

SUBMISSION OF LAW STUDENT ARTICLES FOR PUBLICATION

© Nancy Levit,^{*} Lawrence D. MacLachlan,^{**} Allen Rostron,^{***} Drew Greaves,^{****}
and Staci J. Pratt^{*****}

August 23, 2021

Each year law students collectively write a large number of papers that could become law review articles but that are never published. Most law schools require students at some point during their time in law school to research and write an academic paper of publishable quality or seminar paper.¹ Some of these are law review notes and comments that are not selected for publication.² Others of these are papers written for specific substantive classes or to fulfill research and writing requirements.

Most of these student papers—even very worthy ones—will never be published or posted online. The publishing route for law students who want to publish in a venue other than their home law journal is not clearly marked. And many law reviews simply will not accept submissions from students outside their own school. Often, the publishing opportunities for non-law review members in their home school’s law review are also not well known.

The purposes of this article are twofold. First, it offers a number of suggestions for law students (and implicitly for students in other graduate programs) who want to publish their research papers. Second, this essay presents a chart of the policies of 196 flagship law reviews with respect to whether they will publish comments submitted by non-law review members who are students at their home school or notes, comments, or articles submitted by law students from other schools.

1. Make Sure Your Article Is of Publishable Quality

Perhaps the most important key to publishability is an innovative thesis—a new approach

^{*} Associate Dean for Faculty, Curators’ and Edward D. Ellison Professor of Law, University of Missouri-Kansas City School of Law.

^{**} Director of Research and Instructional Services, University of Missouri-Kansas City School of Law.

^{***} William R. Jacques Constitutional Law Scholar and Professor of Law, University of Missouri-Kansas City School of Law.

^{****} Honors Attorney U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

^{*****} Director of Public Services, Leon E. Bloch Law Library, University of Missouri-Kansas City School of Law.

¹ ALWD/LWI Annual Survey Analysis: Summary of Responses to 2007 Hot Topics—Upper Level Writing Requirements 1, http://www.lwionline.org/uploads/FileUpload/Hot_Topic_ULWR_Summary.pdf (noting that 94 of the 164 schools responding to the survey had an upper level research and writing requirement that could be satisfied either by a scholarly research paper or a law journal article).

² Typically some combination of law review managing editors or board members selects notes and comments for publication.

or way of looking at an unresolved legal issue. Student pieces that get published are those that do something other than recapitulate the law in an area. They go beyond the encyclopedic or descriptive; they evaluate and analyze; they break new terrain. For example, reviewing the literature on genocide and concluding that no generally accepted definition exists is descriptive; doing the same thing and then concluding that the literature supports a particular definition that should and can be made explicit is innovative.³ It is better to delve into a specific question in depth than to offer surface coverage of a broad area.⁴

Substance is key, but visuals are important too. Be sure that the article you submit for publication (and call it an “article” or “essay”) is immaculate: that you and several trusted friends and mentors have read it multiple times and that it is perfectly Bluebooked. We have prepared a self-editing checklist that might be of use for this purpose.⁵

A number of prominent law reviews have strict word or page limits on the length of articles that they will publish—those are typically 40-70 printed law review pages or roughly 20,000 to 35,000 words.⁶ While the law reviews that have stringent word or page limits may not be very likely to publish student works as articles, those limits are probably good parameters for readability.

2. Consider Your Target Audience

A. Your Home Law Review

If your article is national in scope, you should first consider publication in national law reviews. One possible placement that students may overlook if they are not a member of their school’s law review is publication in that home journal. A number of law reviews, in addition to their grade-on or write-on competitions,⁷ also offer publication opportunities for non-members

³ We are indebted to June Carbone for this point.

⁴ For additional suggestions about how to shape a note or comment into a publishable piece, see *infra* note 19-20.

⁵ Wanda Temm, Allen Rostron & Nancy Levit, *Training Independent Learners: Student Self-Editing Checklist for Law School Papers, Notes and Comments* (May 8, 2008), http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1130308.

⁶ Nancy Levit, *Scholarship Advice for New Law Professors in the Electronic Age*, 16 WIDENER L.J. 947, 957 n.34 (2007), http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=939007, Oct. 21, 2006. See *Article Length*, STANFORD L. REV., <https://www.stanfordlawreview.org/submissions/article-submissions/> (last visited Aug. 19, 2021) (stating “[t]he *Stanford Law Review* has a word limit of 30,000 words (including footnotes), and a preference for 20,000 words or fewer.”); *Submissions*, HARV. L. REV., <http://harvardlawreview.org/submissions/> (last visited Aug. 19, 2021) (stating “[t]he *Review* strongly prefers articles under 25,000 words in length including text, footnotes, and appendices. Length in excess of 30,000 words will weigh significantly against selection.”); *Submissions Instructions*, COLUM. L. REV., <http://columbialawreview.org/submissions-instructions/> (last visited Aug. 19, 2021) (stating “[t]he Articles and Essays Committees have a strong preference for accepting pieces between 20,000 and 37,000 words (including footnotes).”).

