

Dangerous Imbalance

Why Law Schools
Graduate an
Army of Activist
Election Lawyers



PUBLIC INTEREST
LEGAL FOUNDATION



LAW SCHOOL SCOREBOARD



Among those few law schools that make election law classes available, leftist and liberal election professors outnumber right of center and conservative ones

76 to 12.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

76

Election litigation now decides winners and losers. It decides which laws are in force and which are struck down in court. Who holds power itself can be a function of the skill of the lawyers involved in courtroom battles, not merely results at the ballot box. Which rules govern American elections are being decided by courts, from the Supreme Court interpreting mail ballot deadlines to trial courts developing complex factual records.

Scores of election-focused nonprofit organizations on the left are stocked with crusading lawyers, many as you will learn from elite law schools. Big law firms offer *pro bono* services to attack voter ID, citizenship verification, sensible redistricting maps, and more. There is no shortage of legal talent to advance the left's cause in the courtroom.

The same is not true on the other side.

V

The reason is simple. Among those law schools that make election law classes available, leftist and liberal election professors outnumber right of center and conservative ones **76 to 12**. This is a measured estimate, with the most generous of criteria earning a conservative categorization. **Seventy-six to twelve**. Only 12 conservative professors are teaching election law throughout America's 196 American Bar Association Accredited schools.

12

This is a dangerous imbalance with tangible and real impacts on the American Constitutional structure. This report:

Quantifies the dangerous imbalance and keeps score.

Identifies some of the most radical activist election law professors who are teaching swarms of graduates who then go directly into litigation to advance ideological and partisan transformations in election law.

Suggests solutions, such as demanding balance from law schools and the creation of more receptive spaces for diverse perspectives, especially in publicly funded law schools.



THE PROBLEM

There are so many eager law school graduates keen to litigate for the left that there usually aren't enough chairs for them in court. **Counsel tables are regularly filled beyond capacity when the left litigates election cases.** Jury boxes become overflow space for the bright young lawyers working *pro bono* from Big Law and non-profit organization jobs. But even the jury boxes sometimes aren't enough, and the election lawyers for the left are forced to sit with the public behind the bar.

This absurd shortage of seats repeats itself in high profile challenges to state voter ID, redistricting maps, and citizenship verification laws. There is no shortage of seats on the other side. In 2025, Kansas enjoyed only two lawyers to defend the legislative repeal of a three-day grace period for late-arriving mail ballots in *Kansas Appleseed Center for Law and Justice v. Secretary of State Schwab*.¹ The Kansas Appleseed Center had 11 lawyers in the courtroom to attack ending a three-day window after the election for late mail ballots to arrive. Even on minor matters like three-day grace periods, the left runs out of chairs in court.

In another case in Galveston, Texas, the NAACP, Texas Civil Rights Project, U.S. Department of Justice, and LULAC sported more than 25 lawyers in court. Galveston County had six.

81 of the 196 accredited law schools in the United States are devoid of any election law instruction. Course availability is regionally concentrated in elite institutions. Election law isn't a course offering in law schools across 12 states.

Proof of citizenship laws draw swarms of leftist election lawyers. United States District Judge Richard Leon heard *League of Women Voters v. Newby* in 2016.² The League challenged the U.S. Election Assistance Commission's decision to allow Kansas to amend their federal voting registration form instructions to accommodate proof of citizenship requirements. There weren't enough chairs for all the lawyers on the attack.

Judge Leon noticed. "This looks like a travelling roadshow," he quipped as the lawyers for the left played a game of musical chairs before proceedings began. *National Review* covered the incident, noting "[t]here were so many lawyers (even though only one lawyer was arguing) that the clerk asked them to move from the plaintiffs' table to the gallery."³ The defenders of citizenship verification had but three lawyers at counsel table.

These are just three examples out of *dozens more*.



An actual artistic rendering of the attorney imbalance in one federal court hearing in the ‘traveling roadshow.’

As comic as this courtroom imbalance can be, it is also dangerous.

This imbalance is dangerous not simply because the left routinely outguns courtroom advocates for clean elections, systemic safeguards, and the rule of law. Instead, it is the manifestation of an ideological imbalance in American law schools on a key subject.

“This looks like a traveling roadshow.”

United States District Court Judge Richard Leon at hearing in *League of Women Voters v. Newby*.

The imbalance is deliberate and calculated. The leftist professors have built election law discussion networks, conferences, and dialog. They are hostile to competing perspectives. Conservatives are never invited to speak. In fact, they are shunned. An example of their ideological intolerance, among many, is the complete disregard of scholarship in published law reviews or journals of those with whom they disagree.

Again, among law schools that teach election law, 76 of the professors are on left, and only 12 are not.

