political processes?
- For all these questions, what roles can lawyers play?

LAW 1860 v00 Energy Law (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 1860 v00>)

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

This course covers the foundational legal and policy frameworks for energy systems in the United States, including: the management, development, transportation, and use of energy resources; the generation and transmission of electricity; and the future of energy systems. Throughout the course, students will engage with enduring themes of energy law: markets v. regulation; governance choices (including federalism); and the law's approach to climate change and social justice with respect to energy resources. The professor will use a traditional textbook as well as contemporary case studies to offer students opportunities to test and apply their knowledge throughout the course.

Learning Objectives:

- Upon the conclusion of the course, students will be able to comprehend, apply, analyze, and synthesize key energy-related statutes and regulations administered by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Department of Energy, as well as typical frameworks administered by state public utility commissions and other state energy agencies.
- Students will also be able to engage the core themes of energy law to analyze and critique existing legal regimes and new policy proposals.

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

LAW 1472 v00 Energy Law and Policy (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 1472 v00>)

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

This course will present the framework for the governance of energy production, distribution and use in the United States, and provide a foundation for future coursework on these subjects. While the course will focus primarily on U.S. law, it will address some international subjects and examples. Topics will include the evolving U.S. fuel mix and market dynamics, utility restructuring and grid modernization, roles of state and federal governments, the role of different policymakers and regulatory bodies in overseeing U.S. energy systems, relevant environmental laws, and emerging policy issues. There are no prerequisites, although experience with administrative law or environmental law would be beneficial.

Learning Objectives:

1. Substantive expertise
 - The physical nature of the energy system (how it is produced, distributed, and used)
 - Common terminology and acronyms related to energy and its regulation
 - Key statutes and regulations applying to energy production, distribution and use, and key cases interpreting this legal framework
 - Current issues being debated in energy law
2. Understanding of governance structure
 - The roles and responsibilities of different policymakers and regulators (e.g., economic regulators, environmental regulators, natural resource managers, legislators) and how they relate to each other
 - State and federal responsibilities in overseeing the energy system
3. Legal and policy skills
 - How to explore questions of regulatory authority by state and federal agencies
 - How to write analytically about legal and policy questions

Recommended: [Administrative Law](#), [Environmental Law](#).

Mutually Excluded Courses: Students may not receive credit for this course and Energy Law.

LAW 2009 v01 Energy Markets in Transition (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 2009 v01>)

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

Two significant transitions are affecting United States energy markets. The first is the transition to cleaner energy sources driven by the goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions and the emergence of new technologies, and the second is the oil and natural gas abundance affecting the domestic energy economy and the U.S. role in global energy markets. Significant policy, legal, and regulatory issues have arisen at the intersection of these two trends. The course will focus on these transitions from the perspective of the economic regulation of physical energy markets by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), along with the interplay among Congress, federal and state regulators, market participants, and other stakeholders. We will examine five areas: (i) the foundational laws (the Federal Power Act and Natural Gas Act) and legal doctrines governing FERC's regulation of physical energy markets; (ii) how wholesale electric power and natural gas markets were restructured using non-discriminatory open access to electric transmission and pipeline transportation; (iii) energy market enforcement and compliance policies; (iv) what generation, transmission and pipeline infrastructure will be needed to ensure reliability and resilience as we transition to a lower carbon future; and (v) "hot topics" such as carbon pricing in organized wholesale electricity markets, the shale gas revolution, federal-state conflicts, pipeline and electric transmission infrastructure development and cost allocation, LNG exports, and integrating distributed resources and renewables. Students will gain an appreciation for the legal and market challenges confronted by market participants during the transitions. One or more sessions will feature guest lecturers. There will be no final examination. Instead, each student's grade will be based on a final paper that takes a position on a key legal or policy issue and defends that position persuasively, several short quizzes during the semester, and class participation.

LAW 142 v02 Energy Problems Seminar: Climate Change and Other Energy Issues (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 142 v02>)

J.D. Seminar (cross-listed) | 2-3 credit hours

This seminar considers economic, political, and legal aspects of current problems in the petroleum, natural gas, electrical, nuclear, coal and alternative energy industries with particular focus on global warming and the impact of climate change policies on energy use in the United States and abroad. In addition to the connection between global warming and energy, the seminar will examine: (1) the nexus between U.S. energy policy and Middle East wars and diplomacy; (2) the future of energy deregulation; (3) tensions between state and federal efforts to address energy issues; and (4) the problems and prospects of introducing new fuels and fuel sources, including nuclear, hydrogen, and renewables, into the U.S. and world economies. As these subjects sweep across the entire economy, they touch upon several fields of law: administrative law, antitrust, constitutional law, environmental law, oil and gas law, public utility regulation, and international law (both public and private).

Note: This seminar requires a paper. 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 Upperclass Legal Writing Requirement. The 3 credit section is open to J.D. students only and non-degree students may not enroll.

LAW 1702 v00 Environmental Advocacy Seminar (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 1702 v00>)

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

In a warming world, environmental advocacy is more important than ever. This course explores an array of discourses – from art, literature, religion, and psychology, to science, economics, and law – and an array of strategies – from direct action, to community building, to lawsuits – environmental advocates might embrace in pursuing their cause. We will explore the potential contributions of non-legal environmental discourses and strategies to legal argument, and the potential contributions of law to these discourses and strategies. One basic aim of the course is for you to see the possibility that progress on environmental protection might come through discourses other than law and through strategies other than lawsuits, while also appreciating the profound role law plays in shaping the environment we have today. Another is to help you think about what kind of advocate you hope to be.

Recommended: Recommended but not required: Prior or concurrent enrollment in environmental law, natural resources law, or international environmental law.

LAW 1855 v00 Environmental Justice Seminar (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 1855 v00>)

J.D. Seminar (cross-listed) | 2-3 credit hours

This discussion seminar will explore topics in environmental justice from a range of perspectives, including historical accounts of the environmental justice movement, contemporary proposals as to how to respond to unfolding ecological crises, relevant case law and litigation, proposed legislation, domestic and international advocacy efforts, as well as imaginative literature and creative nonfiction. Our goals will be to arrive at a deeper understanding of pressing environmental problems, and, most important, to generate an array of compelling answers to the question, “what is to be done?”

We will begin by exploring accounts of our current environmental crises, their causes and impending consequences, and studying the beginnings of the environmental justice movement, which has sought for several decades to confront the racial and economic inequity of ecological harm. Our second meeting will explore several compelling contemporary proposals to address our current circumstances, ranging from domestic legislation and international diplomacy to organizing for a Global Green New Deal. In our third meeting we will focus on obstacles that impede meaningful change, both economic and political frameworks as well as legal efforts to preserve the status quo. Next, we will turn to creative nonfiction that explores various ways to think and work against these barriers towards a more sustainable and just future. Our fifth meeting will consider imaginative literature and art addressing the climate crisis to further expand our own imaginative horizons. Following our efforts to understand the potential and limits of past efforts to realize greater environmental justice, our sixth meeting will examine recent work addressing future possibilities for social movement advocacy, domestic and international organizing, litigation and legislation, and pushing for more fundamental changes to structures of collective governance and social life. In this penultimate week, we will read work associated with ecofeminist movements, indigenous environmental justice formations, the Black Hive of the Movement for Black Lives, the Sunrise Movement and other contemporary movement formations. In our final meeting, each seminar participant will share with the group a brief account of one additional idea and course of action they believe to offer an especially powerful response to our shared question, “what is to be done, now?”

Note: FIRST AND SECOND CLASS ATTENDANCE IS MANDATORY. 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.

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.

LAW 1274 v02 Environmental Justice: Law, Policy & Regulation (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 1274 v02>)

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

This course will introduce the concept of Environmental Justice in a variety of contexts, along with the specific legal challenges and remedies that arise from constitutional rights, statutory requirements, or executive actions. It will explore the frameworks that inform the analysis of environmental justice issues, including how an environmental justice lens can be applied to a wide range of areas to ensure access and equity to focus efforts to resolve these complex issues.

Learning Objectives:

The primary learning objective for this course is to introduce to students how to incorporate environmental justice principles into their perspective and analyses of legal and policy issues. The course will seek to accomplish this through developing the following skills/competencies: (1) developing frameworks for answering fundamental environmental law questions and how environmental justice law can be used to enhance problem-solving to answer those questions; (2) identifying and applying existing laws and remedies to resolve environmental justice issues; and (3) developing creative environmental legal problem solving that addresses inadequacies of current law and its enforcement.

Recommended: Environmental Law.

LAW 146 v01 Environmental Law (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 146 v01>)

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

This course covers the key laws developed to control pollution. The main focus of the course is on current statutes, including the National Environmental Policy Act, the Clean Water Act, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, the Superfund Act (CERCLA and SARA), and the Clean Air Act. Other statutes, such as the Oil Pollution Act and the Inflation Reduction Act are addressed briefly. The course includes extensive discussion of the evolution of the law regarding efforts to address climate change, including close examination of the legal tools deployed by new administrations to change policies. Common law and pre-1970s efforts to develop law to obtain control are also reviewed. Relying on their practical experience, the instructors address application and interpretation of the statutes, Congressional actions to extend and modify the statutes, regulatory implementation of the statutes by executive agencies, enforcement policy and practice, the role of states, citizens' groups and industry, and private efforts at clean-up. The professors use problems to help students understand the practical application of the statutes in real-world contexts.

Strongly Recommended: Prior or concurrent enrollment in Administrative Law.

LAW 146 v08 Environmental Law ([https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 146 v08](https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%20146%20v08))
J.D. Course (cross-listed) | 3 credit hours

This course focuses on legal strategies to regulate and remedy environmental harms. The course is designed to prepare transactional lawyers, regulatory lawyers, government counsel and litigators, as well as students interested in specializing in environmental law. A major goal of the course is to introduce students to the analytical skills necessary to understand and work in this and other predominantly statutory and regulatory fields. The course starts by reviewing economic, ecological and historical perspectives on protection of the environment. We also briefly cover common law environmental claims. We then turn to several cross-cutting public environmental law issues, namely discussion of regulatory design choices, federalism issues, a brief introduction to important administrative law concepts, cases, and doctrine, and analysis of the role of citizens as enforcers under US environmental laws. We then turn to in-depth analysis of key portions of several of the most significant federal environmental laws, including hazardous waste cleanup laws, the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the Endangered Species Act, the Clean Air Act, and the Clean Water Act. We will also look at the developing body of law regarding climate change.

LAW 146 v10 Environmental Law ([https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 146 v10](https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%20146%20v10))
J.D. Course (cross-listed) | 3 credit hours

Between New Year's Day in 1970 and December of 1980, Congress enacted most of our major federal environmental statutes. To this day, these laws, as amended, form the core of this country's approach to addressing environmental problems. All of the laws aim to achieve cleaner water, air, and land, while at the same time taking very different approaches to doing so. This course will introduce you to the major federal statutes on environmental protection, including but not limited to the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, and the Superfund law. You will come to understand the basic regulatory goals and mechanisms of these laws. You will also learn how one might choose among these goals and mechanisms in fashioning environmental policy. Ideally, you will come away with an informed judgment about how far we have come in protecting the environment and how far we still have to go.

Recommended: Administrative Law or a first-year elective on legislation and/or regulation.

LAW 2077 v00 Environmental Lawyering ([https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 2077 v00](https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%202077%20v00))

LL.M. Seminar | 1 credit hour

This course will explore the many aspects of practicing environmental law – across media (water, land, air, and the energy sector), across levels of government (local, state, federal, international), and across scales (local land use to global climate change). It will also expose students in our specialized Environmental and Energy LL.M. to many aspects of legal practice. For example, students will be introduced to litigation, client counseling, advocacy, rule-making and policy-making for environmental and energy attorneys. Throughout the semester, students will be introduced to several members of the Georgetown environmental law faculty and leading practitioners and will form a community among students in our Environmental & Energy Law LL.M. degree program. The course is organized as a seminar in which students are expected to write reflective essays informed by our readings and to participate actively in discussions. The grade will be based on class participation and reflective memos. The course meets every two weeks over lunch throughout the fall semester.

Note: This course is required for the Environmental & Energy Law LL.M. program and is restricted to LL.M. students admitted to that program.

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 will result in a withdrawal.

LAW 156 v05 Environmental Research Colloquium ([https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 156 v05](https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%20156%20v05))
J.D. Seminar (cross-listed) | 2-3 credit hours

Students in this class will have an opportunity to study, comment on, and develop scholarship of their own regarding environmental law and policy. The class will include introductory materials and discussion about attributes and methods of environmental scholarship. The workshop will introduce you to some of the best academic scholars in environmental law who will present a work-in-progress. In both advance written comments and through workshop discussion, students will engage with scholars regarding their scholarship. Depending on the presenters' paper subjects and others' availability, the workshop might also include participation of additional Georgetown Law faculty and occasional guests to offer responsive comments from a different perspective (e.g., government, not-for-profits, law firms, businesses, or academia).