⁷ Most write-on competitions entail a closed universe problem set, with a specific set of sources and a memo or case evaluation or other directed writing assignment. Some more contemporary versions simply have a Bluebooking quiz and may use the students’ GPAs for a portion of the overall score.

who submit a note or comment that is chosen for publication. Sometimes the law review just offers the publication opportunity; at other times, “publishing on” is a separate route for admission onto the law review.⁸ The chart attached as Appendix A provides information about those publishing opportunities. At times it is unclear from the journal’s web site whether the write-on competition is a closed universe problem or one that might be open to the submission of a paper developed in another context. So inquire into your home journals’ submission rules.

B. Other National Law Reviews

A primary consideration about publishing in an external law review is whether that journal accepts submissions from students at other schools. We attach as Appendix A a chart of 196 primary law reviews that contains information regarding whether those journals preclude submissions by students who are not enrolled at that law school. This chart does not encompass specialized publications. It also comes with a caveat: even if a law journal does not post a rule of preclusion, it may have an internal or unexpressed policy that it does not accepted submissions from students.

A possibility, of course, is simply to hold a piece for a few months and send it out for publication after you graduate. Several law reviews seem to welcome submissions from law clerks.⁹

Finally, a phenomenon of the past dozen or so years is the rise of online companion journals to law reviews.¹⁰ It may be easier, although less prestigious, to place a piece with an online companion journal. For example, *Northwestern University Law Review Online* specifically welcomes submissions from law students,¹¹ while the print journal contains no such invitation.¹² Moreover, online journals typically have much shorter word limitations (in the 1,000-10,000 word range). This could be more difficult to compact ideas¹³ or it could actually be a plus for a fledgling author just embarking on legal academic writing. Professor Bridget Crawford has created a submission guide for pocket parts or online law review supplements.¹⁴

⁸ See, e.g., *Publishing and CLR Membership*, California Law Review, <https://www.californialawreview.org/submit/notes/> (last visited Aug. 19, 2021); *The Topic Access Program*, University of Chicago Law Review, <https://lawreview.uchicago.edu/becoming-member> (last visited Aug. 19, 2021).

⁹ See e.g., *Submit an Article to Law Review*, CAPITAL U. L. REV., <http://law.capital.edu/TwoColumnPB.aspx?pageid=21958> (last visited Aug. 20, 2021).

¹⁰ See *Law Review Companions*, Legal Scholarship Blog, <http://www.legalscholarshipblog.com/law-review-companions/> (last visited Aug. 19, 2021).

¹¹ *Online*, Northwestern University Law Review, <https://northwesternlawreview.org/submissions/online/> (last visited Aug. 19, 2021).

¹² *Print Submissions*, Northwestern University Law Review, <https://northwesternlawreview.org/submissions/print/> (last visited Aug. 19, 2021).

¹³ As Blaise Pascal, seventeenth century philosopher and mathematician, once wrote to a friend, “I have made this letter longer than usual, only because I have not had time to make it shorter.” Mark Twain Quotations, Letters, <http://www.twainquotes.com/Letters.html> (last visited Aug. 19, 2021).

¹⁴ Bridget J. Crawford, *Information for Submitting to Online Law Review Companions* (Nov. 30, 2020), SSRN, https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3341802.

C. Specialty Journals

If your article concerns a specialized subject matter, such as intellectual property, environmental law or international law, consider submitting it to a variety of specialty journals as well as general interest journals.¹⁵ Specialty reviews may be less concerned with the hierarchical ranking of author credentials and more attentive to particularly innovative content.¹⁶

D. Bar Journals

You may have written an article of particular interest for practitioners in your state. Examine the publication prospects of your state or city bar journal.¹⁷ State bar journals may not have the same preclusion rules as law reviews do. They may also have many fewer submissions that come to them unsolicited and may need content more than do national law journals.

E. Student Writing Competitions

One possible home for student writing is a placement offered by winning a student writing competition. A number of Internet sources list various student writing competitions:

(1) American Bar Association, Law Student Competitions, *Writing Competitions and Contests*,

<http://abaforlawstudents.com/events/law-student-competitions/writing-competitions/>

(2) Berkeley Law, *Writing Competitions*,
<https://www.law.berkeley.edu/experiential/professional-skills-program/advocacy-competitions-program/writing-competitions/>

(3) Georgetown University Law Cent, *Currently Active Writing Competitions*,
<https://www.law.georgetown.edu/student-portal/writing-competitions/>

(4) Lewis & Clark School of Law, *Law Student Writing Competitions & Associated Scholarships*,

http://www.lclark.edu/law/offices/admissions/student_writing_competitions/

(5) The National Law Review, *Law Student Writing Competition*,
<http://www.natlawreview.com/NLR-law-student-writing-competition>

(6) University of Richmond School of Law, *Legal Essay Contest Catalog*,
<http://law.richmond.edu/students/essay-catalog.html>

If you have written an article on a topic that is appropriate for an upcoming symposium, that

¹⁵ Raizel Liebler, *Information for Submitting to the Top Specialty Law Journals* (Jan. 8, 2020) SSRN, <https://ssrn.com/abstract=3387635>.

