

Introduction:

From June of 1998 until May of 1999 the National Sports Law Institute at Marquette University Law School conducted a survey to determine what level of sports law instruction there is nationally in American law schools. The National Sports Law Institute examined courses offered, professors teaching these courses, student organizations, internship opportunities, journal or law reviews, and other activities schools may have in the sports and entertainment law field.

Recognizing the overlap in instruction between sports and entertainment law, the Institute specifically asked for all instruction in sports and entertainment law. This was done because it was assumed that restricting responses to sports law courses alone would limit the results found. Regardless, in this report delineation's were made among the two types of courses where possible.

Purpose

The goal of our research was to determine how prevalent sports and entertainment law is taught in the various AALS law schools around the country.

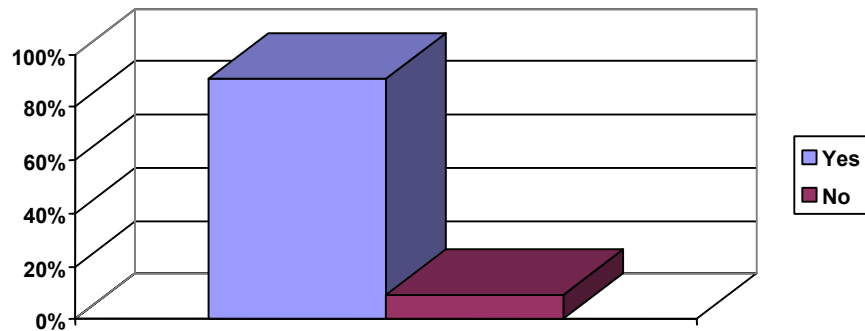
Scope and Method

This report was collected over the past year by employees of the National Sports Law Institute. A preliminary report of results was presented at the National Sports Law Institute's Fall 1998 Conference, entitled "Sports Law in the 21st Century," and co-sponsored with the AALS Section on Law and Sports. The data from the surveys was further examined in the summer of 1999. Initially, our survey was mailed out to all 182

member schools of Association of American Law Schools. The survey consisted of four open-ended questions. To date, our total number of responses was 116. A sample survey can be found in the appendix.

Survey Analysis:

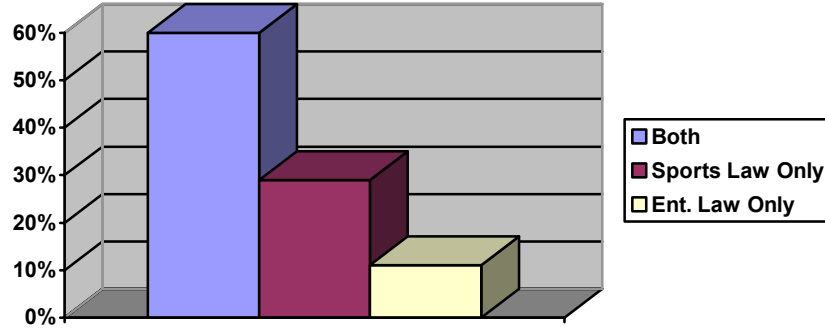
Figure 1
Question #1: Does your law school provide courses in the sports or entertainment law area?



Our survey consisted of 116 law schools. Schools answering yes comprised 106 of 116 or 91% of the schools surveyed, while schools answering no accounted for 10 of 116 or 9%, all as illustrated in Figure 1.

Figure 2

Schools Offering Sports and/or Entertainment Law Classes



Question Two: Types of classes available

In order to determine what sports and entertainment law courses are taught, we requested that schools who answered question one positively also include the titles of the courses taught. This basic question is the foundation of our entire report. Of the 106 affirmative responses, 12 schools or 11% offered entertainment law only, 31 schools or 29% offered sports law only, and 63 schools or 60% offered both sports and entertainment law classes, as illustrated in Figure 2.