This disparity goes beyond the natural self-selection of law school professors.

Dangerous Imbalance demonstrates that:

- **Election law courses are concentrated in elite institutions** where law graduates are most likely to work for law firms with expansive *pro bono* programs that subsidize the left’s litigation agenda.
- **Law schools in blue states dominate election law instruction**—New York and California host 21% of the total election law courses. Washington D.C. offers twice as many election law courses as Texas law schools, and four times as many as Georgia.
- Affiliation with leftist organizations, the Democratic party, or media such as CNN/ MSNBC are **common prerequisites to teaching election law**.

Did the American Bar Association accreditation biases contribute to this ideological imbalance in election law curriculum? The House Oversight Committee is examining the role of the ABA as accreditors of law schools and whether the oversight role should continue.⁴

Remedying this dangerous imbalance is urgent.

Not only are there more attorneys on one side of the courtroom, they seem to have a surplus of them.

In Kansas, leftist lawyers filed numerous 200-page *procedural motions* in a case challenging signature verification for mail-in ballots.⁵

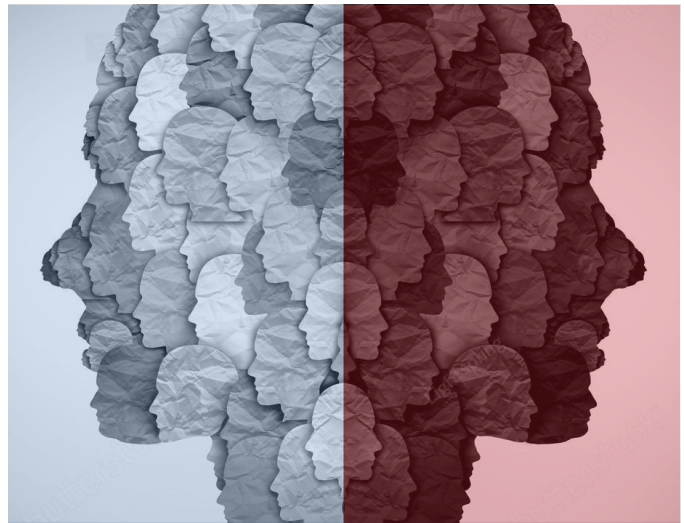
In California, during a hearing of the State’s racially gerrymandered maps, the judge remarked at the number of “billable hours here” and joked, “I should have said, stand if you are not one of the counsels here” to defend the map.

For decades, thought leaders in this area were aware of the problem and experienced litigators lived it. Before the left built out election litigation capacity, the courtroom imbalance was less stark. This study exposes the dangerous imbalance.

This dangerous imbalance in time and talent isn’t an accident. After 2020, law schools expanded election course offerings.



One part of the problem is a shrinking pipeline: experienced, conservative election attorneys are aging, and too few new ones are being trained to replace them. But that’s not the worst cause of the dangerous imbalance.

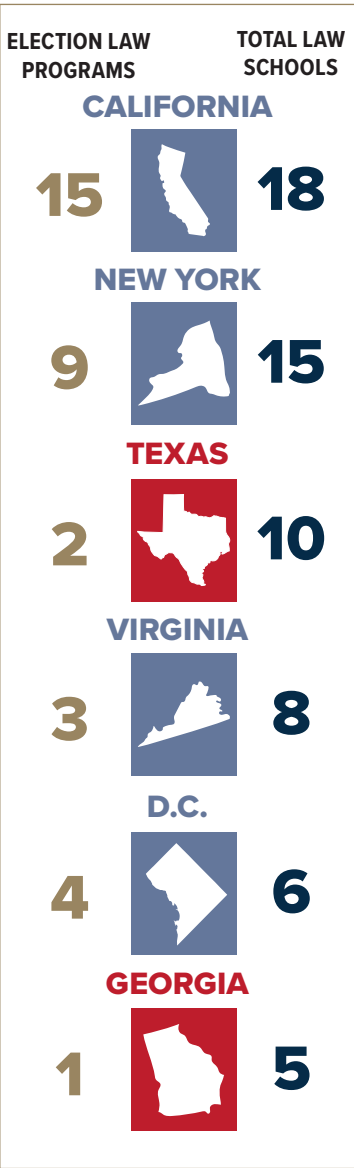


The Public Interest Legal Foundation (PILF) reviewed curriculum for each American Bar Association accredited law school, asking:

- Does the law school teach election law?
- If so, do the course and professor noticeably skew left or right?

Findings & Impact

Within law schools providing training, a wide majority of classes are taught by leftist professors with an ideological bias in their syllabi and professional biographies. Only 12 professors showed a *possible* conservative bias.