¹⁶ See, e.g., Elizabeth McCulley, *School of Sharks? Bar Fitness Requirements of Good Moral Character and the Role of Law Schools*, 14 GEORGETOWN J. LEGAL ETHICS 839 (2001); Shekar Sathyanarayana, Comment, *Slingbox: Copyright, Fair Use, and Access to Television Programming Anywhere in the World*, 25 JOHN MARSHALL J. COMP. & INFO. L. 187 (2007).

¹⁷ *State Bar Journals*, HEINONLINE, <https://home.heinonline.org/content/bar-journals-library/> (last visited Aug. 19, 2021).

may also give you a small advantage toward publication. You can find lists of symposia on several blogs.¹⁸

3. Submission Strategies

A. Cover Letter

Submitted articles should be accompanied by a cover letter that states in a single paragraph (or at most two paragraphs) the thesis of the article and why the article breaks new ground. Some people might advise you to not tell anywhere that you are a student on the theory that you should always let people assume you have the highest possible level of authority until there's a specific reason that you need to disclose otherwise. (In other words, don't walk into a meeting and announce that you're a junior, low-level person.) However, we think it is too close to the line of being misleading to not mention your student status at all. Our advice is not to mention student status in the cover letter, but just note it in the autobiographical/first footnote of your draft, so that it says something like "J.D. candidate, 2024, UMKC School of Law" or whatever your credentials are. By doing that, we believe you would have disclosed your status appropriately without emphasizing it. But you may receive different advice on this score.

B. Abstract

A number of law reviews require the submission of an abstract describing the submitted article. The abstract should briefly summarize your article, usually in about 100 to 250 words, and tell why the article is an innovative addition to the legal literature. Even if the law journal does not require one, submitting an abstract is often a useful marketing tool because the abstract can persuade the law review editors that your article is original and timely. Even the process of drafting an abstract can help you condense your thesis statement into several readable paragraphs. Professor Eugene Volokh has written a useful blog posting about how to write an abstract (which is an excerpt from his highly readable *Academic Legal Writing* book).¹⁹

C. Submission Procedures

Law reviews usually have two submission seasons or windows: early spring (February through March) and fall (August through September). It seems that many law reviews fill more of their issues during the spring submissions season. In fact one law review web site indicates that tilt by "usually reserv[ing] about 20% of our space to fill throughout the summer and fall."²⁰

¹⁸ See The Association of American Law Schools, *Upcoming Symposia at Law Schools*, <https://www.aals.org/home/upcoming-symposia-member-schools/> (last visited Aug. 19, 2021); University of Pittsburgh School of Law & University of Washington School of Law, *Legal Scholarship Blog*, <http://legalscholarshipblog.com/> (last visited Aug. 19, 2021).

¹⁹ Eugene Volokh, *Writing an Abstract for a Law Review Article*, VOLOKH CONSPIRACY (Feb. 10, 2010 6:21 PM), <http://volokh.com/2010/02/08/writing-an-abstract-for-a-law-review-article/>. See EUGENE VOLOKH, *ACADEMIC LEGAL WRITING: LAW REVIEW ARTICLES, STUDENT NOTES, SEMINAR PAPERS, AND GETTING ON LAW REVIEW* (4th ed. 2010).

²⁰ Alabama Law Review, *Review Process*, <http://www.law.ua.edu/lawreview/submissions-2/> (last visited Aug. 19, 2021). See also Matthew J. Festa & Patrick M. Walsh, *Why Scholarly Publishing Matters for JAs*,

There are generally three routes to submit articles—in hard copy by mail (which is rare for a law review to prefer), by email, and through Scholastica. A handful of law reviews have their own online submission portals. In another article, we have compiled a chart of individual law reviews’ preferences for submission, their addresses and email addresses, and their rules for requesting expedited review of submitted articles, as well as how to withdraw an article that has been accepted elsewhere.²¹ This article also includes a chart of *U.S. News and World Report* overall law school rankings and peer, judges and lawyers ratings, as well as several measures of Washington and Lee law review rankings for 196 journals.²²

The Washington and Lee University School of Law, W&L Law Journals Rankings webpage (<https://managementtools4.wlu.edu/LawJournals/>) is one of the most useful tools available for an author to determine the best publications to which to submit an article. A “How to Use” link at the top of the page leads to a detailed description of the entire contents and methodology. In brief:

The W&L Law Journals Rankings use Boolean searches in Westlaw to determine the number of citing documents – cases from all U.S. jurisdictions and law review/journal articles – for each journal. For 2018 onward, the site provides numerical rankings for the top 400 U.S.-published law journals and the top 100 law journals published outside the United States.²³

The site then offers a detailed explanation of every feature of the page. A few of the key features for authors just starting out follow here:

At the top of the Washington and Lee webpage is a frame containing a selection of drop-down options and check boxes an author can use to establish limits or filters on the results, such as searching by journal type (flagship or specialized) or format (print or online only). These can be combined for maximum efficiency and will be explained further below.