Students can fulfill their Georgetown Law upper-level writing requirement with an opportunity to produce substantial, publishable legal scholarship on a topic related to environmental, energy, or natural resource law, broadly defined, and receive three credits for their efforts. Students will provide all speakers and the professor with brief advance comments and questions – at times during the semester, students will be responsible for more detailed comments and facilitation.

Students taking the course for two credits must write at least four long discussion posts (800 to 1000 words each) which will serve as substantive written work in lieu of a final research paper.

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.

LAW 156 v01 Environmental Research Workshop ([https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 156 v01](https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%20156%20v01))
J.D. Seminar (cross-listed) | 2-3 credit hours

Students in this class will have an opportunity to study, comment on, and develop scholarship of their own regarding environmental law and policy. The class will include introductory materials and discussion about attributes and methods of environmental scholarship. Then the workshop will introduce you to some of the best academic scholars in environmental law who will present a work-in-progress. In both advance written comments and through workshop discussion, students will engage presenting scholars regarding their scholarship. Depending on the presenters' paper subjects and others' availability, the workshop might also include a few classes with responsive comments from an outside visitor from government, not-for-profits, law firms, businesses, or legal academe.

Students can fulfill their Georgetown Law upper level writing requirement with an opportunity to produce substantial, publishable legal scholarship on a topic related to environmental, energy, or natural resource law, broadly defined, and receive three credits for their efforts. All students will provide all speakers and the professor with at least brief (no more than one page) of advance comments and questions. Two credit students will provide more in-depth comments to three speakers and the professor, with such comments expected to be five pages in length and reflect careful reading of both the paper and, as necessary to provide knowledgeable comments, draw on selective delving into other scholarly or primary materials relevant to, or referenced in, the presented paper. Our last session together will include a bit of debriefing, but will mainly be a session for three credit students to present their drafts and receive comments.

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.

LAW 178 v03 Federal Courts and the Federal System ([https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 178 v03](https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%20178%20v03))
J.D. Course | 4 credit hours

This course addresses the constitutional and statutory provisions, as well as the jurisdictional doctrines and concepts, that shape and limit the role played by the federal courts in our governmental system. Representative topics include Congressional power to curtail federal jurisdiction, limitations on the ability of the federal courts to enjoin state court proceedings, federal common law, the Eleventh Amendment/state sovereign immunity, federal habeas corpus, and the prerequisites for Supreme Court review of state court judgments. The primary emphasis of the course is on a critical analysis of these jurisdictional doctrines, although some time is spent on litigation aspects.

LAW 1202 v01 Food and Drug Law ([https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 1202 v01](https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%201202v01))

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

This course will introduce students to the foundational laws and policies governing the production and distribution of foods, drugs and medical devices in the United States, focusing on the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (the "Act") and the role of the Food and Drug Administration in enforcing the Act. The course will cover key concepts and definitions – e.g., "food," "drug," "labeling" – and federal statutory provisions designed to assure that such products are not adulterated or misbranded.

Students will also receive an overview of the different agencies that have jurisdiction over foods, drugs and devices on the state and federal levels, as well as an introduction to the ways in which such agencies exercise their authority through rulemaking, guidance and enforcement activity.

Mutually Excluded Courses: Students may not receive credit for this course and Food Law Seminar.

LAW 1600 v01 Food Justice Law and Policy ([https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 1600 v01](https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%201600v01)) (Fieldwork Practicum)

J.D. Practicum | 4 credit hours

Rules governing food and agriculture can have a dramatic impact on the welfare of farmers, food and farm workers as well as the price of food, access to healthy food, the fate of rural communities, the environment, and animal welfare. This is a fieldwork practicum course that has both 1) a two-credit graded seminar exploring food justice and policy issues and 2) a two-credit fieldwork placement. The fieldwork credits are mandatory pass-fail.

SEMINAR: This seminar portion of the course will advance the Law Center's institutional learning outcomes by covering the policies, rules, and laws that govern food and agriculture, including laws and regulations related to farm subsidies, farm stewardship, pesticide safety, food safety, food labeling, food and farm labor, and animal welfare. The extent to which these policies have discriminated against farmers of color and food and farm workers and limited access to healthy food choices will be a major theme of this practicum. Students will have pervasive opportunities to think critically about the law's claim to neutrality and its differential effects on subordinated groups.

FIELDWORK: In the fieldwork component of this course, students will be assigned to projects with the Environmental Working Group, the Environmental Defense Fund, the Center for Science in the Public Interest, Earthjustice, or other food, farm, worker, environmental justice, and animal justice organizations working on these issues. They will have an opportunity to learn how such institutions play a role in advancing food justice issues being debated in both the administrative and legislative processes, and in matters subject to litigation. Students must work 10 hours per week for 11 weeks for two credits.

Prerequisite: J.D. students must complete the required first-year program prior to enrolling in this course. Part-time and interdivisional transfer students may enroll prior to completing Constitutional Criminal Procedure (formerly Criminal Justice), Property, or their first-year elective.

Recommended: Administrative law, as well as food and drug law, and environmental law-related courses, are recommended but not required.

Mutually Excluded Courses: Students may not concurrently enroll in this practicum and an externship, a clinic, or another practicum.

Note: This course is suitable for evening students who can commit to attending class and working 10 hours/week (during business hours) on site at their field placements.

This is a four-credit course. Two credits will be awarded for the two-hour weekly seminar and two credits for approximately 10 hours of fieldwork per week, for a minimum of 11 weeks, to be scheduled with the faculty. The fieldwork must be completed during normal business hours. The two-credit seminar portion of this practicum will be graded. The two credits of fieldwork are mandatory pass/fail. Students will be allowed to take another course pass/fail in the same semester as the field work. Students who enroll in this course will be automatically enrolled in both the seminar and fieldwork components and may not take either component separately. After Add/Drop, a student who wishes to withdraw from a practicum course must obtain permission from the faculty member and the Assistant Dean for Experiential Education. The Assistant Dean will grant such withdrawal requests only when remaining enrolled in the practicum would cause significant hardship for the student. A student who is granted permission to withdraw will be withdrawn from both the seminar and fieldwork components. Default attendance rule for all practicum courses (unless the professor indicates otherwise): Regular and punctual attendance is required at all practicum seminars and fieldwork placements. Students in project-based practicum courses are similarly required to devote the requisite number of hours to their project.

LAW 1208 v00 Food Law Seminar ([https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 1208 v00](https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%201208%20v00))

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

This seminar introduces students to the laws and regulations that govern our food. The seminar will focus mostly, but not exclusively, on the federal regulatory framework for food. Topics will include the legal definition of food, rules on food labeling, standards for food safety, provisions for food security, and regulation of the environmental consequences flowing from the agricultural practices that produce our food. Beyond the law itself, we will consider the scientific, economic, and ethical principles implicated by legal decisions concerning food.

Mutually Excluded Courses: Students may not receive credit for this course and Food and Drug Law.

LAW 1298 v00 Global Anti-Corruption Seminar ([https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 1298 v00](https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%201298%20v00))

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

In 1977, the United States adopted the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (“FCPA”) to combat bribery of foreign public officials. As with many U.S.-led initiatives, it was seen at the time as naïve, quixotic, myopic, and doomed to failure. A little more than 20-years later, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (“OECD”) adopted its Convention on Combatting Bribery of Foreign Public Officials, and as required by the Convention, the countries of Western Europe promptly adopted organic statutes modeled, in large measure, on the FCPA.

In the ensuing decade and a half, prosecutions of corporations for foreign bribery have become perhaps the most important prosecutorial priority for the Department of Justice (“DOJ”) and Securities & Exchange Commission (“SEC”) and certainly the most financially lucrative U.S. prosecution initiative. Transnational investigations have become a staple of these prosecutions. All 10 of the largest FCPA prosecutions have occurred since 2008; of these, eight have involved foreign corporations.

This course will cover the development of U.S., international, and foreign initiatives against public-official bribery. Because (at least in the US) most of these cases have been resolved without litigation, we will focus on critical, unresolved issues, such as the FCPA’s definition of a foreign “instrumentality” and a “foreign official,” as well as the scope of U.S. extra-territorial jurisdiction. In addition to addressing the substance of foreign and international laws and conventions, we will explore the critical issues that arise from the growing trend in trans-national investigations and prosecutions, including double jeopardy, res judicata, and international data collection.

We will explore these issues through fact-based, real-world scenarios drawn, in large part, from the “Bonny Island” case, which involved a scheme by four international corporations to bribe three successive Nigerian presidents (as well as a constellation of lower-ranking officials) to secure multi-billion dollar contracts for the construction of an LNG facility in Nigeria. We will use this factual setting to frame class participation and in-class exercises and projects, with the goal of sharpening critical thinking, tackling complex legal questions in concrete factual settings, and honing advocacy skills.

Learning Objectives:

We have the following expectations of learning outcomes:

1. We expect each student to achieve mastery of the basic concepts underlying the US Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, including the basic statutory terms, the elements of the various offenses, and the scope of U.S. jurisdiction. In our experience, it is impossible to fully understand and discuss more challenging questions about the scope or application of the statute without mastery of the fundamentals.
2. We expect each student to gain an understanding of the roles and policies of the U.S. enforcement authorities, the Department of Justice and the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the manner in which FCPA cases are investigated, prosecuted, and defended, as well as how the U.S. enforcement agencies would approach a problem and what outcomes are likely to result.
3. We expect each student to gain an understanding of the global enforcement landscape for anti-corruption. Students are expected to achieve a basic understanding of the OECD Convention on Bribery, other international anti-bribery conventions, and the leading state laws, including the Brazil Clean Companies Act, the UK Bribery Act, and the French Sapin II. Students will also gain an understanding of the role of the World Bank and other multi-lateral development banks in the worldwide scheme.
4. We expect students to learn the basic principles of anti-corruption

LAW 1298 v02 Global Anti-Corruption Seminar ([https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 1298 v02](https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%201298%20v02))

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

The course provides an overview of global efforts to address corruption. It will identify and review the key U.S. and international entities engaged in this important work and the primary tools at their disposal, as well as the roles of whistleblowers, civil society, and the media, in the development and implementation of effective anti-corruption mechanisms and the enforcement of anti-corruption norms and requirements.

LAW 216 v02 Historic Preservation Seminar ([https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 216 v02](https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%20216%20v02))

J.D. Seminar (cross-listed) | 2-3 credit hours

In recent decades, the preservation of historic buildings, neighborhoods, and landscapes has become a significant basis for regulation of private property, as well as an important motive for public and charitable ownership. In the District of Columbia, for example, there are over 25,000 buildings and 60 historic districts protected. This seminar examines the theory and practice of historic preservation. The practical focus of the course will be on the nationally significant law and institutions in the District of Columbia and how they might be improved. Students will have opportunities to hear from recognized preservation experts and architects, visit several districts, attend public proceedings of the DC Historic Preservation Board, and meet with actual participants in controversial preservation battles. Each student must complete a substantial original research paper, as the seminar satisfies the upperclass writing requirement.

Recommended: Constitutional Law and/or Land Use Law.

Note: J.D. students must register for the 3 credit section of the seminar if they wish to write a paper fulfilling the J.D. Upperclass Legal Writing Requirement. The paper requirements of the two-credit section will not fulfill the J.D. Upperclass Legal Writing Requirement.

LAW 1949 v00 Human Rights and the Environment: Creative Lawyering to Save the Planet ([https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 1949 v00](https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%201949%20v00))

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

Environmental degradation, species extinctions, ecosystem fragility, climate change, and the disruption of water and food systems are putting our planet and all living things on it at risk. This fuels the triple crisis of climate change, biodiversity loss (including mass species extinctions), and human rights violations (attacks, reprisals, and killings of environmental rights defenders). In response to these existential threats, innovative public interest lawyers are pursuing creative strategies that use "soft law," compliance processes through judicial, quasi-judicial, and non-judicial grievance mechanisms to protect fundamental human rights to life, water, food, health, work, and habitat. This represents a new frontier of emerging comparative environmental rights jurisprudence and protection, influenced by the strengthening of soft laws that have established normative legal doctrines, some of which are now considered customary international law.

This course will explore that frontier. We will examine the history, relationships, linkages, and tensions between human rights, the environment, and development, with an emphasis on how development and corporate conduct are impacting the health and rights of the planet and its people, paying particular attention to the impacts on poor communities, women, Indigenous Peoples, and other vulnerable populations.

The course will introduce students to the work of public interest lawyers and their clients who are pursuing remedial action, justice, and accountability through a range of legal and non-legal fora at the local, national, regional, and international levels and will explore how these efforts are contributing to, supporting, and consolidating the evolution of a comparative environmental rights law doctrine. While topics will be introduced in their national and global context, the course will pay particular attention to jurisprudence in Global South countries.