The problem is more fundamental than *left versus right*. Only two of the ten Texas law schools offer election courses. Yet Texas is a hotbed of election litigation.

There are solutions to this problem. Ideally, legislators in states like South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Texas, or North Carolina recognize the problem and appropriate resources to address this lack of instruction and the ideological imbalance. For example, seven prominent law schools in red states lack *any* election law program.

Blue states invest in election law training and their graduates are years ahead of counterparts in red states, who must learn as their clients are sued.

Only 115 of the 196 accredited law schools offer election law programs. These programs generally congregate along the coasts and northeast. California produces the most election law-educated graduates. New York is second. These two states offer roughly 21 percent of the nation's election law courses.





MEET THE FACULTY

Ideological orthodoxy among election professors is most stark and jarring at elite law schools in the Top 14 of the *US News & World Report* rankings. Eleven of the Top 14 schools offering election courses almost exclusively employed professors with strong leftist and/or Democrat Party credentials.

Election law professors commonly engage outside of the classroom and have litigation practice and even influence in the media. Nearly all professors highlight their media appearances in their biographies. They are often called upon to act as experts in election law debates on legacy media outlets and nonprofit newsrooms. Election law professors

were regularly featured in media appearances during the 2020 Election and COVID-19 years.

These left of center professors were distinguished by their frequent appearances on cable news opinion shows. Many also were employed by the Democrat Party. They participated in litigation to break down election integrity laws. Some continue to peddle Russian interference conspiracy theories.

This problem extends beyond the Top 14 schools. The following section features high profile election law professors with leftist credentials in elite private institutions and state-funded universities. Let's meet some faculty.⁶



Ruth Greenwood
Harvard Law School

- Democratic National Committee Redistricting Fellow
- Campaign Legal Center Co-Director for Voting and Redistricting
- Chicago Lawyer's Committee for Civil Rights Under Law



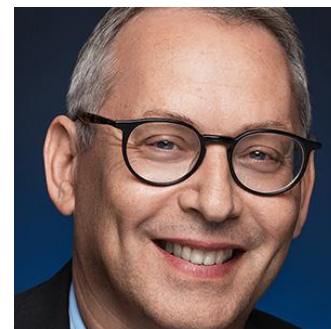
Heather Gerken
Yale Law School

- Obama Campaign Legal Advisor 2008, 2012
- Ford Foundation President (2025-present)
- "Progressive Federalism" scholar



The Hon. Myrna Perez
Columbia Law School

- Sitting 2nd Circuit Court of Appeals Judge
- Brennan Center for Justice at NYU



Richard L. Hasen
UCLA School of Law

- Central organizer of leftist professor dialog and shunning those with whom he disagrees.
- UCLA Safeguarding Democracy Director
- NBC/ MSNBC Election Law Analyst (2022, 2024)
- Academic publications focus on disinformation and threats to democracy
- Fundraiser for UCLA Conferences on Democracy Threats



Jonathan Diaz
Georgetown Law

- Campaign Legal Center Director on Voting Advocacy
- Litigated against proof of citizenship laws, Georgia absentee ballot application law, Florida's felon voting law, and more
- Regular CNN commentator during 2020 Election



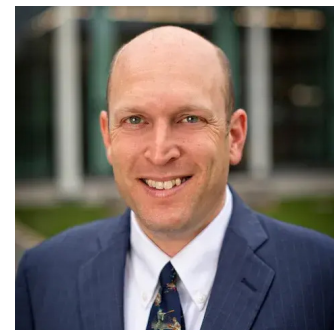
Jessie Allen
University of Pittsburgh School of Law

- Advancement Project Senior Attorney
- Brennan Center for Justice Staff Attorney (felon voting rights focus)
- Current academic focus is accommodations for "more-than-human personhood" advocating personhood could be constituted in inanimate objects
- Author: "Lawyers for White People"



Ciara Torres-Spelliscy
Stetson College of Law

- Brennan Center for Justice Democracy Program
- Citizens for Responsibility and Ethics (CREW) Board Member
- Staffer to Sen. Richard Durbin (IL)
- Mertz Gilmore Foundation Board Member



Joshua Douglas
University of Kentucky Rosenberg College of Law

- Scholarship advocating for noncitizen and child voting, same-day registration, mail voting
- NPR-affiliated podcaster
- Author: *The Court v. Voters* (attacking *Bush v. Gore*, voter ID, *Shelby County v. Holder* decisions)



Abha Khanna
University of Washington School of Law

- Elias Law Group Partner and Redistricting Practice Leader
- Perkins Coie LLP (2010-2021)
- Pro Bono work focuses on migrant asylum and transgender military service bans