Figure 3
Number of Sports Law classes offered:

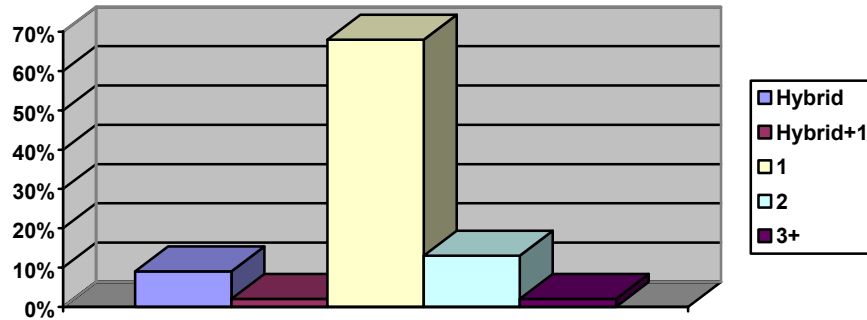
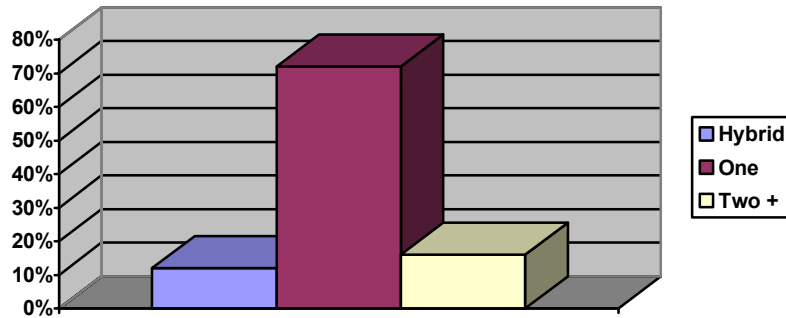


Figure 3 demonstrates that our data indicates that 94 schools offer some type of sports law class. The majority, 77 schools or 82%, only offer one class or a hybrid class of entertainment and sports law. There were two schools that offered a hybrid class in addition to a sports law class. There were 13 schools that offered more than one type of sports law class. Only two schools offered three or more classes, Tulane University Law School offering three classes, and Marquette University Law School with eight classes.

Figure 4
Entertainment Law Classes

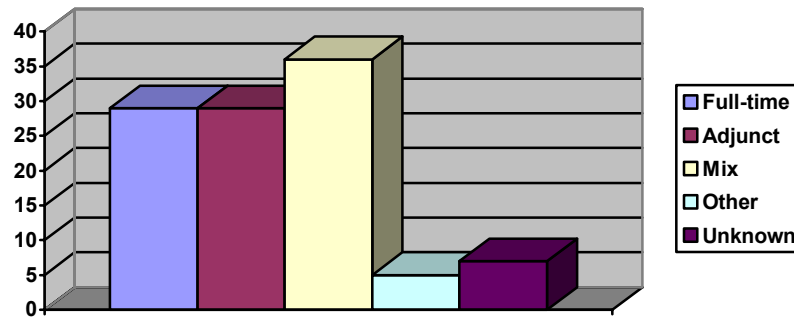


Of the 75 schools that offer entertainment law classes, 63 or 84% offer one class or a hybrid sports-entertainment class. Therefore, for these schools it seems that the entertainment law teaching was prevalent and not the sports law instruction.

The number of schools that only offer a hybrid sports-entertainment law class was 9 or 12%. The number of schools that offered one entertainment class only was 54 or 72%. While, the number of schools that offer two or more classes was 12 or 16%. (Numbers illustrated in Figure 4). For the purpose of this survey, we only recorded schools offering two or more classes. The reason for this was a number of surveys were returned with responses, such as “many entertainment law classes.”