Course Design

The intersection of human rights, the climate justice dialogue, and environmental protection are topical and evolving fields that provide a dynamic framework for strategic litigation, legal advocacy, education, and activism. Grounded in the history of this evolving framework, the class will engage in a number of contemporary conversations through the examination of ongoing cases and complaints, media reports, conferences, and practitioner toolkits.

Students will examine historical trends, map evolving tensions, explore symbiotic linkages, analyze theoretical concepts, and map their practical applications to contemporary issues. In particular, students will explore the power of corporations and their nexus to bilateral and multilateral institutions in global economic, legal, and political systems and how those relationships are linked to abuses of human rights and the environment. Students will also examine and evaluate attempts at reforms and regulation of the impacts of these corporate actions.

Learning Objectives

The primary learning objective of this course is for students to understand the ways in which "soft law"—non-binding declarations, compliance mechanisms, grievance procedures, and other non-judicial processes—can be used by creative, movement-building lawyers to develop enforceable legal standards. Students will learn to identify the ways in which emerging human rights and environmental law jurisprudential and other tools are being utilized to alleviate or mitigate unsustainable development and prevent environmental and human rights violations at the national, regional, and international levels. Students will also gain familiarity with how certain business and development projects endanger human rights and the environment and the ways that activists

LAW 3180 v00 International Arbitration (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 3180 v00>)

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

This course aims to familiarize students with international commercial arbitration and will follow the traditional steps of international arbitration proceedings from the registration of the dispute to enforcement and challenges of an award in national courts. This course will not rely solely on US law but, instead, adopt a global approach to international arbitration.

Recommended: International Law I: Introduction to International Law (or the equivalent International Law I); International Business Transactions.

Mutually Excluded Courses: Students may not receive credit for both this course and International Commercial Arbitration, Introduction to Commercial Arbitration, Introduction to International Commercial Arbitration or the J.D. seminar, International Commercial Arbitration Seminar (CTLS course).

LAW 882 v08 International Arbitration (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 882 v08>)

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

This course aims to familiarize students with international commercial arbitration and will follow the traditional steps of international arbitration proceedings from the registration of the dispute to enforcement and challenges of an award in national courts. This course will not rely solely on US law but, instead, adopt a global approach to international arbitration.

Recommended: International Law I: Introduction to International Law (or the equivalent International Law I); International Business Transactions.

Mutually Excluded Courses: Students may not receive credit for both this course and International Commercial Arbitration, Introduction to Commercial Arbitration, Introduction to International Commercial Arbitration or the J.D. seminar, International Commercial Arbitration Seminar (CTLS course).

LAW 1960 v01 International Business Negotiations (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 1960 v01>)

J.D. Seminar | 3 credit hours

This course is structured around a semester-long, simulated negotiation exercise in which the students in this class will represent either a US pharmaceutical company (KJH Pharmaceutical Corporation) or an African agricultural production company (Malundian Cassava Corporation). The two companies are interested in working together to exploit a new technology developed by KJH Pharmaceutical that uses the cassava produced by Malundian Cassava Corporation. The form of their collaboration could be a joint venture, a licensing agreement or a long-term supply contract. The negotiations will take place through written exchanges and through live negotiation either in person or via Zoom. Substantive law issues related to the transaction, as well as negotiations strategy and related issues, will be addressed in this class.

The purpose of the course is to provide students with an opportunity (i) to gain an introduction to transactional law and experience the sequential development of a business transaction over an extended negotiation, (ii) to study the business and legal issues and strategies that impact the negotiation, (iii) to gain insight into the dynamics of negotiating and structuring international business transactions, (iv) to learn about the role that lawyers and law play in these negotiations, (v) to give students experience in drafting communications, and (vi) to provide negotiating experience in a context that replicates actual legal practice with an opposing party.

The thrust of this course is class participation and active involvement in the negotiations process. Students are expected to spend time outside of class, working in teams, to prepare for class discussions involving the written exchanges as well as preparing for the live negotiations. Class discussions will focus on the strategy for, and progress of, the negotiations, as well as the substantive legal, business and policy matters that impact on the negotiations. Grades will be based on participation in the exercises, students' diaries, and a final paper.

Recommended: Prior or concurrent enrollment in Corporations.

Mutually Excluded Courses: Students may receive credit for this course and the graduate course International Negotiations Seminar (LAWJ/G-958). Students may NOT receive credit for this course and the J.D. course International Negotiations Seminar (LAWJ/G-240) or the graduate course International Negotiations (LAWJ/G-3029).

Note: This course is open to J.D. and LL.M. students.

Students may not withdraw from this class after the add/drop period ends without the permission of the professor. Due to the sequencing in this class, the class does not cancel even if Georgetown Law is closed. In the event of a weather closing, this class will be held via Zoom.

LAW 240 v01 International Business Negotiations ([https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 240 v01](https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%20240%20v01))
J.D. Seminar | 3 credit hours

This course is structured around a semester-long, simulated negotiation exercise in which the students in this class will represent a US pharmaceutical company (KJH Pharmaceutical Corporation) and the students in a similar class, at the University of Dundee in Scotland, will represent an African agricultural production company (Malundian Cassava Corporation). The two companies are interested in working together to exploit a new technology developed by KJH Pharmaceutical that uses the cassava produced by Malundian Cassava Corporation. The form of their collaboration could be a joint venture, a licensing agreement or a long term supply contract. The negotiations will take place through written exchanges and through live negotiation via videoconference. Substantive law issues related to the transaction, as well as negotiations strategy and related issues, will be addressed in this class.

The purpose of the course is to provide students with an opportunity (i) to gain an introduction to transactional law and experience the sequential development of a business transaction over an extended negotiation, (ii) to study the business and legal issues and strategies that impact the negotiation, (iii) to gain insight into the dynamics of negotiating and structuring international business transactions, (iv) to learn about the role that lawyers and law play in these negotiations, (v) to give students experience in drafting communications, and (vi) to provide negotiating experience in a context that replicates actual legal practice with an unfamiliar opposing party (here, the students at Dundee).

The thrust of this course is class participation and active involvement in the negotiations process. Students are expected to spend time outside of class, working in teams, to prepare for class discussions involving the written exchanges as well as preparing for the live negotiations. Class discussions will focus on the strategy for, and progress of, the negotiations, as well as the substantive legal, business and policy matters that impact on the negotiations. Grades will be based on participation in the exercises, students' diaries, and a final paper.

Recommended: Prior or concurrent enrollment in Corporations.

Mutually Excluded Courses: Students may receive credit for this course and the graduate course International Negotiations Seminar (LAWJ/G-958). Students may NOT receive credit for this course and the J.D. course International Negotiations Seminar (LAWJ/G-240) or the graduate course International Negotiations (LAWJ/G-3029).

Note: This course is open to J.D. and LL.M. students.

Students may not withdraw from this class after the add/drop period ends without the permission of the professor. Due to the coordination with the class in Dundee, Scotland, this class does not cancel even if Georgetown Law is closed. In the event of a weather closing, this class will be held via Zoom.

LAW 240 v02 International Business Negotiations ([https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 240 v02](https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%20240%20v02))
J.D. Seminar | 3 credit hours

This course is structured around a semester-long, simulated negotiation exercise in which the students in this class will represent a US pharmaceutical company (KJH Pharmaceutical Corporation) and the students in a similar class, at SMU Dedman School of Law (SMU), will represent an African agricultural production company (Malundian Cassava Corporation). The two companies are interested in working together to exploit a new technology developed by KJH Pharmaceutical that uses the cassava produced by Malundian Cassava Corporation. The form of their collaboration could be a joint venture, a licensing agreement or a long-term supply contract. The negotiations will be conducted through written exchanges and via five (5) negotiation sessions, via videoconference. Substantive law issues related to the transaction, as well as negotiations strategy and related issues, will be addressed in this class.

The course aims to provide students with an introduction to transactional law and facilitate an opportunity for them to: (i) experience the sequential development of a business transaction over an extended negotiation, (ii) study the business and legal issues and strategies that impact the negotiation, (iii) obtain insight into the dynamics of negotiating and structuring international business transactions, (iv) learn about the roles that lawyers and law play in these negotiations, (v) gain experience in drafting communications, and (vi) engage in a negotiating experience in a context that replicates actual legal practice with an unfamiliar opposing party (here, the students at SMU).

The thrust of this course is class participation and active involvement in the negotiation process. Students are expected to spend time outside of class, working in teams, to prepare for class discussions involving the written exchanges as well as preparing for the live negotiations. Class discussions will focus on the strategy for, and progress of, the negotiations, as well as the substantive legal, business and policy matters that impact on the negotiations. Grades will be based on participation in the exercises, students' diaries, and a final paper.

Recommended: Prior or concurrent enrollment in Corporations and Contracts.

Mutually Excluded Courses: Students may receive credit for this course and the graduate course International Negotiations Seminar (LAWJ/G-958). Students may NOT receive credit for this course and the J.D. course International Negotiations Seminar (LAWJ/G-240) or the graduate course International Negotiations (LAWJ/G-3029).

LAW 3148 v00 International Business Negotiations (Negotiating International Technology Licenses, International Joint-Venture Contracts and Foreign Investment Contracts) (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 3148 v00>)

LL.M Seminar | 2 credit hours

As firms from developed countries expand overseas, there is a growing demand for lawyers able to negotiate three types of contracts of increasing importance worldwide: Technology license contracts, contracts governing international joint-ventures, and contracts governing investment by firms in countries other than their own, in particular in developing countries.

The purpose of this experiential course is to make it possible for LL.M. students to acquire the practical knowledge and to hone the skills needed to serve effectively in teams negotiating such contracts.

To this end, the course will be structured around three simulated negotiations of increasing difficulty.

-A simulated negotiation focused on the international licensing of a patented new medical technology.

Note: The licensing of technology is an increasingly important dimension of international joint-ventures and of foreign investments.

-A simulated negotiation focused on the formation of an international joint-venture to produce and commercialize green hydrogen based upon a new technology.

-A simulated negotiation focused on an investment by a firm from a developed country, into an oil-rich developing country, to make it possible to transform gas currently flared, a major source of pollution, into non-polluting products of significant commercial value.

Note: The parties intend for this investment to take the form of a Public Private Partnership (PPP).

Each simulated negotiation will be based upon a case study created by the Professor, drawing upon his professional experience.

For each simulated negotiation, the class will be divided into two teams that will negotiate with each other.

In order for the two teams to be of similar strength and competence, the students, when registering for the course, will fill out the attached questionnaire (<https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLScecjje5LWoaOCRLiz8jT8kU0UJzVTTFwgMK-O-oqrYUioKkAQ/viewform/?usp=header>) about their prior experience with negotiations and with business transactions. These questionnaires will be used by the Professor to propose to the class the composition of each team.

During the simulated negotiations, each student will serve at least twice as negotiator for her/his team, engaging the other team on specific issues. After each simulated negotiation, each student will draft a memorandum of understanding summarizing what the parties agreed upon.

Learning Objectives:

By the end of the course, the students:

1. Will have gained an understanding of: a) the main issues that arise in the negotiation of each type of contract mentioned above (technology license; international joint venture; foreign direct investment), and b) the usual contractual ways to address such issues.
1. Will have honed three main types of skills: a) analysis skills required to design contracts that help both parties in a negotiation reach key

LAW 3032 v00 International Energy Arbitration (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 3032 v00>)

LL.M Course | 2 credit hours

The course begins with an introduction to international energy arbitration, followed by discussion of the future of the international energy industry as it transforms to meet the imperatives of climate change. The next section concerns the industry's value chains, life cycles, and commercial relationships. An extensive presentation on the legal framework for international energy arbitration covers international laws and norms, national constitutions, national petroleum laws and regulations, and the historical development of upstream host government petroleum contracts and petroleum fiscal systems. To place the subject of host government contracts in its proper setting, the next section describes resource politics and resource cycles and examine the legal status of host government contracts. Segments on contract stabilization and choice of law come next.

Identification of the types of upstream host government disputes sets the stage for discussion of the early international oil and gas arbitration awards, from there to several modern international oil and gas arbitration awards, and finally to contemporary energy disputes with host governments. The course then examines commercial disputes arising out of joint operating agreements, gas contracts, and LNG sales contracts. From LNG the course turns to international mining disputes, providing an introduction to minerals and mining before turning to the Bear Creek case to address, among other things, the social license to operate. It concludes with a discussion of U.S. court enforcement of energy awards relating to projects in Colombia, Mexico, Laos, and India. For those students considering international energy arbitration as a career, the course materials end with the professor's advice on how to build an international energy arbitration practice.

The course provides in-depth knowledge of the main types and key drivers of international energy disputes, including disputes that may arise during the energy transition, and the substantive issues involved in their resolution, not only to aid in understanding the international energy industry, its business relationships and contracts, its broader legal framework, and its disputes, but to build better advocates to represent international energy companies and host governments in these contentious proceedings.