Jerry H. Goldfeder
Fordham School of Law

- NYC Mayor Zohran Mamdani Transition Team
- Counsel for New York Democratic Party Members of Congress and numerous state legislators
- American Bar Assoc. Task Force for Democracy



David Schultz
University of Minnesota Law School

- American Constitution Society MN Advisory Board
- Fmr. Executive Director for Common Cause MN
- Former VP for ACLU Minnesota, South Texas



Paul M. Smith
Georgetown Law

- Campaign Legal Center VP of Litigation
- Argued *Gill v. Whitford* at SCOTUS, a partisan gerrymandering case



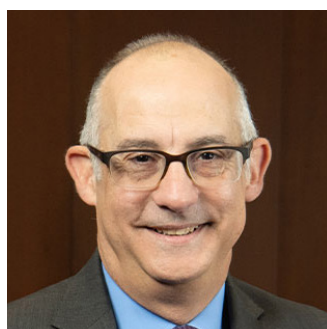
David Pepper
University of Cincinnati
College of Law

- Democratic Party Candidate for Ohio Lieutenant Governor (2026)
- Ohio Democratic Party Chairman 2015-2021
- Fiction writer focusing on Russian plots to hijack U.S. elections



Joseph Sabino Mistick
Duquesne University

- Pennsylvania House Democrat Caucus Counsel during 2012 state legislative reapportionment
- Democrat Pittsburgh Deputy Mayor (1989-1992)



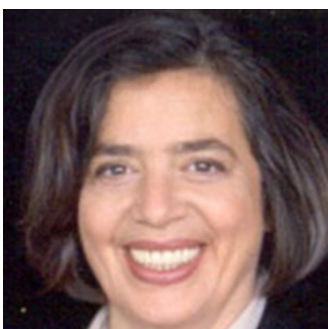
Donald Tobin
University of Maryland
Francis King Carey School of Law

- Staffer to Sen. Paul Sarbanes (D-MD)
- Clerked for a President Carter appointed 4th Circuit Judge.



Larry Gibson
University of Maryland
Francis King Carey School of Law

- Clinton/Gore Maryland State Chair (1992)
- Assoc. Deputy AG in Carter Administration



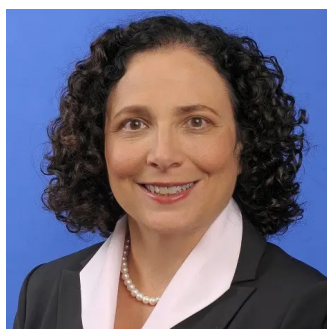
Martha Ruth Mahoney
University of Miami
School of Law

- Social Justice Concentration Faculty Member
- Co-Author: Cases and Materials on Social Justice (2013)
- Member of Miami-Dade Election Reform Coalition
- New Orleans United Farmworker Boycotts coordinator
- San Francisco Women's Health Collective founding member



Sarah Gonski
Arizona State University
Sandra Day O'Connor College of Law

- Institute for Responsive Government State Policy Director
- Perkins Coie Attorney (2014-2022)
- Gen. Wesley Clark for President Counsel (2004)



Marian K. Schneider
Villanova University
Charles Widger School of Law

- ACLU of Pennsylvania Senior Counsel
- Brennan Center for Justice Advisor
- National Task Force on Election Crises (2020)
- Verified Voting Foundation President (2020)



Mark P. Johnson
University of Kansas
School of Law

- ACLU Kansas Board of Directors (2013-2023)
- Litigated against Kansas' proof of citizenship law
- Sued Dodge City to create racially designed pulling place distributions



Tracey Carter

**Belmont University
College of Law**

- Tennessee State Univ. DEI Director, Chief Diversity Officer, Affirmative Action Officer, Diversity Contact to the Tennessee Board of Regents, Title VI Coordinator, Title IX Coordinator, and Section 504 Co-Coordinator
- Author: “One’s Health versus One’s Right to Vote: How the COVID-19 Pandemic Changed ... Absentee/Mail-in Voting”
- Author: “Eliminating Barriers to Voting: How Allowing College Students to Use Their Student IDs to Vote... Can Help Make Voting Great in America”
- Author: “Were Recent Changes to State Voter ID Laws Really Necessary to Prevent Voter Fraud?”



Stephen Pershing

**George Washington
University School of
Law**

- DOJ Civil Rights Division leftist (1996-2005)
- ACLU Virginia Legal Director (1980s-1990s)
- Member of the American Constitution Society, (a self-described leading progressive legal nonprofit organization)
- Senior counsel at the leftist Center for Constitutional Litigation, P.C.
- In 1987, he sued his alma mater on behalf of student protesters and still brags about it in his faculty bio



Abhay Aneja

UC Berkely Law

- Ford Foundation Legal Fellow at Center for American Progress (2013)
- NAACP Legal Defense Fund (2012)
- Focus: “How legal institutions affect economic and social inequality
- Scholarship focuses on rebranding all election law topics as economic issues
- Author: “Disenfranchisement and Economic Inequality: Downstream Effects of Shelby County v. Holder”



Nathaniel Persily

Stanford Law School

- Brennan Center for Justice
- Drew redistricting maps favorable to Democrats for Georgia, Maryland, Connecticut, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania

“This dangerous imbalance in law schools threatens voter ID laws, citizenship proof and mail ballot verification laws.”