Bar journals, magazines and newsletters are not included. If you know a specific journal you are interested in simply scroll to it, click on its link and see further options to link to the journal homepage, contact information and the submissions policy for that journal. Assuming that a relatively new author may not know which journals might be most appropriate, it is advisable to go back to the top box and apply some of those limits and filters. The Subject drop down box allows All Subjects to be selected or any one of 52 specific subjects (such as journals that focus

ARMY LAW., 2020, at 38, 41 (“The spring window is the main submission cycle, with two-thirds or more of article placements occurring then. This is because the newly-elected student editorial boards take over and begin their task of filling the next volume of books that they will edit and publish during their third year.”).

²¹ Allen Rostron & Nancy Levit, *Information for Submitting Articles to Law Reviews and Journals* (July 12, 2021), http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1019029.

²² See also Professor Bridget Crawford’s very helpful similar submission guide for law reviews’ online publications or pocket parts. Crawford, *supra* note 14.

²³ *How to Use, W&L LAW JOURNAL RANKINGS*, <https://managementtools4.wlu.edu/LawJournals/Default2.aspx> (last visited Aug. 20, 2021).

on administrative law or comparative law or constitutional law). Choosing one of those 52 topics and clicking “Submit” with no other options selected reduces the list of journals from the entirety of all journals to those journals publishing just within that subject specialty. You can then click on the link to the individual journals and see their respective homepages, contact information and policies. If you do not wish to restrict by topic you can leave that option at All Subjects and proceed to the other limiting options. All of the options can be combined meaning that the more specific your option selections, the narrower your search parameters and shorter your list of results.

Other limitations include: country, language, general or specialized journal; student edited, peer edited or refereed; and print or online only.²⁴ As with all filtered searching, if the results list seems too short, simply remove some limits and back the search out to a wider field of results.

There is one other type of filter option available within the frame at the top of the page that takes the journal options to a deeper level of specialization. On the right side of the frame is a box titled Choose Ranking Criteria with years listed vertically and ranking criteria listed horizontally. These include overall rank or score, impact factor, currency factor, cases etc. Again, each time you move your cursor over these terms a brief description appears. The main value of this box is that once you have narrowed the list of journals to those meeting other criteria by subject matter, language, student-edited etc., you can then check which of the ranking factors is most important (e.g., overall score, number of times a journal is cited in other journals, or citations by courts) and click Submit, and the results list is re-ordered according to the ranking factors. This allows an author to choose journals for submission according to those ranking criteria; or if you do catch lightning in a jar and receive multiple offers to publish your article you can come to this page and review the relative rankings before choosing which journal in which to publish your article.

Several articles exist that give more complete explanations of law review submission procedures.²⁵

D. Co-Authoring

One more direct route to publication is to co-author an article with a professor. This may be needed if placement in a top journal factors prominently in a student’s preferences.²⁶ Sometimes it is an equal opportunity relationship; perhaps more often the student does more of the writing, while the professor contributes less writing and more brainstorming, guidance and editing expertise, as well as the value of his or her credentials. The student loses something by being only

²⁴ What is particularly useful about the construction of this part of the site is that as you move your cursor over each of these options a small description box opens to provide a brief definition. These options can be combined so an author could, for example, select a U.S. based, English language journal, that focuses on Energy law, that is student-edited, and in print and retrieve a very manageable list of four journals; exactly on point with links to each homepage, submissions policy, and contact information.

²⁵ Brannon P. Denning & Miriam A. Cherry, *The Five Stages of Law Review Submission* (Sept. 1, 2005) SSRN, <https://ssrn.com/abstract=796264>; Brian D. Galle, *The Law Review Submission Process: A Guide for (and by) the Perplexed* (Aug. 12, 2016) SSRN, <https://ssrn.com/abstract=2822501>.

²⁶ Shontee M. Pant, Note, *Calculating the Gender Gap in Legal Scholarship: An Empirical Study*, 65 ST. LOUIS U. L.J. 199, 213 (2020)(“top law reviews almost never publish student work as an article if a student is the sole author.”).

a co-author rather than the sole author. But that loss may be more than offset by the advantage in terms of increased chances of publication.

Many law professors maintain a deep commitment to promoting student scholarship.²⁷ Some professors are known for their generous promotion of student scholarship through fruitful collaborations.²⁸ Others are probably willing to collaborate but may be hesitant to propose co-authorship, because they don't want to take credit for something that is in large part the work product of a student. In short, co-authorship may be a great option if you can get a professor who is willing to collaborate, but the proposal to do so may need to come from you.

4. A Final Suggestion: Read About Writing and Read Articles

Before you set out to edit your work and prepare it as an article for publication, first take some time to read about the process of writing an academic article. A number of books, articles, and manuals are available on the subject.²⁹ Also one of the best ways to know what a law review article looks like is to read lots of them. They range from the philosophical to the doctrinal to the empirical, but they typically follow a standard format, and you can get a sense of approaches, style and the appropriate balanced tone to take.

²⁷ See, e.g., Ruthann Robson, *Sexual Justice, Student Scholarship, and the So-Called Seven Sins*, 19 LAW & SEXUALITY 31 (2010).

²⁸ See, e.g., Richard A. Bales & Jamie L. Ireland, *Federal Question Jurisdiction and the Federal Arbitration Act*, 80 U. COLO. L. REV. 89 (2009).