To aid students to learn and retain important facts and features about the international energy industry and its disputes, the course materials contain 20 sets of Key Take-Aways, which appear after each section of materials, except those sections comprising only a few slides.

Recommended: Prior or concurrent enrollment in an introductory international arbitration course would be helpful but not necessary.

Note: 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 unless the professor has excused their absence. 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. Students may not withdraw from this class after the add/drop period

LAW 145 v00 International Environmental Law ([https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 145 v00](https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%20145%20v00))
J.D. Course (cross-listed) | 3 credit hours

The course focuses on international law applicable to the leading environmental and natural resource issues. It provides a framework for identifying and addressing the legal issues, links international law with relevant national laws, and focuses on ways to strengthen compliance with international obligations. The course covers climate change, ozone depletion, transboundary pollution and hazardous waste disposal, fresh water (both surface and ground water), marine resources, biodiversity, the links between human rights and environment and between environment and trade, and the financing of sustainable development. Special attention is given to cutting edge issues, such as synthetic biology and ecocide as an international crime.

Learning goals for this course: To enable students to become effective counsel, litigators, negotiators, arbitrators, judges, or legal advisors on a broad range of international environmental problems; to understand international instruments and negotiations; and to be able to apply legal concepts developed in the course within different national settings for implementing international law.

Recommended: International Law I: Introduction to International Law

LAW 1544 v00 International Environmental Law in Practice ([https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 1544 v00](https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%201544%20v00)) (Project-Based Practicum)
J.D. Practicum (cross-listed) | 4 credit hours

In a project-based practicum course, students participate in a weekly seminar and work on a project under the supervision of Professor Vidal. This project-based practicum course will involve working with different environmental organizations on international environmental law and policy issues, providing opportunities for students to navigate the reality of international negotiation, policymaking, and international advocacy. Students will participate in a two-hour/week seminar and work on 10 hours/week of project work.

SEMINAR: This practicum offers a unique opportunity to influence global environmental policy. Through this course, students will learn to do the following: (i) understand and formulate positions on specific issues in international environmental law through the application of general knowledge and targeted research; (ii) develop and implement influencing strategies for advancement of international environmental law through ongoing global policy processes; (iii) communicate effectively and engage appropriately with an international community encompassing different cultures, approaches, and perspectives; and (iv) consolidate lessons learned to support improvement and inform further work in international environmental law. To help achieve these goals, the seminar will feature visiting experts from the international environmental legal community and discussions on practical approaches to influencing global environmental policy.

PROJECT WORK: Students will work on a specific international environmental process over the course of the semester, providing direct support to a specific international organization, party or observer. Topics that students have worked on in previous semesters include i) Research on the relationship between environmental law and space law with UNEP, ii) Operationalization of EU CBAM regulations in developing countries (EDF), iii) Comparative analysis of legislation to phase out coal plants in implementation of international climate change commitments (Earth Justice), iv) Application of forest and landscape restoration principles across Rio Conventions (GPFLR), among others. Students' specific activities may include preparing background documents and informational materials in support of an ongoing project; following international discussions and participating as appropriate (e.g., in online discussion fora); drafting policy statements, interventions and motions; organizing intersessional meetings or side events; compiling and analyzing information on commitments (Nationally Determined Commitments, National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans, Sustainable Development Goals Voluntary Commitments, etc.); joining (virtually or in person) meetings with members of delegations; and/or developing analyses that result in policy-influencing pieces at the regional and international levels.

Prerequisite: J.D. students must complete the required first-year program before enrolling. Part-time and interdivisional transfer students may enroll before completing Constitutional Criminal Procedure (formerly Criminal Justice), Property, or their first-year elective.

Recommended: International Environmental Law.

Strongly Recommended: International Law I: Introduction to International Law.

Mutually Excluded Courses: Students may not concurrently enroll in this practicum course and a clinic or another practicum course. Students may concurrently enroll in this practicum course and an externship.

Note: This practicum course is open to LL.M. students.

This practicum may be suitable for evening students who can commit to attending class and participating in 10 hours/week of project work

LAW 814 v02 International Human Rights Law (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 814 v02>)
LL.M Course (cross-listed) | 3 credit hours

This course provides an intensive survey of modern international human rights law. Tracing the historical evolution of human rights norms, we will first explore how they became a dominant feature of the post-World War II, post-colonial, and post-Cold War international orders. We will cover the doctrinal and institutional mechanisms of the modern human rights system, including the core treaties and international and regional bodies, with a particular focus on how courts, both international and domestic, can give human rights the force of law—or deprive them of it. We will examine how international human rights law defines specific rights (e.g., the right to life, the prohibition of torture), struggles to overcome structural and historical biases (e.g., discrimination on the basis of sex, gender, or race), and adapts to different contexts (e.g., climate change, armed conflict, social media and surveillance). Throughout the course, we will study why states and businesses respect human rights, why they don't, and how lawyers, NGOs, and other actors can work to ensure that most human rights norms are honored most of the time. Our readings will draw from case law, treaties, academic works, legal briefs, and other sources that offer a real-world sense of how 21st Century human rights law is articulated, litigated, and adjudicated.

Learning Objectives:

- be able to identify and apply IHRL treaties, norms, and jurisprudence to historical and contemporary legal and policy issues, including genocide, climate change, torture, racial discrimination, gender discrimination, LGBTI rights, corporate accountability, and online privacy and expression;
- be able to identify the key human rights mechanisms at the international and regional levels;
- be able to strategize how human rights disputes can be brought before these mechanisms or domestic courts.

Recommended: Prior enrollment in International Law I: Introduction to International Law (or equivalent).

At a minimum, students who have not previously studied public international law should read at least one treatise on the subject before the first week of class, e.g., *Public International Law in a Nutshell* 6th Ed, by Thomas Buergenthal and Sean Murphy.

Mutually Excluded Courses: Students may not receive credit for both this course and International Human Rights Law and Practice.

Note: Students may not withdraw from this class after the add/drop period ends without the permission of the professor.

LAW 1231 v00 International Law Seminar: International Development and Accountability (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 1231 v00>)

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

This seminar examines efforts to reduce poverty in countries and problems of accountability in doing so, whether in international institutions, national institutions, or the private sector. Considers various approaches to accountability. Covers issues of compliance, good governance, human rights, corruption, environmental sustainability, and experience with various accountability mechanisms in international institutions. Includes two simulations in which students must address accountability issues.

Learning goals for this course: To understand the difficulties of reducing poverty within countries and the legal issues associated with bringing accountability to doing so. Students should be able to develop insights that can be applied in both the public and private sectors.

Recommended: A basic course in public international law.

LAW 2061 v00 International Litigation and International Arbitration: A Practitioner's Approach (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 2061 v00>)

LL.M Course | 2 credit hours

This survey course introduces students to the mechanisms used to resolve cross-border commercial disputes—international litigation and international arbitration—from the perspective of a practitioner. Among the topics examined are (1) the legal and practical advantages and disadvantages of litigation and arbitration, (2) the international legal framework for international arbitration and litigation (including key treaties), (3) key elements of international arbitration agreements (including the negotiation of those agreements), (4) key principles regarding the enforcement of international arbitral awards, (5) basic conflicts of laws principles in international arbitration and litigation, (6) principles and tactics involved in litigating and arbitrating against foreign sovereigns and their instrumentalities, (7) the jurisdiction of U.S. courts over foreign defendants in cross-border cases, (8) the enforcement of U.S. judgments in other national courts, (9) the practice and strategic use of parallel international litigation and arbitration proceedings, and (10) unique features of civil and common law in the resolution of international commercial disputes.

LAW 3029 v00 International Negotiations (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 3029 v00>)

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

The International Negotiation course will focus on the methods and objectives for successfully engaging in international negotiations. This course will include in-depth reviews and class discussions of negotiations conducted by governments, the private sector, non-governmental organizations, as well as international institutions. The course will provide important insight into the necessary preparations and research necessary to conduct international negotiations as well as a better understanding of the complexities and nuance of actual negotiations. The course will provide students an opportunity to review and dissect previous negotiations and prepare and conduct negotiations based on their understanding of what works and what does not. Discussions will focus on the most important aspects of negotiations – mutual understanding of the expected outcome, in-depth review of the expected positions of the parties, how to accurately understand the extent of any leverage and how to assess a successful outcome. Cultural, linguistic and other possible impediments to a successful negotiation will also be explored to provide students a full understanding of all that goes in to a successful negotiation.

Recommended: Prior enrollment in International Law, Conflicts.

Strongly Recommended: Legal writing.

Mutually Excluded Courses: Students may not receive credit for this course and the International Negotiations Seminar.

LAW 240 v00 International Negotiations Seminar (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 240 v00>)
J.D. Seminar (cross-listed) | 2 credit hours

This seminar seeks to develop skills and knowledge to participate in negotiations and in particular international business negotiations. Approximately a third of course time is devoted to the negotiating process and analysis of negotiation principles and dynamics. Another third is spent on the cultural, practical, legal and strategic elements of international business transactions. The balance is spent on a series of "mock" negotiations. Students, individually and in groups, experiment with different negotiating techniques and fact situations of increasing complexity. The course requirement is principally satisfied through preparation of a comprehensive negotiated agreement and follow-up memorandum. Heavy emphasis is placed on class participation, including the negotiations. The final negotiating problem requires substantial team work with others, including strategy, analysis, and preparation. Negotiations are carried on both inside and outside normal class time.

Recommended: Contracts.

Mutually Excluded Courses: Students may not receive credit for this course and the International Negotiations Seminar (LAWJ/G-958) or International Negotiations (LAWJ/G-3029) in the graduate program, or International Business Negotiations.

Note: FIRST CLASS ATTENDANCE IS MANDATORY. 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.

Students may not withdraw from this class after the add/drop period ends without the permission of the professor.

LAW 958 v00 International Negotiations Seminar (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 958 v00>)
LL.M Seminar (cross-listed) | 2 credit hours

After introductory lectures on negotiation theory and practice, the seminar students will be divided into teams for a series of simulated negotiations covering government-to-government, government-private and transnational private negotiations. Student performance in these negotiations and class discussions will comprise most of the course grade; no research paper or examination is required.

Mutually Excluded Courses: Students may receive credit for this course and International Business Negotiations. Students may NOT receive credit for both this course and International Negotiations or the J.D. course, International Negotiations Seminar.

Note: FIRST-CLASS ATTENDANCE IS MANDATORY. 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.

LAW 2021 v00 International Oil & Gas Industry: Legal and Policy Seminar (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 2021 v00>)

LL.M. Seminar (cross-listed) | 1 credit hour

The scramble to secure steady supplies of inexpensive energy to generate electricity and to power industry and transport has defined much of the twentieth and, thus far, twenty-first centuries. Climate change and renewable energy (appropriately) dominate the discussion today, particularly in the developed world, but, absent a major unforeseen technological breakthrough, non-renewable sources such as oil and natural gas are still expected to meet the majority of the world's energy needs for decades to come (according to the US Energy Information Administration, 82% of energy consumed worldwide will still come from non-renewable sources in 2050).

The oil and gas industry lies at the intersection of global business, international law, geopolitics, the environment and particularly in the developing world, economic development. This seminar will address the international legal norms and public policy principles that have shaped, and continue to guide, this industry. It is designed for students interested in careers in energy, energy policy, project finance, international arbitration, environmental regulation or development – whether for a law firm, energy company, NGO, international organization or government – as well as students simply interested to learn more about an industry that impacts our daily lives in countless ways.

Note: FIRST CLASS ATTENDANCE IS MANDATORY. 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.

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. This course is mandatory pass/fail and will not count toward the 7 credit pass/fail limit for J.D. students.

LAW 928 v01 International Project Finance (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 928 v01>)
LL.M Course (cross-listed) | 2 credit hours

This course provides a detailed overview and analysis of the technique of project financing in an international environment (particularly in emerging markets). The focus is on the perspectives of the various parties to the project, including output purchasers, providers of goods and services, equity holders, and especially commercial banks, international financial institutions and other lenders. The aspects peculiar to infrastructure projects in specific industries (such as power generation, ports, toll roads, etc.) are also considered.

Learning objectives:

Achieve competency in understanding and analyzing international project finance transactions, from the perspective of the various parties to the project, including:

- Identify, understand and analyze project risks during development, construction and operational phases;
- Analyze transaction structuring and identify contractual and non-contractual risk mitigation and shifting methods for project parties;
- Apply basic finance and legal principles with respect to practical and contractual remedies, as well as dispute resolution mechanisms; and
- Consider specific case studies, as well as sample transaction documents, to better understand the issues that arise in a typical international project financing.

Recommended: Contracts; Accounting Concepts for Lawyers; Conflict of Laws: Choice of Law (or the equivalent Conflict of Laws: Choice of Law (International Focus)); Corporate Finance; Corporations.