J. Christian Adams
President, PILF



RADICALIZING FUTURE ELECTION LAWYERS: THE COURSES

Some left-leaning professors provide benign course catalogue descriptions. Others let their partisan or ideological curricula hang in the open for all to see. Explicitly ideological course descriptions accomplish an important purpose for these professors: conservatives need not apply. They want the *right sort* of student to teach. Refining and weaponizing the already ideological student creates a pipeline that ends in the courtrooms where there are not enough chairs at counsel table. Activist law students gravitate towards courses promising to change the system. These courses teach how to reengineer our system of government. They train students to see the law as something to be overcome, struck down or replaced. A few course descriptions are below. These descriptions below are real.



Harvard University teaches a course, “to discern the social and philosophical assumptions underlying contemporary election law doctrine and determine whether existing legal frameworks effectively

institutionalize those assumptions.” This curriculum is expected from the Law School that, as early as Spring 2024, taught a course titled Bonobo Sisterhood, in which future lawyers can “ask what lessons the bonobos...offer humans for creating a society free of male sexual coercion.”⁷ Bonobos are apes. This course is taught by the same law professor who teaches Feminist Utopias.



University of Illinois’ course explores, “the origins and explanations of the so-called ‘Electoral College,’ the independence, vel non, of presidential electors, modern reform

efforts that could move the nation in the direction of national-popular-vote system for presidential election, vice-presidential selection, presidential succession, the so-called Purcell doctrine, the respective roles of Congress and state government in regulating presidential elections, the (related) ‘independent state legislature’ theory, and the meaning and scope of Section 3 of the Fourteenth Amendment as regards to the office of the President.” This course does not use a case book and instead relies on materials provided by the professor and is pass/fail.



University of Michigan’s course guides students to “ask how our electoral processes could be structured differently to better achieve the goals of our democratic system?”



University of California at Berkeley’s election law course falls under the catalogue sub-headings of “Race and Law; Social Justice and Public Policy.”



University of Maine’s election law course “begin[s] with an overview of the restrictions on the right to vote, ranging from residency requirements to discrimination on the basis of sex and race to the recently enacted Voter ID laws.”



Duquesne University’s program teaches “[t]he history of the right to vote, including past and current voter suppression policies and devices.”



Loyola University's program description opens with: "[I]n an era of computer-aided gerrymandering, foreign interference in our elections, increasingly unchecked campaign finance, systemic voter suppression, and (as yet unsupported) assertions of voter fraud, the study of election law seems more relevant than ever."



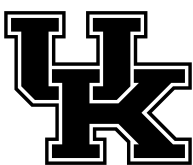
University of Georgia's program evaluates, "claims that individuals involved in the events of January 6th are disqualified from holding public office under Section 3 of the Fourteenth Amendment; efforts to shield information about legislative gerrymandering using claims of attorney-client privilege; assertions by election officials that they have a First Amendment right to block constituents from accessing their social media pages; recent challenges to the creation of 'majority-minority districts under the Voting Rights Act' and efforts to change or eliminate the Electoral College."



Roger Williams University's election law course asserts that "[r]ace, class and party intertwine in almost every decision of the Court in election law. This course introduces students to the judicial doctrines of our democratic system and the interplay of race, class and party. [Students] survey the history, case law and current debates on the right to vote, redistricting and regulation of voting."



Fordham University's program "analyze[s] several European and Asian countries' electoral systems and contrast them with ours and review how democratic backsliding has occurred in the United States and elsewhere, how it has been resisted, and under what conditions such resistance can and does succeed."



University of Kentucky's course covers direct democracy initiatives and "alternative electoral structures being explored by many US cities."



University of Pennsylvania's election law courses, "equip[s] students to critically evaluate current issues in the law of democracy—such as felony disenfranchisement, voter identification laws, political and racial gerrymandering, ranked-choice voting, and election subversion—and chart a path forward."



Columbia University provides a seminar "to consider issues like felony disenfranchisement, voter roll maintenance, mail ballot access, and redistricting. The seminar members will explore the practical and theoretical issues practitioners face when litigating voting rights cases." Seminar participants "become familiar with the influence that litigators, scholars, activists, and policymakers have in shaping the public narrative on election law; and research and draft a range of public-facing arguments used by modern practitioners in present-day election law disputes."