²⁹ See, e.g., ELIZABETH FAJANS & MARY R. FALK, SCHOLARLY WRITING FOR LAW STUDENTS (4th ed. 2011); Jonathan Burns, *How to Write a Law Review Note Worthy of Publication: Writing the Note*, THE GIRL'S GUIDE TO LAW SCHOOL (July 11, 2014), <https://thegirlsguidetolawschool.com/07/how-to-write-a-law-review-note-worth-of-publication-writing-the-note/#more-8574>; Richard Delgado, *How to Write a Law Review Article*, 20 U.S.F. L. REV. 445 (1986); *Guide to Writing a Note or Comment Based on Summer, Clinical, or TA Work*, YALE L.J., https://www.yalelawjournal.org/files/GuidetoWritingaNnoteorCommentBasedonSummerClinicalorRAWork_e855wwei.pdf (last visited Aug. 19, 2021); Mary Kay Kane, *Some Thoughts on Scholarship for Beginning Teachers*, 37 J. LEGAL EDUC. 14 (1987); Levit, *supra* note 6; Pamela Samuelson, *Good Legal Writing: of Orwell and Window Panes*, 46 U. PITT. L. REV. 149 (1984), <http://people.ischool.berkeley.edu/~pam/papers/goodwriting.html>; Eugene Volokh, *Writing a Student Article*, 48 J. LEGAL EDUC. 247 (1998); Donald J. Weidner, *A Dean's Letter to New Law Faculty About Scholarship*, 44 J. LEGAL EDUC. 440 (1994).

Appendix A

Law Review	Issues Per Year	Accepts Works by Students at Other Law Schools	Publication in “Home” School Journal by Non- Member Students
Akron Law Review	4	No preclusion indicated.	No indication
Alabama Law Review	5	No.	No indication
Albany Law Review	4 (one is a symposium)	Unclear. “The Law Review recognizes that the written work of Albany Law School students is often a valuable contribution to the journal. Therefore, we encourage students to submit notes or comments that explore novel legal issues to be considered for publication.”	No indication
American University Law Review	6 (one is devoted to Federal Circuit intellectual property and government contract issues)	No.	No indication
Appalachian Journal of Law	1	No preclusion indicated.	No indication
Arizona Law Review	4	Yes. Considers submissions from all authors, including outside student work.	No indication
Arizona State Law Journal	4	No preclusion indicated.	No indication

Arkansas at Little Rock (University of) Law Review	4 (one is a symposium)	No student work accepted.	No indication
Arkansas Law Review	4	Maybe. “The editors of the <i>Arkansas Law Review</i> encourage the submission of unsolicited articles, comments, essays, and reviews.”	No indication
Ave Maria Law Review	2	Unclear. “The <i>Ave Maria Law Review</i> . . . features articles written by legal scholars, judges, and practitioners”	No indication
Baltimore (University of) Law Review	3	Maybe. “Articles include works by professors, practitioners, judges and students.”	No indication
Barry Law Review	2 per year, as separate volumes	No information.	No information
Baylor Law Review	3	No.	No indication
Belmont Law Review	1 issue plus annual symposium	Yes. “The <i>Belmont Law Review</i> welcomes article submissions from . . . law students currently attending Belmont University college of Law or another law school.”	Yes – case notes
Boston College Law Review	5	No. “[The <i>Boston College Law Review</i> does] not publish articles by law students currently enrolled at other schools.”	No indication

Boston University Law Review	6	Preclusion implied. “The Law Review contains articles contributed by law professors and practicing attorneys from all over the world, along with notes written by student members.”	No indication
Brooklyn Law Review	4	No preclusion indicated. Will consider unsolicited manuscripts.	No indication
Buffalo Law Review	4	No preclusion indicated. Will consider unsolicited manuscripts.	No indication
BYU Law Review	6	Yes. “The <i>BYU Law Review</i> encourages all students to submit their original works for consideration.”	Yes. “We encourage all BYU law students—not just those affiliated with Law Review or other student journals—to submit their work for publication.”
California Law Review	6	No. “[The <i>California Law Review</i>] only accept[s] submissions from Berkeley Law JD or concurrent degree students.”	Yes. Accepts comments of non-Law Review members for publication (in a publishing-on process) http://www.californialawreview.org/information/submissions/students

California Western Law Review	2	No preclusion indicated. Will consider unsolicited manuscripts.	Yes. Has a publishing-on process: Students who are in the top fifty percent of their class and who have at least two trimesters remaining may submit a manuscript. If the manuscript is published, and the student meets the required academic criteria, he or she will be invited to join the Law Review/International Law Journal.”
Campbell Law Review	2-3	No. “The Law Review does not currently accept Comment or Note submissions from students at other law schools.”	No indication
Capital University Law Review	4	No. “Although we are happy to consider articles by practitioners and law clerks, we do not consider work by current law students.”	No indication
Cardozo Law Review	6	No.	No indication
Case Western Reserve Law Review	4	No.	Maybe. “The Law Review accepts student Note submissions from the Law Review staff and from students of the Case Western Reserve University School of Law for publication consideration.”