Mutually Excluded Courses: Students may receive credit for only one of the following courses: Developing and Financing Infrastructure Projects; International Project Finance and Investment; International Project Finance & Development: Case Studies; Project Development and Finance or Transacting International Finance.

LAW 928 v03 International Project Finance (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 928 v03>)
LL.M Course (cross-listed) | 3 credit hours

This course examines legal, business and policy issues that arise in international project financings, particularly in emerging markets, and analyzes how such transactions are structured and negotiated and related risks are allocated. We consider the typical roles played by parties to such transactions (equity sponsors, lenders, customers, suppliers and host governments), interests associated with such roles, and how competing interests tend to be reconciled. We will focus on how negotiated arrangements are embodied in and supported by typical transaction documentation such as project documents, financing documents and legal opinions. Coverage will include illustrative local law and political risk issues. Selected international investment transactions, both actual and hypothetical, will be used to illustrate recurring themes.

Course requirements include participation in a simulated international project loan negotiation with outside experts serving as clients.

Recommended: A prior course in International Business Transactions; Secured Transactions; or Corporate Finance.

Mutually Excluded Courses: Students may receive credit for only one of the following courses: Developing & Financing Infrastructure Projects; Infrastructure Projects in Developing and Transition Countries; International Project Finance; International Project Finance and Investment; International Project Finance & Development: Case Studies; Project Development and Finance or Transacting International Finance.

Note: This course has an additional MANDATORY session on Saturday, November 8, 2025, 8:30 a.m. to 12:45 p.m. Location to be announced at the start of the semester.

LAW 928 v02 International Project Finance and Investment (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 928 v02>)
LL.M Seminar (cross-listed) | 2 credit hours

Examines legal and financial aspects of foreign investment projects, especially in developing countries, from the perspective of the investor, lender and the host country. Legal issues related to the structuring of the foreign investment, the arrangement of the private and public financing, and the construction of a project are considered. A significant amount of time will be devoted to analysis of typical international project finance documentation, but the international and host country legal issues applicable to foreign investment, support from national and multinational agencies, noncommercial risk analysis and dispute resolution will also be considered and discussed.

Prerequisite: International Business Transactions.

Mutually Excluded Courses: Students may receive credit for only one of the following courses: Developing Infrastructure Projects, Infrastructure Projects in Developing and Transition Countries; International Project Finance; International Project Finance & Development: Case Studies; Project Development and Finance or Transacting International Finance.

LAW 244 v01 International Trade ([https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 244 v01](https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%20244%20v01))
J.D. Course (cross-listed) | 3 credit hours

This three-credit survey course is designed to introduce students to the legal system governing international economic transactions and international economic relations, with a focus on the World Trade Organization (WTO) and its constituent treaty instruments. The primary objective of the course is to give the student an in-depth overview of the world trading system and some exposure to its particular details. The course will cover the basic principles and mechanisms of international trade law, including most-favored-nation (MFN) and national treatment, and relevant law in different substantive areas, including tariffs, quotas, services, intellectual property, trade remedies, and standards. We will also examine the issue of development in the WTO and trade treaties and whether treaty obligations constrain countries' policy autonomy and hinder their ability to pursue successful development strategies, as well as the tensions between trade liberalization and other values, such as those concerning the environment, health and safety, workers' welfare, and human rights.

The course will also cover current trends and issues in international trade law. The Uruguay Round established the WTO in 1994 as the premiere forum for negotiating multilateral trade agreements and adjudicating international trade disputes; however, the negotiation and adjudication functions of the WTO currently face significant challenges.

Globally, more than 300 regional or bilateral trade agreements have been negotiated, including the recent United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA) and Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP), with implications for both individual countries and the global trading system overall. The course will include current developments at the WTO, bilateral and regional trade agreements (including U.S.-Europe and U.S.-Kenya negotiations and trade models in other parts of the world like China's Belt and Road Initiative and the African Continental Free Trade Area), Brexit, and U.S. "trade wars" pursued on national security grounds.

Mutually Excluded Courses: Students may not receive credit for both this course and International Trade and the WTO or International Trade Law or World Trade Organization: Law, Policy and Dispute Settlement; or the graduate course, International Trade Law and Regulation.

LAW 1799 v00 International Trade and Investment Law ([https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 1799 v00](https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%201799%20v00))
J.D. Course (cross-listed) | 3 credit hours

This three-credit course introduces students to the legal and policy aspects of international trade and investment law, two pillars of international economic law that have developed dispute settlement systems. These two areas of law affect a broad array of national legislation, regulation, and administrative practice, as well as other areas of international law and policy, such as development, human rights, climate change, and other environmental issues. Both trade law and investment law have raised anxieties regarding their linkages, effects, and overlaps with non-economic issues. The United States, European Union, China, and many other countries have actively engaged in litigation and new negotiations in both fields of law. In international trade law, governments bring legal claims against each other for breaches of obligations, while private lawyers work with private commercial interests behind the scenes and often directly on behalf of governments. International investment law, in contrast, provides direct rights to private foreign investors to bring claims against governments. These disputes are proliferating and sometimes overlap with international trade law claims. In the past, the U.S. always sought protection for its investors in developing countries, but with shifts in the global economy, the U.S. increasingly became subject to such suits by foreign investors. This course will introduce students to both of these areas of international law practice.

LAW 244 v05 International Trade Law ([https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 244 v05](https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%20244%20v05))
J.D. Course (cross-listed) | 3 credit hours

Economic interdependence between countries and across production chains has grown exponentially. Yet, today, economic globalization is under attack. In this context, existing rules on international trade, and negotiating fora to potentially change those rules, are key. This course focuses on the rules and institutions established under the World Trade Organization (WTO) as well as selected regional trade agreements. What are the benefits and risks of trade liberalization from legal, economic and political perspectives? How can trade liberalization go hand in hand with pursuing public policy goals such as protecting the environment or labour standards ("non-trade concerns"), job creation or promoting the economic development of poor countries? The course will offer an in-depth, practical knowledge of substantive WTO law drawing heavily on case law from dispute settlement practice. It will address the basic principles of trade in goods and trade in services as well as more specific WTO agreements on, for example, health measures, subsidies, trade remedies and intellectual property rights. The course will also focus on the unique WTO mechanism for the settlement of trade disputes, and especially on how it balances trade liberalization with non-trade concerns as well as how it copes with increasing trade tensions between OECD countries and emerging economies like Brazil, China, India and Russia.

Mutually Excluded Courses: Students may not receive credit for both this course and International Trade and the WTO or World Trade Organization: Law, Policy and Dispute Settlement; or the graduate course, International Trade Law and Regulation.

Note: There are no prerequisites for this course.

This course will meet 2 times per week in the weeks of August 30 - September 17 and October 11 - October 29. In addition, there will be three classes taught remotely on October 7, November 11 and November 16.

LAW 966 v01 International Trade Law & Regulation ([https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 966 v01](https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%20966%20v01))
LL.M Course (cross-listed) | 2-3 credit hours

Examines international trade laws and regulations and World Trade Organization agreements affecting international trade, and the relationship of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994 and other international agreements to U.S. law and practice. Considers, in detail, tariffs and trade policy, the U.S. antidumping, countervailing duty, safeguards (Section 201) laws and regulations and the WTO agreements that establish multinational standards applicable to the use of those remedies. Examines the WTO agreements on services, intellectual property, and technical barriers to trade. Examines the statutory remedies, particularly Section 301, that are available to address foreign restrictions on U.S. exports of goods, capital, services, and intellectual property. Analyzes the U.S.-China "trade war" and resulting tariffs and agreements. Evaluates the role of Congress, the U.S. Trade Representative, and other U.S. agencies in setting trade policy and overseeing administration of the trade laws. Analyzes the WTO procedures for dispute resolution and key WTO panel and Appellate Body decisions. Reviews free trade agreements, including the U.S.-Mexico-Canada Agreement, as well as bilateral investment treaties. The course includes a weekly discussion of current events affecting international trade law and regulation.

Mutually Excluded Courses: Students may not receive credit for both this course and the J.D. course, International Trade or World Trade Organization: Law, Policy and Dispute Settlement.

Note: The 3-credit section of this course meets the "List A" requirement for the WTO certificate program.

The two-credit class requires a final exam; the three-credit class requires a paper. J.D. students must register for the three-credit section of the seminar if they wish to write a paper fulfilling the Upperclass Legal Writing Requirement for JD students. The paper requirements of the two-credit section will not fulfill the Upperclass Legal Writing Requirement for JD students.

LAW 1770 v00 International Trade Rules and Climate Change Seminar - Can the Two Get Along? ([https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 1770 v00](https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%201770%20v00))

J.D. Seminar (cross-listed) | 2-3 credit hours

Global climate change is most significant environmental challenge of the 21st century. Because the emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) result from virtually every kind of economic activity – driving a car, heating a home, operating a cement factory, raising chickens – any policy aimed at reducing emissions will have significant and broad-based impacts on domestic economies around the world. And because most of those economic activities involve the movement of goods, services, people or intellectual property rights across international borders, policy actions taken in response to climate change can implicate global trading rules.

As countries around the world adopt different approaches to addressing the threat of climate change, the risk of conflict between basic rules governing international trade and measures taken to control GHG emissions rises. This seminar will explore those overlaps and potential for conflict versus the opportunity for the global trading system to contribute to the reduction in GHG emissions. The course will include a survey of the basic international rules touching on climate change, including the Paris Agreement, underlying UNFCCC documents, the UN's sustainable development goals, human rights agreements and the basic international trade rules of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and key regional agreements, including the EU treaties and the USMCA. It will examine a number of the key issues at the intersection of trade and climate, including whether and under what conditions countries can impose a carbon border adjustment mechanism that is consistent with the WTO rules; the increasing use of government subsidies to promote the development and use of green technologies and whether new rules on subsidies are needed to regulate them; the increased clamoring for the sharing of cutting-edge green technologies, notwithstanding the WTO's intellectual property rules; the growing volume of cross-border trade in electricity and the expansion of renewable energy and intellectual property rights feeding into internationally-operated smart grids; the need for the development of accepted and enforced standards for "green" finance; and the implications of climate change for human rights and immigration policies as rising sea levels, severe droughts and extensive fires force massive migrations.

The seminar will also explore the areas in which the trading system could make a positive contribution to the fight against GHG emissions, including the options for limiting fossil fuel and fishery subsidies and supporting the financing of renewable energy facilities. In addition, it will examine whether the current exceptions to the trading rules provide sufficient policy space for innovative approaches to climate change.

Learning Objectives: The primary objective of this course is for students to develop an understanding of the potential for conflicts between trade measures and trade rules with efforts to restrain or tax GHG emissions, along with WTO-consistent policy and financial options to support the fight against climate change. The course will give students to opportunity to develop cutting-edge proposals of significant value to political and thought leaders around the world about how best to use the trading system to support climate mitigation and adaptation measures.

Mutually Excluded Courses: Students may not receive credit for this seminar and LAW 1770 v01: International Trade, Energy and Climate Change Law.

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 Upperclass Legal Writing Requirement.

Only the 2-CR section will fulfill the WTO & International Trade Certificate List B requirement. Only the 3-CR section will fulfill the WTO &

LAW 959 v00 International Trade, Development & the Common Good
(<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 959 v00>)

LL.M. Seminar (cross-listed) | 2-3 credit hours

This course will examine the connection between trade law and development, including aspects of international and regional trade agreements, comparative law, and diverse areas of market regulation at the national level. Overall, the seminar will highlight the role of law and regulation as a driver for sustainable development and inclusive growth and link broader legal frameworks and policy debates with the needs of individuals and enterprises. It will engage students in ways in which economic law can help encourage sustainable and inclusive development and will assess challenges associated with legal and regulatory capacity and the uneven implementation of laws in practice. Cross-cutting and inter-disciplinary approaches in the field, such as socio-legal approaches, human rights, food security, the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and gender and trade will also be discussed throughout the seminar.

The seminar will take place in three phases. In Phase I, the seminar will explore the historical and institutional relationship between trade and development, including World Trade Organization (WTO) disciplines, regional trade agreements (RTAs), and other relevant international legal frameworks. Phase II will focus on different issues and will cover a number of substantive aspects of trade and development in depth, all of which impact stakeholders and communities and hold greater potential to contribute to the common good. Specific areas of focus will include domestic market regulation and investment, non-tariff measures, regulation of services, trade facilitation, agriculture, labor and environment, intellectual property rights, gender, and digital trade.

Phase III of the course will consist of an in-class exercise to apply the theory and substantive legal approaches discussed in Parts I and II in the context to practical trade and development challenges.