Georgetown University's program "specifically examine[s] the state of voting rights law and litigation in the wake of the 2013 Supreme Court decision in *Shelby County v. Holder*. The course will cover issues such as burdens on the right to vote, felony disenfranchisement, racial and partisan gerrymandering, and other voting-related topics based on current events."



Boston University's course description includes "disenfranchisement of felons and black voters, problems with racial and partisan gerrymandering, and recent efforts to unduly influence or subvert elections." The former ACLU Voting Rights Project Senior Staff Attorney stated the goal of the course is to enable students to "learn to not only identify ongoing problems but also evaluate possible reforms."



RECOMMENDATIONS: FIXING THE DANGEROUS IMBALANCE

Expand Election Law Programs

This report demonstrates that leftists are teaching election law in almost all the schools that have an election law program. Scores of schools have no program. Start there. Schools without a program (see *Appendix*) are the place to reverse the dangerous imbalance. Donors, philanthropists and citizens with ties to these schools must be the ones to start. Public law schools in this list deserve the support of legislators to establish a balanced election law program.

Young lawyers committed to defending constitutional structures such as the Electoral College and statutes such as voter ID have essentially nowhere to turn. It shows in courtrooms across the nation. Guest lectures or infrequent courses will not close this gap. Schools in important states that do not have an election law program should consider starting one and committed to balance. Candidates for this include Georgia State, Wake Forest, Campbell, UNLV, Oklahoma, Texas Tech, Baylor, Texas A&M, St. Mary's, and Regent.

Concentrating legal training in law schools that do not already have an entrenched, leftist election law faculty and curriculum can create a place for ideological diversity.

Contribute to Balanced Election Law Training

Large donors to universities routinely create endowed chairs. Universities listen to the wishes of donors. Progressive philanthropy has created a pipeline to produce the type of attorneys their fundamental transformation requires. It's time the donor community step up to fix this dangerous imbalance. When courts strike down election integrity laws, refuse to require voter roll clean up, savage voter ID, or allow alien voters to escape prison or damage our electoral system, it's time to build out academic programs that provide alternative views to the left-wing election law orthodoxy.

Since this study began in 2022, of the top 11 highest endowed law schools with an election law program,⁸ only one employs a *possibly* right-leaning professor—University of Notre Dame's professor is a Federalist Society Contributor. Usually, the highest endowed schools are fully engaged to help the left, such as Michigan Law's "Voting Rights Program." The other highest endowed programs—Yale, Stanford, Harvard, Columbia, Northwestern University, and Pennsylvania State University—have 13 brazen leftist and left-leaning election law professors.

Don't donate to a law school that houses an election law course that is ideologically extreme.

Educate Legislators and Boards of Visitors

Every law school that teaches election law from only one perspective deserves attention. Legislators on key committees

deserve to know what is happening to advance structural changes adverse to law. Boards govern university systems, and while some boards may agree with election law being taught from only one ideological perspective, many will not. It's time to educate governing bodies of the intolerant orthodoxy being taught about elections in American law schools.



CONCLUSION

This study has identified the cause of one of the great mysteries of the legal profession and modern politics. Why are most election lawyers straight out of progressive central casting?

The problem starts in law schools. Students inclined to enter this professional space have few places to turn, few mentors, and few classes not taught with ideological bias. Progressive professors teach students how to attack voter ID, redistricting maps, signature verification requirements, and voter roll maintenance. The students graduate and are absorbed by a constellation of nonprofit groups who litigate against common-sense election laws. Students who do not land positions at brand-name nonprofits go to the largest law firms that assign them to *pro bono* cases to attack election integrity laws.

If the *status quo* continues, American election law will suffer, and so will elections. The disparity will increase, and some of these extremist leftist ideologues will someday become judges.

The Framers had a vision of a decentralized system, where states are free to govern their own affairs, constrained by limited Federal exceptions. How this machinery should work in practical terms is influenced to an extraordinary degree by political and constitutional philosophy of legal professionals. This dangerous imbalance must be corrected. If not, the future of our nation's elections and the ability to structure electoral systems that promote trust, certainty, integrity, and ultimately, the consent of the governed will be at risk.



METHODOLOGY

PILF attorneys and staff reviewed the course curricula of all 196 ABA accredited law schools. If the school hosted an election law course in the previous four years, it was counted as *having* an election law course. While this creates the possibility of an entire graduating class missing the opportunity to enroll during their three years, it accounts for the challenges of analyzing an infrequent curriculum. Thus, the overall number of law schools offering an election law course in this report *is much higher than the effective course offering*.