Catholic University Law Review	4	Preclusion implied. "The <i>Catholic University Law Review</i> also regularly publishes Notes and Comments written by its student members."	No indication
Chapman Law Review	2	Preclusion implied. "Each year the Review . . . [p]ublishes the best notes or comments written by our second-year students."	No indication
Charleston Law Review	4	Preclusion implied.	Maybe. "Current full-time and part-time students enrolled at the Charleston School of Law are eligible for submission to the Student Works Edition."
Chicago (University of) Law Review	4	Preclusion implied.	Yes. Alternate write-on avenue, called Topic Access: "Students are accepted to the Law Review on the basis of a student Comment deemed publishable by the Managing Board."
Chicago-Kent Law Review	All symposia format	No. "The <i>Chicago-Kent Law Review</i> only publishes symposia, therefore the Law Review does not publish unsolicited individual manuscripts, except for Chicago-Kent student notes and comments."	No indication

Cincinnati (University of) Law Review	4	Probably not.	No indication
City University of New York Law Review	2	Probably. "CUNYLR's Notes and Comments section welcomes student scholarship that takes risks. We seek submissions that speak to our school's mission of public interest and reflect the needs of our larger New York City community."	Yes. "The <i>New York City Law Review</i> is now accepting student submissions."
Cleveland State Law Review	4	Unlikely.	Maybe
Colorado (University of) Law Review	4	No preclusion indicated. Welcomes unsolicited manuscripts.	Maybe
Columbia Law Review	8	No student work accepted for print edition. Will only consider student work for inclusion in the online companion, <i>Sidebar</i> . http://columbialawreview.org/submissions-instructions/	Yes. The <i>Columbia Law Review</i> selects approximately two notes per year (and invites those authors to join the review) through its publishable notes program. http://www.columbialawreview.org/information/about/publishable-notes-program
Connecticut Law Review	4 (1 is a symposium)	No. "Connecticut Law Review does not accept student submissions from schools other than the University of Connecticut School of Law."	No indication

Cornell Law Review	6	Probably not. It seems that spots for student work are reserved for Cornell students.	Yes, but rare: "A second- year student may also join the Law Review through the submission of a Scope Note for publication, 'publishable substantially as written.' Historically, this particular provision of the By-Laws has not been invoked by prospective Associates with any frequency."
Creighton Law Review	4 (each issue is dedicated to a particular theme)	Yes. "The <i>Creighton Law Review</i> welcomes the submission of articles for publication consideration, and all articles submitted will be considered."	No indication
Cumberland Law Review	3	No preclusion indicated.	No indication
Dayton (University of) Law Review	3	Yes. See 40 U. Dayton L. Rev. 181 (Fall, 2015) for an article written by a student from the University of Utah Quinney College of Law, available at https://udayton.edu/law/_resources/documents/law_review/vol40_no2/40-2_toward_a_udaap_for_data.pdf .	No indication
Denver Law Review	4	No outside student work.	No indication

DePaul Law Review	4	Yes. "Anyone may submit an original article to be considered for publication in <i>DePaul Law Review</i> provided he or she owns the copyright to the work being submitted or is authorized by the copyright owner or owners to submit the article."	No indication
Detroit Mercy (University of) Law Review	4	No preclusion indicated.	No indication
Dickinson Law Review		No preclusion indicated.	No indication.
District of Columbia (University of) Law Review	4	Probably not. "Past authors include members of the UDC-DCSL faculty, student members of the <i>UDC Law Review</i> , and legal professionals and scholars from around the country."	No indication
Drake Law Review	4	Unclear. "The <i>Drake Law Review</i> accepts submissions from professors, judges, practitioners, and other legal scholars."	No indication
Drexel Law Review	2	Probably not. "[E]ach volume contains articles written by legal scholars and student editors."	No indication

Duke Law Journal	8	Yes. “We invite the submission of unsolicited articles, essays, and comments, and we review every submission we receive.”	Yes. “The Note-on Program is an opportunity for any second-year student at Duke Law School to become a member of the <i>Duke Law Journal</i> and to have his or her academic writing published in the Journal. There is no minimum or maximum number of students who will be invited onto the Journal through the Note-on program each year—the number will depend solely on the quality of submissions received.”
Duquesne Law Review	4	No.	No indication
Elon Law Review	2 issues, plus 1 symposium	No.	Yes
Emory Law Journal	6	No.	Probably. The write-on appears to be an open-universe and independent topic competition. http://www.law.emory.edu/student-life/law-journals/emory-law-journal/about/membership/eligibility.html
Faulkner Law Review	2	Yes. “The <i>Faulkner Law Review</i> welcomes unsolicited manuscripts from professors, practicing attorneys, and students.”	Yes

Florida A & M University Law Review	2 volumes/year	Probably. "Notes and Comments are usually written by law students, are considerably shorter than Articles, and are related to the law in some fashion . . . <i>FAMU Law Review</i> carefully considers all articles submitted for publication."	No information
FIU Law Review (Florida International University)	2	Symposium-based.	No indication
Florida Law Review	5	No preclusion indicated. Welcomes unsolicited manuscripts.	No indication
Florida State University Law Review	4	No. Will not accept articles from —non- FSU students without a J.D. or LL.M.	Yes. One avenue onto the Law Review is an open-universe case note competition.
Fordham Law Review	6	No. "Please note that we do not accept submissions from students currently pursuing a J.D. degree."	No indication