Readings will be drawn from a variety of viewpoints and sources – law review articles, white papers, academic journals, newspapers and magazines, and excerpts from books – and will cut across trade and economic law, inclusive economic development, and business. The readings will highlight different aspects of the legal and regulatory environment in the context of encouraging sustainable and inclusive development globally and at the grassroots level. Discussion questions will be provided for each session, which can be used as the basis for class preparation

The course will also incorporate short, practical case studies that illustrate how different issues in trade, development, and economic regulation can be applied from the perspective of different stakeholders (entrepreneurs, countries, and communities). Seminar members will be asked to assume roles in discussion of these case studies, which will count towards class participation and lay the groundwork for the final paper. Questions to guide the case study analysis will also be provided.

In addition to the readings assigned for each session, optional background readings will be included for students wishing to explore a topic in greater depth (additional background reading is recommended for students who have not taken a trade law course, but the course does not have any prerequisites).

Note: Only the 3-CR section will fulfill the WTO & International Trade Certificate List C requirement.

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.

LAW 1770 v01 International Trade, Energy and Climate Change Law
(<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 1770 v01>)

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

This class examines the complex intersection of international trade, energy, and climate change law and policy. It explores how these different legal frameworks, designed to protect varying and sometimes conflicting values like non-discrimination, energy security, and decarbonization, interact with each other. The class discussion will concentrate on the approaches policymakers take to navigate the challenges of promoting global trade while also tackling critical issues of energy security and climate change.

The course will survey key international rules related to climate change as these relate to clean energy, including the Paris Agreement, UNFCCC documents, the UN's sustainable development goals, and WTO trade rules. Topics covered include the complex intersection of trade, energy and climate change law and policy; the regulatory space for energy and climate policies under WTO rules; environmental taxes and emissions trading systems like the EU ETS; carbon border adjustment mechanisms like the EU CBAM; green subsidies and the WTO, including the US Inflation Reduction Act; climate-friendly regulation on energy efficiency and green energy; trade and climate negotiations at the WTO; trade aspects of climate action outside the WTO, including free trade agreements; trade implications of environmental due diligence mechanisms; lessons from the Montreal Protocol and Kigali Amendment on curbing ozone-depleting substances; and the growing field of climate litigation and its intersection with trade.

The seminar will examine areas where the international legal system could positively contribute to fighting emissions, such as limiting fossil fuel subsidies and supporting renewable energy financing. Through analyzing real-world case studies and debating key issues, students will gain an in-depth understanding of the challenges and opportunities at the nexus of international trade, energy and climate change law and policy.

Mutually Excluded Courses: Students may not receive credit for this seminar and LAW 1770 v00: International Trade Rules and Climate Change Seminar - Can the Two Get Along?

LAW 676 v00 Investor-State Dispute Resolution Seminar (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 676 v00>)
LL.M Seminar (cross-listed) | 3 credit hours

The subject of investor-state disputes and their resolution lies at the cutting edge of international law, and is a major factor in the development of the global economic system in years to come. Study of this form of arbitration provides insight into the evolving shape of customary international law, the conflict between capital-importing and capital-exporting states, and the status of individuals in the international legal order. This seminar will provide students with a firm grounding in the history, present practice, and future implications of arbitration between foreign investors and host states, sanctioned by multilateral and bilateral investment treaties. Topics that will be covered in this course are the history of the treatment of aliens and investments under international law; an overview of the most important international treaties that give investors a right to arbitration of claims; the most important elements of procedure that characterize investor-state arbitration, including tribunal composition, jurisdiction, evidence, award and challenge or annulment; substantive law of investment arbitration, the standards that apply when a tribunal determines whether a breach of the treaty has occurred; and the future development of investor-state arbitration including the challenges of globalization and other stresses, the clash of capital-importing and capital-exporting countries, environmental protection and free trade, restrictions on state sovereignty, the construction of an international investment jurisprudence, the limits on arbitrability, and the expansion of multilateral investment protections worldwide. Active participation in discussion of the course materials is required.

Prerequisite: International Law I.

Recommended: International Commercial Arbitration.

Note: For the Spring section: FIRST CLASS ATTENDANCE IS MANDATORY. 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.

Students may not withdraw from this class after the add/drop period ends without the permission of the professor. This course requires a paper. J.D. Students: this will fulfill the J.D. Upperclass Legal Writing Requirement.

LAW 272 v00 Land Use Law (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 272 v00>)

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

This course explores the variety of ways in which the law attempts to resolve conflicts among land uses, as well as plan and regulate the impacts of different land use patterns. Topics will include common law; state, regional, and local planning; zoning; environmental controls; growth management; historic preservation; restrictions relating to residential development; and constitutional limits on land use regulation. Particular emphasis will be placed upon analysis of the political and economic context of land use law.

LAW 272 v01 Land Use Law and Policy (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 272 v01>)
J.D. Course (cross-listed) | 3 credit hours

This course explores the variety of ways in which the law attempts to resolve conflicts among land uses, including through planning and regulating the impacts of different land use patterns. Topics will include common law; state, regional, and local planning; zoning; environmental controls; transportation and growth management; housing restrictions, supply issues and innovations; clean energy siting and climate change impacts on land; historic preservation; and constitutional limits on land use regulation.

LAW 292 v07 Law and Development ([https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 292 v07](https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%20292%20v07))
J.D. Course (cross-listed) | 3 credit hours

This three-credit survey course is designed to introduce students to the different dimensions of law and development, integrating legal, historical, academic, and practical models and approaches. The course will cover a range of issues and substantive areas of law, including economic and social development and rule of law approaches; human rights law; comparative law; peace and security; international economic law (including trade, finance, aid, and investment); labor, environmental, and health law; market regulation; institutional models for advancing law and development; gender; and sustainable development. It will also examine the increasing role of technology and data in law and development and the connection between law and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Throughout the semester, the course will explore how different areas of law address questions of equity, inclusiveness, vulnerability, and environmental sustainability. There are no prerequisites for this course, and it is intended to be both an introduction to law and development and a complement to other course offerings at Georgetown Law.

The course is divided into three parts. The first part begins with an exploration of the foundations of law and development, including an examination of the issues, debates, and academic literature. This portion of the course will examine the role of governments and institutions in law and development (including the World Bank, WTO, IMF, UN system, donor organizations, regional organizations, and others), as well as how rules are designed and implemented from the perspective of individual and community stakeholders. Part I of the course will also highlight the evolution of different approaches, theories, and models within law and development, including economic approaches (structural change approaches, dependency theory, neoclassical/neoliberal approaches, endogenous growth theory, post-Washington consensus models, and others), promotion and criticism of rule of law approaches (legal pluralism, institutionalism and new institutional economics, constitutionalism, international vs. national law approaches, legal empowerment, informality, and others), and current movements such as law and political economy and TWAIL (Third World Approaches to International Law).

The second part of the course will introduce students to the different substantive dimensions of law and development. This segment will allow students to both understand the legal foundations of different aspects of law and development and explore intersections between different areas of law as they relate to development, highlighting the cross-cutting nature of law and development. Topics will include human rights law, international economic law (finance, investment, and trade), conflict and resource control, gender and development, corruption and development, development assistance, and law and development aspects of health, environment, and climate change.

The third part of the course will focus on issue-based and regional case studies, allowing students to apply what was covered in the first two parts of the course in different contexts and explore ways in which law has been – or could be – a driver for development. Issue-focused case studies will include land tenure and contracts, labor, agriculture and food security, intellectual property rights, and data and development. Regional case studies will include Africa, Asia (with some focus on China and India, among other countries), and Latin America. In this part of the course, students will also assess which law and development approaches have been best suited to different circumstances, economies, cultures, and communities.

Learning Objectives

The course has several interconnected learning objectives:

LAW 1542 v00 Law, Policy, and Practice of Disasters and Complex Emergencies ([https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 1542 v00](https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%201542%20v00))

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

This course is a “disaster law” simulation based on the post Hurricane Katrina legal reforms, particularly the Post Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act and the Disaster Recovery and Reform Act. That bill, along with ones passed in response to Hurricane Sandy, reorganized the United States emergency management system and highlighted the particular issues of vulnerable groups.

This simulation course will give students an in-depth experience of working on disaster law issues in the context of a legislative inquiry and hearing. Students will conduct mock interviews, review legislation and legal precedent, and then conduct a legislative hearing to determine whether further changes to the law are necessary. This course presents students with the opportunity to work in an emerging area of law, honing their legal skills with a focus on disaster victims and vulnerable populations.

Prerequisite: Students must complete the required first-year program prior to enrolling in this course. Part-time and interdivisional transfer students may enroll prior to completing Constitutional Criminal Procedure (formerly Criminal Justice), Property, or their first-year elective.

Recommended: Environmental Law or similar course or clinic

Strongly Recommended: Administrative Law or Legislation Clinic

Note: 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 324 v00 Maritime Law ([https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 324 v00](https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%20324%20v00))

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

This course surveys various principles and aspects of admiralty and maritime law of the United States, including: the historical and constitutional bases for its existence; the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the courts; the substantive law of maritime contracts and maritime torts; the application of criminal law at sea; the laws governing carriage of goods and passengers by sea; the public order of the oceans at the national and international levels; protection of the marine environment; and federal-state maritime issues. Consideration is given not only to the current state of the law in these areas, but also to related U.S. government policies and international and comparative law issues.

LAW 3168 v00 Modern Law of the Sea (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 3168 v00>)

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

This course will examine the general contours of the law of the sea the essential part of which is governed by the UN Law of the Sea Convention. First, the applicable regime(s) governing establishment of maritime zones will be analyzed, including the policies that inform it. Second, we shall carefully consider the rules governing the exploitation of living and non-living resources in areas under national jurisdiction, the high seas and the Area. Third, the legal regime governing the continental shelf under international law will be analyzed, including its status as a customary international rule, prior to analyzing the particular role that the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (CLCS) holds in so far concerns the establishment of outer limits of the continental shelf. Fourth, the pretorian-made delimitation methodology will through case law be examined, including the role of CLCS recommendations in the delimitation of the outer continental shelf. Fifth, the legal regime in disputed maritime areas will be also be analyzed. Finally, the architectural structure of the dispute settlement mechanism in the UN Law of the Sea Convention, and its interrelations with other dispute settlement mechanisms, will be given careful attention.

Strongly Recommended: Public International Law

LAW 922 v01 National Security & the Law of the Sea (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 922 v01>)

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: Prior enrollment in International Law I: Introduction to International Law (or the equivalent International Law I).

LAW 1619 v00 Natural Resources and Energy Law and Policy Practicum (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 1619 v00>) (Project-Based Practicum)

J.D. Practicum (cross-listed) | 4 credit hours

This course will give students an experiential learning experience in the field of natural resources and energy law and policy. Students will work individually or in groups on real-world legal and/or policy problems related to natural resources or energy for clients or stakeholders currently engaged in this rapidly changing subject area.

The seminar portion of the course covers the key elements of natural resources and energy law and policy related to the experiential learning projects. Students will study the relevant statutes, case law, and underlying policies relating to these natural resources and energy issues. The course is primarily domestic in its focus, but some topics and examples of international natural resources and energy law and policy will be included. During the course, students will draw on pertinent and practical legislative and administrative materials.

Throughout the semester, we will focus on building real-world legal and policy skills. We will discuss the successes and failures of natural resources and energy law and policy, the trade-offs between preservation and development, future prospects for effective resource management and conservation, and the skills needed to effectuate successful outcomes on behalf of clients.

This is a four-credit course, with two credits awarded for the two-hour weekly seminar and two credits for work outside of class on experiential learning projects. The class is designed to be appropriate for both law students and public policy students.

Course Goals:

1. The course is intended to help you develop your legal skills. During the experiential portion of the course, you will develop legal skills by working on a real-world legal or policy problem for a client. You will prepare a written analysis appropriate for delivery to the client. You will also prepare an oral presentation of your work, including findings and recommendations for the client. In undertaking this project, you will develop in-depth expertise on a natural resources issue as assigned.
2. In preparing the written analysis for your client, you will have an opportunity to hone your legal writing and analytical skills. You will consider and determine how best to present your analysis and findings to the client in written form.
3. You will also develop your skills in oral communication as you prepare and deliver a formal oral presentation of your project for the class and also for your client.
4. By the end of this course, you should have a broad understanding of the overall legal framework for the administration of domestic natural resources. The focus will be on federal law and policy as it relates to the experiential projects being undertaken by the class, but you should also gain insights into selected state and international topics, particularly the interaction between federal and state law and policy.
5. The course should provide you with a context for evaluating ongoing and fast-changing legal and policy issues and controversies relating to energy and natural resources.

In practicum courses, students do not provide legal advice, prepare legal documents, appear in court or before agencies, or do any course work that is construed as practicing law under D.C. Court of Appeals Rule 49 (Unauthorized Practice of Law). No attorney-client relationship is created by students' work in this practicum course.

