

TAX LAW (LLM)

Tax law is complicated and getting more so. Working in this area requires a thorough understanding of all legal nuances. The LLM in Tax Law degree program offers valuable training for practicing attorneys looking to stay on top of the latest in tax law, corporate law or general business law. You'll be ready to offer the tax planning and compliance advice your individual corporate clients need, enhancing your skill set and areas of practice.

Curriculum

To develop the specialized knowledge and skills that will help you as a tax attorney, you will complete a mix of required and elective courses in one to two years of study. Courses are offered on-campus at Loyola's Water Tower Campus.

Code	Title	Hours
Required Courses		
LAW 280	Federal Income Tax	3
LAW 281	Corp & Partnership Tax	3
LAW 380	Estate & Gift Tax	3
LAW 386	Advanced Corporate Tax	3
LAW 860	LLM Tax Seminar	2
Elective Courses		12
LAW 346	State & Local Taxation	
LAW 382	International Tax Law	
LAW 451	Estate Planning	
LAW 481	Employee Benefits Law	
LAW 483	Federal Tax Clinic I	
Total Hours		26

Degree Requirements

To earn the Tax Law LLM degree, you must complete 26 credit hours, including the LLM Tax Research and Tax Seminar courses. Visit our Registrar (<https://www.luc.edu/law/currentstudents/registrar/>) for a complete list of degree requirements, academic calendars, and registration process. You may access full course descriptions here (<https://catalog.luc.edu/course-descriptions/law/>).

Graduate & Professional Standards and Regulations

Students in graduate and professional programs can find their Academic Policies in Graduate and Professional Academic Standards and Regulations (<https://catalog.luc.edu/academic-standards-regulations/graduate-professional/>) under their school. Any additional University Policies supercede school policies.

Learning Outcomes

You will be able to:

1. Apply the relevant statutory rules in a variety of situations;
2. Describe and analyze tax issues, the role of case law in the development of tax law and the impact of administrative pronouncements on tax law.

3. Analyze tax issues; and
4. Describe and act in the role of a tax planner.