Because election law is a relatively small ecosystem, experienced PILF attorneys frequently know, and have worked with, current election law professors. In instances where PILF attorneys do not have firsthand understanding of a professor's proclivities, the professor's publicly available faculty information and past work usually speaks for itself.

To quantify where a professor lies on the ideological spectrum, PILF relied on the academic lexicon surrounding election law and their collaboration(s) with familiar actors involved in litigation. Terms such as "voter suppression," "structural racism," and "historically disadvantaged groups" are common indicators of where the course falls on the ideological spectrum. Similarly, terms like "reimagining justice" and people of color being prominent themes in a professor's academic work provided a window into their political affiliation. Faculty biographies also carried significant weight.

The study did not count the ABA-accredited Judge Advocate General's School but does include institutions in D.C. and Puerto Rico.

PILF is happy to debate any squabbles about ideological characterizations at a suitable time at the professor's election law class.



APPENDIX

Election Law Course Offered by Left-Leaning Faculty (76):

American University Washington College of Law
Arizona State University Sandra Day O'Connor College of Law
Barry University Dwayne O. Andreas School of Law
Belmont University College of Law
Boston University School of Law
Brigham Young University J. Reuben Clark Law School
Case Western Reserve University School of Law
City University of New York School of Law
Columbia Law School
DePaul University College of Law
Duke University School of Law
Florida International University College of Law
Florida State University College of Law
Fordham University School of Law
George Washington University Law School
Georgetown University Law Center
Harvard Law School
Indiana University—Indianapolis Robert H. McKinney School of Law
Loyola Law School
Loyola University Chicago School of Law
New York Law School
New York University School of Law
Northwestern University Pritzker School of Law
Ohio State University Moritz College of Law
Pace University Elisabeth Haub School of Law
Penn State University Dickinson Law
Quinnipiac University School of Law
Roger Williams University School of Law
Rutgers Law School
Saint Louis University School of Law
Seattle University School of Law
Southern Methodist University Dedman School of Law
Southern University Law Center
Southwestern Law School
Stanford Law School
Stetson University College of Law
Suffolk University Law School
Syracuse University College of Law
Temple University Beasley School of Law
Thomas R. Kline School of Law of Duquesne University
Tulane University Law School
University at Buffalo School of Law
University of Akron School of Law
University of Arizona James E. Rogers College of Law
University of Arkansas at Little Rock William H. Bowen School of Law
University of California Berkeley School of Law

University of California Davis School of Law
University of California Los Angeles School of Law
University of Cincinnati College of Law
University of Colorado Law School
University of Connecticut School of Law
University of Idaho College of Law
University of Kansas School of Law
University of Maryland Francis King Carey School of Law
University of Miami School of Law
University of Michigan Law School
University of Minnesota Law School
University of Missouri School of Law
University of Nebraska College of Law
University of North Carolina School of Law
University of the Pacific McGeorge School of Law
University of Pennsylvania Carey Law School
University of Pittsburgh School of Law
University of San Francisco School of Law
University of Southern California Gould School of Law
University of St. Thomas School of Law
University of Texas School of Law
University of Virginia School of Law
University of Washington School of Law
University of Wisconsin Law School
Vanderbilt University Law School
Villanova University Charles Widger School of Law
Washington University in St. Louis School of Law
Wayne State University Law School
William and Mary Law School
Yale Law School

Election Law Course Offered by Right-Leaning Faculty (12):

Boston College Law School
Capital University School of Law
Catholic University of America Columbus School of Law
Notre Dame Law School
Pepperdine University Caruso School of Law
Seton Hall University School of Law
University of Denver Sturm College of Law
University of Florida Levin College of Law
University of Georgia School of Law
University of Kentucky J. David Rosenberg College of Law
University of Utah S.J. Quinney College of Law
Widener University Delaware Law School

No Election Law Course Offered (81):