Mutually Excluded Courses: Students may not receive credit for this course and Natural Resources Law: Energy, Water and Land Resources. Students may not concurrently enroll in this practicum course

LAW 329 v01 Natural Resources Law ([https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 329 v01](https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%20329%20v01))
J.D. Course | 2 credit hours

This course surveys the federal laws, regulations, and constitutional provisions governing the ownership, conservation, exploitation, and preservation of renewable and non-renewable natural resources, such as public lands, wildlife, wilderness, parks, rangeland, fish, and forests. The course explores the philosophical, historical, and economic underpinnings of natural resource law. Emphasis will be placed on how agencies address natural resource issues and how courts resolve disputes in this area. Current issues, such as those relating to renewable energy and biodiversity, will also be examined.

LAW 3077 v00 Oil and Gas Law ([https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 3077 v00](https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%203077%20v00))

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

This seminar will provide an overview of oil and gas law, from its traditional roots in the common law of property and contract to more recent developments in administrative law and regulations. We will learn about how the law has shifted from a focus on production to a concern for safety and the environment. The course goal is to introduce students to the topics involved in the practice of oil and gas law, with an eye toward preparing for an oil and gas section of a bar exam (e.g., Texas). In addition to traditional issues such as surface management, drainage, royalties, and the oil and gas lease, we will consider modern-day complexities posed by exploration in the eastern United States, offshore drilling, and hydraulic fracturing.

LAW 1903 v00 Private Law and the Costs of Climate Change Seminar ([https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 1903 v00](https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%201903%20v00))

J.D. Seminar (cross-listed) | 2-3 credit hours

The costs of climate change are crippling municipal budgets, upending business balance sheets, and imperiling home insurance premiums. This seminar examines private law interventions to the costs of climate change, with a focus on climate tort litigation, climate and catastrophe insurance, and corporate climate governance. It considers how law is both a driver of the costs of climate change, and a critical tool for mobilizing an effective response to them. This seminar is organized around three key themes: tort litigation, insurance, and corporate governance as they create and confront the costs of climate change.

Learning Objectives: At the end of this seminar, students should:

1. Be familiar with the general approaches to the study of law and legal reasoning;
2. Demonstrate the ability to identify and understand key concepts in substantive law, legal theory, and procedure;
3. Have the ability to write a competent legal analysis and/or effective transactional documents;
4. Demonstrate the ability to conduct legal research;
5. Demonstrate communication skills, including oral advocacy and/or negotiation skills;
6. Demonstrate an understanding of the interdisciplinary nature of law and the contributions that other disciplines can make to the study of law.

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.

LAW 2054 v00 Regulation of Commodities and Derivatives Markets
 (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 2054 v00>)

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

This course will focus on U.S. federal and state laws and regulations affecting commodities (e.g., energy, GHG emissions, agriculture, metals, forex, cryptocurrency) and the related derivatives (i.e., swaps, futures, and options) markets. Topics include: (1) overview of the origins of derivatives, commodity trading generally and U.S. federal regulation of commodity markets; (2) the concepts of hedging and speculation and risk mitigation; (3) the evolution of the Commodity Exchange Act of 1936 (CEA); (4) the current jurisdiction of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) and the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC); (5) application of commodity trading and derivatives statutes, regulations and Congressional proposals for new products (crypto) and other FinTech innovations; (6) analysis of energy and emissions-based derivatives as well as ESG and climate change mitigation policies; (7) discussion of recent developments in exchange trading, such as De-Fi and event contract trading; (8) registration and regulation of market participants, such as brokers, hedge fund operators, investment advisers, swap dealers, cryptocurrency intermediaries; (9) administrative and injunctive enforcement powers involving violations of the CEA; (10) current developments in self-regulatory oversight; (11) documentation of derivatives (e.g., ISDA) and commodity transactions; and (12) foreign market access to commodity and derivatives trading and developments in the EU and Asia.

Students who complete this course will have a solid understanding of the CEA and CFTC's rules and regulations under the CEA as well as federal relevant cases. In addition to learning the black-letter law, the students will learn how derivatives and commodities markets work in the U.S. and overseas and how securities, energy, emissions, agricultural and financial markets interact with these markets. Through a series of in-class exercises culminating with the final paper students will develop their research, analytical and writing skills.

Strongly Recommended: A prior course in Securities or Corporations.

LAW 1194 v00 Renewable Energy Seminar: Policy, Law and Projects
 (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 1194 v00>)

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

This seminar provides an overview of the policy and legal frameworks driving the growth of the U.S. renewable energy industry (primarily in the wind and solar sub-sectors); the key contractual documents necessary to develop and finance wind and solar power projects; and the legal and market issues facing the renewable energy sector going forward. After becoming familiar with the policy and market landscape for renewable energy projects in the U.S., students (working in groups) will review a set of hypothetical project documents to analyze potential risks and mitigants for a typical project financier. Students will summarize their findings and present to an "investment committee" comprised of practitioners active in the renewable project development and finance industry.

Learning Objectives:

1. Develop baseline knowledge of key state and federal laws and policies impacting the development and financing of wind and solar energy projects in the U.S., and the interplay between such different levels of regulation.
2. Demonstrate an ability to analyze and explain a particular state's regulatory regime in respect of the development of certain renewable energy projects located therein.
3. Develop an understanding of the main legal documents (a) governing project development and (b) for project financing, and key provisions (including risks and mitigants, and market commercial terms) for each.
4. Demonstrate an ability to, in cooperation with an assigned team, utilize such background knowledge to analyze a specific set of wind or solar project development documents, including the risks and proposed or actual mitigants in respect of the development and financing of such project.

LAW 403 v04 Rule of Law and the Administration of Justice (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 403 v04>)
J.D. Seminar (cross-listed) | 2 credit hours

This course offers students an opportunity to learn the definitions of “rule of law” and how to reform legal and judicial systems, including measuring the impact of those reforms. The field of rule of law reform is an expanding area of practice, be it focused on strengthening the concept of ‘Rule of Law’ and its indicators or to achieve certain economic, social and/or political goals.

The course begins by reviewing various definitions of what is meant by “rule of law”, recognizing that different institutions, governments, public and private sectors want to promote reforms to legal/judicial systems perhaps seeking the same end, but through different ways. The course uses a case study methodology, including specific sessions with U.S. and foreign judges and other rule of law practitioners active in reform efforts. Topics include: Democracy and the rule of law; Access to justice; Criminal justice and Criminal procedural reform; Court administration and Case management; Commercial court reform; Alternative dispute resolution (ADR); Judicial independence and Accountability; National security and Transitional justice; Indicators to measure the rule of law; and a discussion of the role played by legal actors in addressing corruption, both within and outside the legal system.

We will consider the rationale behind rule of law reforms by examining experiences around the world, including in the United States. We will see how reforms may target more competitive market economies, stronger law enforcement, gender equality or social justice. We will learn the impact of an increase in demand from users of justice systems who want improved services, not only “formal” justice users in courts, but informal justice services like paralegals and chieftaincy also. The course will also address the often overlapping or inconsistent agendas of donors, international organizations (e.g., United Nations, World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, IMF, USAID, U.S. Military, among others) in the discussion and analysis.

Learning Objectives:

At the end of the course. Students will have acquired an understanding of the various definitions of ‘rule of law’ and the factors leading to and preventing successful reform efforts.

At the end of the course, students will have acquired some understanding of the differences and similarities among international organizations and their approaches to Rule of Law to be able distinguish varying objectives (e.g. democracy promotion, economic development, human rights and social justice, anti-corruption and law enforcement).

At the end of the course, students will have acquired a vocabulary and understanding of overlapping (and even inconsistent agendas) to be able to identify the “drivers” of reform and provide inputs for the design or evaluation of Rule of Law reform efforts.

Recommended: International Law I: Introduction to International Law is suggested but not required. Familiarity with international organizations would be useful but not required.

Note: Students may not withdraw from this class after the add/drop period ends without the permission of the professor.

LAW 406 v00 Space Law Seminar (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 406 v00>)
J.D. Seminar (cross-listed) | 3 credit hours

This seminar addresses current issues arising under international law related to outer space. Class discussion will include issues such as: liability for damage caused by space objects, use of outer space resources, rescue of astronauts and return of objects launched into outer space, environmental issues in outer space, and other more specific topics such as NASA and the International Space Station, commercial space operations, U.S. Government agencies involved in outer space, and the role of the United Nations in outer space.

Strongly Recommended: International Law I: Introduction to International Law and Administrative Law would be helpful.

Mutually Excluded Courses: Students may not receive credit for this course and LAW 3172: Law and National Security Space Operations.

Note: Students may not withdraw from this class after the add/drop period ends without the permission of the professor.

LAW 3147 v00 Sustainability for Big Law and Big Business (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 3147 v00>)

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

Sustainability issues such as climate change, human rights and social justice have become the defining challenges of business. International corporations must navigate a complex web of regulatory and policy challenges to assure their long-term viability. In response to statutory, investor and customer pressures, environmental, social and governance factors are fundamental to how Boards and Senior Executives are valuing strategic opportunities and their overall risk profile. Lawyers will play an increasingly critical role in advising on trends related to: (i) the greater integration of sustainability within policy and legislation; (ii) the appetite of investors for sustainability considerations within their investment portfolios; (iii) the demand for greater transparency and uniform disclosure; (iv) the growth of green and social impact investment products; and (v) the heightened calls for social justice. This course will provide a general overview of the statutory and regulatory frameworks required to advise businesses on these sustainability challenges and explore how evolving interpretations of “fiduciary duty” and “corporate purpose” may help or hinder the ability of business to make a meaningful impact on climate change and other social issues.

Learning Objectives:

At the conclusion of the class, students should be able to:

- Identify the key legal sustainability issues involved in corporate transactions (investments, acquisitions and due diligence);
- Understand how risks can be mitigated related to climate change litigation and other sustainability claims; and
- Evaluate the effectiveness of policy initiatives designed to increase the social impact of business.

Mutually Excluded Courses: Students may not receive credit for this course and Corporate Purpose and Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Issues Seminar.

LAW 945 v00 Taxation of Energy Markets ([https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 945 v00](https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%20945%20v00))
LL.M Course (cross-listed) | 2 credit hours

The energy industry has undergone dramatic change in recent years. More so than almost any other industrial sector, energy is highly influenced by the tax law. The economics of energy production is highly dependent on specific tax incentives designed to encourage its development.

This course will examine these important areas of energy tax policy:

1. taxation of electric utility markets (including tax changes flowing from deregulation of these markets),
2. tax subsidies and tax incentives for energy development (including analysis of creative tax-planning structures designed to maximize the value of these incentives), and
3. new tax incentives included in the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022.

The course is designed to help students appreciate the role tax plays in the generation of energy in the US and issues confronted by tax practitioners in this rapidly changing environment. There will be a final examination at the end of the semester. Class attendance and participation is encouraged.

Prerequisite: Federal Income Taxation.

Recommended: Corporate Tax Law I or Corporate Taxation (formerly Taxation II).

LAW 1874 v00 Taxes and the Clean Energy Economy – Incentives for Clean Energy and Climate Action (the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 and Beyond) ([https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 1874 v00](https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%201874%20v00))

J.D. Seminar | 1 credit hour

This seminar employs simulations to develop the skills specific to structuring, negotiating and drafting to address the federal income tax incentives for “clean” energy projects. The course examines multiple variations on “clean” energy tax issues, each with increasing complexity, including:

- Establishing and documenting eligibility for tax incentives for pre-and post-IRA projects;
- Legacy tax attribute monetization structures and post-IRA monetization transactions; and
- Acquisition and disposition transactions.

Students will be presented with different factual scenarios, relevant background materials, and a list of potentially applicable legal authorities. Each scenario will be addressed over two classes, with students in the first class analyzing facts to determine potentially relevant structures, including reviewing draft documents, and analyzing applicable law. Draft agreement mark-ups, memoranda or presentations will be due one week after class. An “issues list” or other “high-level” memorandum or presentation for the client mark-up may also be due. In the second class, students will present their recommendations and evaluations of tax benefits and costs to the client and interpret responses prepared by the opposing counsel. The students will work with instructors on the matter who will give out assignments, review written material, and otherwise coordinate the teams.

Prerequisite: Completion of all first year courses, except Property and Constitutional Criminal Procedure (formerly Criminal Justice) and the first-year elective.

Note: This course is offered on a mandatory pass/fail basis and will not count toward the 7 credit pass/fail limit for J.D. students.

LAW 1099 v00 The Art of Regulatory War Seminar (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 1099 v00>)

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

This seminar focuses on “the art of regulatory war.” How can lawyers and other stakeholders working at the regulatory intersection of law and politics gain advantage, use their different sorts of legal artillery and strength, and push regulatory disputes and tool choices into venues, modes, and postures that favor their clients’ interests and possibly broader policy goals? What changes are underway regarding the nature of regulation, attitudes about the role of the administrative state, and ways regulatory wars are fought?