Figure 5

Faculty teaching sports or entertainment law classes

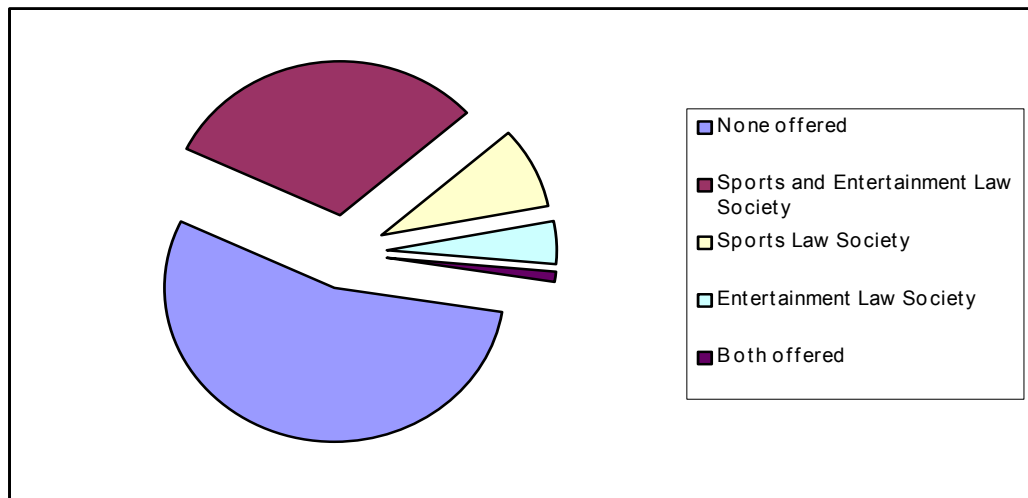


Question Three: Type of Faculty teaching classes

Figure 5 shows the response to question 3, which requested that those responding provide the instructors for the courses and to designate them as full-time or adjunct. In addition to these two designations, we received 2 surveys that answered part-time, 2 that answered lecturer, and 1 that answered visiting. These five were combined into the "other" category. There were 7 surveys that did not provide a response to the question. These responses were designated as unknown. The mix category which contained 36 responses or 34% of the total consists of schools offering a mix of two or more categories, excluding unknown. Full-time and adjunct faculty shared 29 responses or 27%.

Question Four: Other Sports & Entertainment Law Opportunities

Question four was the broadest question examining all other opportunities provided at the law schools surveyed in the sports and entertainment law field. Interestingly, there were several schools that did not offer classes, but afforded other opportunities to students. Of the 116 schools, the majority, 64 schools (55%), do not have a sports and/or entertainment law society. Specifically, 36 (31%) schools offer a sports and entertainment law society, 10 (9%) offer a sports law society, and 5 (4%) offer an entertainment law society. One school, Pepperdine University Law School, offers both.



There were other opportunities mentioned by the sample. These opportunities were too difficult to quantify into a statistical breakdown. Instead they are listed below:

SCHOOL	OTHER OPPORTUNITIES
Brooklyn Law School	Externships available in Entertainment Law
California Western School of Law	Annual CLE program on Sports Law
Capital University Law School	Joint J.D./Masters of Sports Administration degree with Ohio University
Loyola Law School	Internships available in entertainment law
Marquette University Law School	Sports Law Journal; sports internship program; Sports Conferences; Sports CLE Offerings; Sports Law moot court team
New York University School of Law	Student Media Law Project
Pepperdine University School of Law	Entertainment Law Appellate Moot Court Competition
Suffolk University Law School	Internships, Directed Study
The University of Texas School of Law	Texas Review of Entertainment and Sports Law
Tulane University School of Law	Mardi Gras National Moot Court Competition
University of Cincinnati College of Law	Occasional Internships with sport agent lawyers, and University NCAA Compliance Officer (none at present time)
University of South Dakota School of Law	Grad. Assistant to Office of the AD assists in regulation compliance
Vermont Law School	Past entertainment Internships (none at present time)
Villanova University School of Law	Entertainment & Sports Law Journal
Wake Forest University School of Law	Sports Law Moot Court Team