Albany Law School
Appalachian School of Law
Atlanta's John Marshall Law School

Ave Maria School of Law
 Baylor Law School
 California Western School of Law
 Campbell University Norman Adrian Wiggins School of Law
 Charleston School of Law
 Cornell Law School
 Creighton University School of Law
 Elon University School of Law
 Emory University School of Law
 Florida A&M University College of Law
 Georgia State University College of Law
 Gonzaga University School of Law
 Howard University School of Law
 Illinois Institute of Technology Chicago-Kent College of Law
 Indiana University Bloomington Maurer School of Law
 Interamerican University of Puerto Rico School of Law
 Jacksonville University College of Law
 Lewis and Clark Law School
 Liberty University School of Law
 Lincoln Memorial University Duncan School of Law
 Louisiana State University Paul M. Herbert Law Center
 Marquette University Law School
 Maurice A. Deane School of Law at Hofstra University
 Mercer University School of Law
 New England Law Boston
 North Carolina Central University School of Law
 Northeastern University School of Law
 Northern Illinois University College of Law
 Northern Kentucky University Salmon P. Chase College of Law
 Nova Southeastern University Shepard Broad College of Law
 Ohio Northern University Pettit College of Law
 Oklahoma City University School of Law
 Pontifical Catholic University of Puerto Rico School of Law
 Regent University School of Law
 South Texas College of Law Houston
 Southern Illinois University Simmons Law School
 St. Mary's University School of Law
 Texas A&M University School of Law
 Texas Southern University Thurgood Marshall School of Law
 Texas Tech University School of Law
 Thomas Goode Jones School of Law at Faulkner University
 Touro College Jacob D. Fuchsberg Law Center
 University of Alabama School of Law
 University of Arkansas School of Law
 University of Baltimore School of Law
 University of California Irvine School of Law
 University of Chicago Law School
 University of Dayton School of Law
 University of Detroit Mercy School of Law
 University of the District of Columbia David A. Clarke School of Law
 University of Hawaii–Manoa William S. Richardson School of Law
 University of Houston Law Center
 University of Louisville Louis D. Brandeis School of Law
 University of Massachusetts School of Law
 University of Mississippi School of Law
 University of Missouri–Kansas City School of Law

University of Montana Alexander Blewett III School of Law
 University of Nevada–Las Vegas William S. Boyd School of Law
 University of New Hampshire Franklin Pierce School of Law
 University of New Mexico School of Law
 University of North Dakota School of Law
 University of North Texas at Dallas College of Law
 University of Oklahoma College of Law
 University of Oregon School of Law
 University of Puerto Rico School of Law
 University of San Diego School of Law
 University of South Dakota Knudson School of Law
 University of Tennessee Winston College of Law
 University of Toledo College of Law
 University of Tulsa College of Law
 University of Wyoming College of Law
 Vermont Law and Graduate School
 Washburn University School of Law
 Western New England University School of Law
 Western State College of Law at Westcliff University
 Widener University Commonwealth Law School
 Wilmington University School of Law
 Yeshiva University Benjamin N. Cardozo School of Law

Election Law Course Has Been Offered but No Professor Listed (22):

Brooklyn Law School
 Chapman University Dale E. Fowler School of Law
 Cleveland State University College of Law
 Cooley Law School
 Drake University Law School
 Drexel University Thomas R. Kline School of Law
 Golden Gate University School of Law
 Loyola University New Orleans College of Law
 Michigan State University College of Law
 Mississippi College School of Law
 Mitchell Hamline School of Law
 Santa Clara University School of Law
 St. John's University School of Law
 St. Thomas University Benjamin L. Crump College of Law
 University of California College of the Law San Francisco
 University of Illinois College of Law
 University of Illinois–Chicago School of Law
 University of Maine School of Law
 University of Memphis Cecil C. Humphreys School of Law
 Wake Forest University School of Law
 Washington and Lee University School of Law
 West Virginia University College of Law

Election Law Course Offered – Unclear/Both Right & Left (5):

George Mason University Antonin Scalia Law School
 Samford University Cumberland School of Law
 University of Iowa College of Law
 University of South Carolina Joseph F. Rice School of Law
 Willamette University School of Law

Endnotes

1 *Kansas Appleseed Ctr. for Law & Justice, Inc. v. Schwab*, No. 2:25-cv-02375 (D. Kan. July 11, 2025).

2 *League of Women Voters v. Newby*, 838 F.3d 1 (D.C. Cir. 2016).

3 “An Extraordinary Beat-Down for the DOJ,” Hans von Spakovsky, National Review Online, February 23, 2016, at <https://www.nationalreview.com/corner/noncitizen-voting-case-doj-rebuked/>.

4 <https://oversight.house.gov/hearing/the-future-of-dei-in-law-school-accreditation-and-the-legal-profession/>.

5 *League of Women Voters of Kansas v. Schwab*, No. 2021-CV-000299 (Shawnee Cnty. Dist. Ct.), *League of Women Voters of Kansas v. Schwab*, 549 P.3d 363 (Kan. 2024).

6 Professor headshots were sourced from their published biographies and are featured for identification purposes only.

7 Diane Rosenfeld, Bonobo Sisterhood, HARV. L. SCH., <https://hls.harvard.edu/courses/bonobo-sisterhood-2/> (last visited date July 9, 2026).

8 Brian Leiter, Per-Student Value of Law School Endowments, 2021, Brian Leiter’s Law School Reps. (May 9, 2022), <https://leiterreports.com/2022/05/09/per-student-value-of-law-school-endowments-2021/>.



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