Subject to adjustment in light of legal developments and student interest, the seminar meetings will be organized around a mix of case studies and cross-cutting regulatory topics. For Fall 2024, the seminar will have a substantial advanced administrative law and risk and environmental regulation focus, but with some materials focused more generally on regulatory disputes, methodologies and strategies, and the role of the administrative state. Topic-based classes will likely select from among the following: critiques of assumptions of regulatory overreach and empire building; federalism and preemption as doctrines and terrains shaping regulatory disputes; theories of regulation and regulatory reform proposals; recent presidential and agency deregulatory and policy change efforts and judicial and scholarly responses; debates and shifting doctrine regarding deference regimes, especially if the Supreme Court in 2024 substantially changes longstanding deference regimes; implications and critiques of the “major questions doctrine” as recently embraced by the Supreme Court; the shift to market-based and experimental “rolling rule” modes of regulation; and “sound science” and “bought science” and the problem of regulatory lying. Case study subjects will likely include a mix of the following: my own research into the 1971-85 battles over the multi-billion dollar Westway project defeated by a small number of citizens; climate change regulatory developments; and court, regulatory and legislative battles over protecting “waters of the United States” under the Clean Water Act.

Readings will include diverse materials to illuminate the art of regulatory war, including court decisions, briefs, legislative and regulatory materials, statutory provisions, and scholarship. Students will before each class submit a few brief comments or questions about the readings, with class discussion building on those areas of interest. Students will have broad latitude to develop related paper topics based on their own interests and goals. During the last few weeks of the semester, we will conclude with students sharing and leading discussion of their draft papers, with students critiquing each other’s drafts. There are no seminar prerequisites, but students interested in administrative law, constitutional law, economic and risk regulation, environmental law, energy law, legislation, law and politics, law and economics, litigation and other areas of public law should find the material of interest.

LAW 3002 v00 The Law and Policy of the Energy Transition (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 3002 v00>)

LL.M Seminar (cross-listed) | 1 credit hour

Overview

This course will review the most critical policy, legal, and regulatory issues faced by the energy sector actors (coal, oil, gas, renewable energy sources, and minerals), such as governments, investors, corporations, insurers, and citizens when facing the challenges of the 21st-century energy transition. The discussion and analysis will take place considering the apparently competing perspectives of climate, development, and energy needs.

Through the different topics addressed in the course, we will analyze how volatile adherence to the rule of law worldwide, the increasing environmental and social challenges, corruption, and geopolitical challenges affect policymakers, legislators, regulators, and the private sector decision-making process. Energy players face long-term capital investment decisions in ever more rapidly changing environments. Legal counsel in these cases involves a substantial role in evaluating and mitigating risk as well as preventing and resolving disputes. The course will analyze the key legal and extra-legal (policy) factors that lawyers must understand to provide comprehensive advice. Although we will review some financing structures, this course is not a project finance or a specialized finance course.

Due to the course structure that Georgetown gently accommodated due to my current professional obligations, this course could be considered an introductory overview of the most pressing issues discussed in energy law (an inherently international and transnational area of law) and how players are facing such challenges.

Format

We will have six discussion sessions or around 2.5 hours each, with one lecture introduction (approx. 30 min), discussion preparation in groups (approx. 30 min), discussion (approx. 1 hour), and debrief (approx. 30 min.):

- Discussion No. 1 - Emissions or fuels problem?
- Discussion No. 2 – Is the renewable energy increase possible?
- Discussion No. 3 – What is the best mechanism to accelerate the energy transition?
- Discussion No. 4 – How do we solve energy poverty? How do we guarantee energy security?
- Discussion No. 5 – Energy transition means economic diversification, right?
- Discussion No. 6 – A new world order? The role of international organizations, policymakers, legislators, and courts in the energy transition.

The discussions will be based on the following premises/problems (evidently, the premises could also be discussed during the course), where we will analyze the relevant policy and legal challenges. Finally, I need to explicitly state that all my expressions, written or verbal, are made in a personal capacity and do not necessarily reflect my employer’s position.

Note: 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.

LAW 1019 v00 The Law of Public Utilities: Bringing Competition to Historically Monopolistic Industries (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 1019 v00>)

J.D. Seminar | 2-3 credit hours

Our major infrastructural industries—electricity, gas, telecommunications, transportation and water—were historically controlled by monopolies. Since the 1980s, efforts to introduce competition into these industries have met obstacles. Battles before legislative bodies, regulatory agencies and courts, at the state and federal levels, have produced a distinct body of law. That body of law—the law of introducing competition into historically monopolistic industries—is the subject of this course.

From the principles learned in the course, students have written papers on such diverse topics as renewable energy, internet, movie production, chicken slaughtering, student loans, pharmaceutical research, Uber, Flint's water crisis, utility corporate form, law school admissions, farms seeds and insecticide, Youtube, private space travel, rare minerals used in solar and wind facilities, Facebook, cloud storage, electric storage, and telemedicine at the VA. Some of these papers have made their way into professional journals or law journals.

Regardless of the industry or era, the regulation of infrastructural monopolies and their competitors has five common elements: its **mission** (to align business performance with the public interest); its **legal principles** (ranging from the state law on exclusive monopoly franchise to federal constitutional protection of shareholder investment); **policy flexibility** (accommodating multiple public purposes, from service reliability to environmental accountability to protection of vulnerable citizens); reliance on multiple **professional disciplines** (law, economics, finance, accounting, management, engineering and politics); and **formal administrative procedures**, such as adjudication and rulemaking.

Today, political challenges are causing policymakers to stretch regulation's core legal principles. Four examples of these challenges are: **climate change** (e.g., To what extent should we make utilities and their customers responsible for "greening" energy production and consumption?); **universal service** (e.g., Should we bring broadband to every home, and at whose cost?); **privacy** (How do regulators induce personal changes in energy consumption while protecting the related data from public exposure?); and **protection of our infrastructure from hackers, terrorists and natural catastrophes**.

Complicating these political challenges are two sources of constant tension: **ideology** (e.g., private vs. public ownership, government intervention vs. "free market"); and **state-federal relations** (e.g., Which aspects of utility service are "national," requiring uniformity; and which are "local," warranting state experimentation?).

This field has many jobs, as new issues emerge and as baby boomers retire. Lawyers play varied roles. They advise clients who are suppliers or customers of regulated services, represent parties before regulatory tribunals, advise those tribunals or their legislative overseers, and challenge or defend those tribunals on judicial review.

Note: The 3-credit Writing Requirement section of this course is restricted to J.D. students only. The 2-credit Paper section of this course is restricted to LL.M. students only.

LAW 1600 v00 Toxic Chemical Law and Advocacy (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 1600 v00>) (Fieldwork Practicum)

J.D. Practicum | 4 credit hours

In a fieldwork practicum course, students participate in a weekly seminar and conduct related fieldwork at an outside organization focused on toxic chemical law. For example, have you ever wondered what is in the food and drink we consume besides the raw agricultural products such as coffee beans or milk? In this course, students will explore the how the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) under the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under the Toxic Substances Control Act and other statutes, and the the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) under the Consumer Product Safety Act work together (or don't) to regulate toxic chemical products in consumer products that are consumed or used in the U.S. every day such as coffee, soft drinks and yogurt. Students will develop real-world lawyering skills such as fact gathering, legal research, drafting, developing guidance or advice, crafting advocacy strategy and more. Students will participate in a two hour/week seminar and also undertake 10 hours/week of fieldwork at the Environmental Working Group (EWG), a public-interest nonprofit that advocates on behalf of consumers, and other non-governmental organizations.

SEMINAR: The authority of the FDA, EPA and CPSC to regulate the safety of toxic chemicals in consumer products has evolved as the manufacturing of everyday products has become increasingly industrialized and affected by an array of new technologies that cause the food and drink we regularly consume to contain potentially harmful chemicals. This seminar will utilize legislative and administrative materials as well as case law to enable students to critically evaluate the processes by which the federal government regulates toxic chemicals in consumer products and compare and contrast regulatory schemes for different consumer products. The course will also touch on related topics such as the role of the Federal Trade Commission in the regulation of marketing trade practices related to chemicals in consumer products.

FIELDWORK: In the fieldwork component of this course, students will be assigned to projects at the Environmental Working Group or a similar non-governmental organization. They will have an opportunity to learn how such institutions play a role in representing consumer interests in product safety issues being debated in both the administrative and legislative processes, and in matters subject to litigation.

Prerequisite: J.D. students must complete the required first-year program prior to enrolling in this course. Part-time and interdivisional transfer students may enroll prior to completing Constitutional Criminal Procedure (formerly Criminal Justice), Property, or their first-year elective.

Recommended: Administrative [law](#), as well as food and drug [law](#), and [environmental](#) law-related courses, are recommended but not required.

Mutually Excluded Courses: Students may not concurrently enroll in this practicum and an externship, a clinic, or another practicum.

Note: This practicum course is open to LL.M. students, space permitting. Interested LL.M. students should email the Office of the Registrar (lawreg@georgetown.edu) to request admission.

This course is suitable for evening students who can commit to attending class and working 10 hours/week (during business hours) on site at their field placements. This is a four credit course. Two credits will be awarded for the two-hour weekly seminar and two credits for approximately 10 hours of fieldwork per week, for a minimum of 11 weeks, to be scheduled with the faculty. The fieldwork must be completed during normal business hours. The two credit seminar portion of this practicum will be graded. The two credits of fieldwork are mandatory pass/fail. Students will be allowed to take another course pass/fail in the same semester as the fieldwork. Students who enroll in this course will be automatically

LAW 1883 v00 Water Law in an Era of Climate Change (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 1883 v00>)

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

This course will introduce the legal principles governing the acquisition, use, and conservation of water resources, with an emphasis on the historic development of water allocation systems and the challenges posed by climate change. After a brief survey of water usage from antiquity through the present, the course will explore how states have developed competing allocation schemes – riparianism, prior appropriation, and hybrid systems – in response to local conditions and inquire how those systems can respond to changing climatic conditions. The course will next examine the federal government's role in water allocation through its various and competing interests, including, navigation, flood control, reclamation, conservation, and protection of Native American water rights. The course will also survey mechanisms for resolving water disputes between states, through interstate compacts and Supreme Court original actions, and among nations, through treaties and arbitration. The course materials will include case law, legislation, and academic commentary. Throughout the course, traditional water law principles will be examined in the context of current concerns over climate change.

Learning Objectives: Students will gain familiarity with the general principles of water law at the state, federal, and international level. They will acquire an appreciation of how the governing legal principles have evolved over time in response to local conditions and interests. They will develop skills in critically evaluating whether those principles are adequate or adaptable in addressing current environmental challenges and what are avenues for future reform.

Prerequisite: Property Law and Constitutional Law I: The Federal System.

Recommended: Courses in environmental and natural resources law would be helpful.

LAW 1515 v01 Water Law Seminar (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 1515 v01>)

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

This course provides a survey of the key elements of domestic water resources law and policy, as well as selected international topics. Students will study the relevant state and federal law, legal opinions and interpretations, and development of underlying policies relating to water resources. The course will provide an overview of the basic doctrines relating to water law – prior appropriation and riparianism, and will consider hybrid systems of water allocation developed to address today's needs and challenges. Students will examine the legal issues surrounding water as a shared regional resource in both domestic and international contexts. The course will review the law of federal and Indian reserved water rights. Finally, the course will address some of the pressing water resources topics of today, such as sustainable management and climate change adaptation in watersheds and river basins in the U.S. and around the globe. We will also address strategies and challenges for addressing future international and domestic water needs. Throughout the course, we will consider the successes and failures of water resources law and policy and prospects for effective water resources management, including conservation, infrastructure development, and the importance of sound science. Students will be expected to participate in class discussions, as well as to complete a final paper. This is a two-credit seminar.

Mutually Excluded Courses: Students may not receive credit for both this seminar and Water Law Seminar: Allocation and Use in Times of Scarcity.

LAW 1827 v00 Wildlife and Ecosystems Law (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 1827 v00>)

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

This course will involve an in-depth study of the complex body of laws by which we protect or regulate wildlife, including laws that protect ecosystems in which fish and wild animals live. The course will provide an overview of the wildlife common law history that stretches across several centuries and will address wildlife-specific federal laws and their accompanying regulations, including the Endangered Species Act, Migratory Bird Treaty Act, Marine Mammal Protection Act, and Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act. The course will cover civil and criminal enforcement, constitutional and Tribal issues that arise in wildlife cases, and international law, including the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species. The course will also explore natural resources law and policy.

LAW 872 v00 World Trade Organization: Agreements, Negotiations & Disputes (<https://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW 872 v00>)

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

The course analyzes the World Trade Organization (WTO) and its agreements, including the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), and the substance and status of negotiations to amend the agreements. It concentrates on the coverage of the agreements, based on their text and interpretive guidance from key dispute settlement decisions. The course also reviews the relevant economic, policy and legal aspects of the international trading system.