George Mason Law Review	4	No. “The Law Review only considers student work from George Mason students.”	No indication
George Washington Law Review	6	No preclusion indicated.	No indication
Georgetown Law Journal	6 (one is the annual review of Criminal Procedure)	No preclusion indicated, but student note submission is directed toward Georgetown students.	No. Notes from Non-Journal member recent GULC graduates are not accepted.
Georgia Law Review	4	Preclusion implied. “ <i>Georgia Law Review</i> publishes the work of renowned law professors, judges, and legal practitioners in addition to selected notes written by <i>Georgia Law Review</i> members.”	No indication
Georgia State University Law Review	4	No preclusion indicated.	No indication
Golden Gate University Law Review	3	No. “ <i>Golden Gate Law Review</i> does not publish articles by students from other law schools.”	No indication

Gonzaga Law Review	3	Yes. "Gonzaga Law Review encourages the submission of unsolicited articles, notes, and comments on areas of law that may be of interest to the legal profession."	No indication
Harvard Law Review	8	No preclusion indicated. "The <i>Harvard Law Review</i> carefully considers all manuscripts that it receives."	No indication
Hastings Law Journal	6	Unclear. "The <i>Hastings Law Journal</i> gladly considers unsolicited manuscripts by members of the legal community."	Yes. Students may also participate in the self-submittal program by submitting a prospectus for a Note that will actually be published in the <i>Hastings Law Journal</i> ."
Hawai'i (University of) Law Review	2	Generally, no. "Generally, Comment submissions are only accepted from current students at the University of Hawaii at Mānoa."	Yes. The write-on competition consists of second year students submitting their Second-year Seminar papers as their application piece.

Hofstra Law Review	4	<p>No.</p> <p>“The <i>Hofstra Law Review</i> does not accept non- Hofstra student submissions.”</p>	<p>Yes. "Note On" Membership.</p> <p>“A student may be invited to join on the basis of submission of a completed article deemed to be of publishable quality by the board of editors. Articles from third-year students in the full-time program or fourth- year students in the part-time program must be submitted by the end of the second week of classes in the fall semester.”</p>
Houston Law Review	5	<p>No.</p> <p>“The <i>Houston Law Review</i> does not accept student submissions.”</p>	No indication
Howard Law Journal	3	No.	No indication
Idaho Law Review	<p>3 (The journal’s “primary focus is the law in Idaho and the Pacific Northwest.”)</p>	<p>No mention of student work.</p> <p>"We welcome submissions year-round from judges, practitioners, and legal scholars on a broad-range of legal topics."</p>	No indication

Illinois (University of) Law Review	5	No preclusion indicated, but information is tailored to University of Illinois students.	Yes. “All College of Law students . . . shall be allowed to submit a note for evaluation at any time the Board accepts submissions from Law Review Members.”
Indiana Law Journal (Bloomington)	4	No preclusion indicated.	No indication
Indiana Law Review (Indianapolis)	4 (fourth issue is a survey of recent developments in Indiana law)	No preclusion indicated.	No indication
Iowa Law Review	5	No. “The Law Review does not typically publish book reviews or review submissions by students other than Law Review student writers.”	No. The Law Review selects its student writers based solely on the Write-On Competition.
John Marshall Law Journal (Atlanta)	1	No preclusion indicated. “The Journal publishes articles written by attorneys, professors, or other legal scholars who are either responding to or suggesting legislative or judicial action in Georgia.”	No indication
Kansas (University of) Law Review	5	No. “[T]he only student pieces we publish are those written by University of Kansas Law School students.”	No indication

Kentucky Law Journal	4	No. “We do not consider manuscripts written by current law students who are not students at the University of Kentucky College of Law.”	No indication
La Verne (University of) Law Review	2	No preclusion indicated.	No indication
Lewis & Clark Law Review	4	No. Only publishes “student notes and comments written by Lewis & Clark Law School students.”	No indication
Liberty University Law Review	3	No preclusion indicated. “The <i>Liberty University Law Review</i> invites you to submit well-written articles, essays, and book reviews that promote the Christian intellectual tradition by drawing upon legal, historical, philosophical, and theological sources.”	Probably not
Lincoln Law Review	1-2	No preclusion indicated.	No indication

Lincoln Memorial University Law Review	No indication	Yes. “Anyone may submit an original article to be considered for publication in <i>Lincoln Memorial University Law Review</i> provided he or she owns the copyright to the work being submitted or is authorized by the copyright owner or owners to submit the article.”	No indication
Louisiana Law Review	4	Unclear. “The <i>Louisiana Law Review</i> invites the submission of legal articles and essays, commentaries on legislation or cases, and book reviews.”	No indication
Louisville (University of) Law Review	4	No. “It is the policy of the Law Review not to consider submissions written by outside students.”	No indication
Loyola Law Review (New Orleans)	4	No preclusion indicated.	No indication
Loyola of Los Angeles Law Review	4 (3 are symposia)	No. ”We welcome submissions and symposium proposals from judges, professors, practitioners, and law clerks. We do not, however, consider work by current law students, other than <i>Loyola of Los Angeles Law Review</i> staff.”	Probably not. See prior reference to: “We do not, however, consider work by current law students, other than <i>Loyola of Los Angeles Law Review</i> staff.”

Loyola University Chicago Law Journal	4	Yes. “The <i>Loyola University Chicago Law Journal</i> invites professors, practitioners, judges, and law students to submit article drafts.”	No indication
Maine Law Review	4	No. “We consider student submissions only from University of Maine School of Law students.”	No indication
Marquette Law Review	4	Yes. “Anyone may submit an original article to be considered for publication in <i>Marquette Law Review</i> provided he or she owns the copyright to the work being submitted or is authorized by the copyright owner or owners to submit the article.”	No indication
Maryland Law Review	4	Unlikely. “These issues contain scholarly work by professors, practitioners, and judges.”	No indication
Memphis (University of) Law Review	4 (1 is a symposium)	No. "Please note that we do not accept student works at this time."	No indication
Mercer Law Review	4	No preclusion indicated. Welcomes unsolicited manuscripts.	No indication

Miami (University of) Law Review	4 (1 is the Eleventh Circuit issue)	No preclusion indicated.	No indication
Michigan Law Review	8	Preclusion implied.	Yes. In addition to those students admitted to the <i>Michigan Law Review</i> through the Spring Writing Competition, we allow students at our law school to become members of the Law Review by producing and publishing a Note.
Michigan State Law Review	4	No.	No indication
Minnesota Law Review	6	No. “The <i>Minnesota Law Review</i> does not accept submissions from law students.”	Probably not
Mississippi College Law Review	3 (third issue annually is the Mississippi practitioner’s issue)	No preclusion indicated.	No indication
Mississippi Law Journal	4	Probably not. “The Law Journal publishes —articles by legal scholars and practitioners, as well as pieces by student members.”	Membership is based on completion of a publication- quality case note.

Missouri Law Review	4	No. “The <i>Missouri Law Review</i> does not accept outside student submissions.”	Probably not. “Due to the quantity and quality of the student works submitted by its Associate Members, the <i>Missouri Law Review</i> does not accept student submissions”
Mitchell Hamline Law Review	4	No preclusion indicated. Welcomes unsolicited manuscripts.	No indication
Montana Law Review	2	No preclusion indicated.	Yes. “All students are encouraged to submit notes and comments for publication.”
Nebraska Law Review	4	No. “The Review has a longstanding policy to not publish submissions from students outside of the University of Nebraska College of Law.”	Probably. The Law Review appears to have an open-universe write-on.
Nevada Law Journal	At least 3	No. “The Journal does not accept submissions from student authors.”	Probably “The <i>Nevada Law Journal</i> invites the submission of manuscripts . . . from . . . students attending the School of Law.”

New England Law Review	4	No. “The <i>New England Law Review</i> encourages novice authors to submit their articles . . . All authors must be graduates of an ABA-accredited law school or foreign equivalent.”	No
New Hampshire (University of) Law Review	2-3	No preclusion indicated.	No indication
New Mexico Law Review	3	No. “The <i>New Mexico Law Review</i> does not publish student authors, except <i>NMLR</i> members.”	No
New York Law School Law Review	4 (Symposium only)	No. Does not accept unsolicited submissions.	No indication
North Carolina Central Law Review	2	No preclusion indicated. Welcomes unsolicited manuscripts.	No indication
North Carolina Law Review	6	No. The Law Review “does not accept student pieces from current students at other law schools.”	Maybe. “[W]e only accept student writing from current law students at the University of North Carolina School of Law.”

North Dakota Law Review	4	No outside student submissions. LL.M. submissions are accepted.	Maybe. “The Law Review publishes articles written by professors, lawyers, UND law students, and nationally recognized legal scholars.”
Northeastern University Law Journal	2 (single topic)	Yes. “The <i>Northeastern University Law Journal</i> is currently accepting submissions from legal and interdisciplinary academics, attorneys, and students on all topics, especially pieces that make a connection to public interest.”	Maybe
Northern Illinois University Law Review	3	No preclusion indicated.	No indication
Northern Kentucky Law Review	4	No. “While we also accept articles from professors and students at Chase College of Law, we do not accept submissions from students working toward their J.D. at other law schools.”	Yes. “[W]e also accept articles from ...students at Chase College of Law.”
Northwestern University Law Review	4	Yes. “We welcome submissions from professors, judges, practitioners, and law students.”	No indication

Notre Dame Law Review	5	Generally, no. "The Law Review typically will not publish the work of a student who does not attend the Notre Dame Law School."	No indication
Nova Law Review	3	No preclusion indicated.	No indication
NYU Law Review	6	No. "The Law Review will not review submissions for inclusion in its Articles section if the sole author is a current J.D. student (at New York University School of Law or elsewhere). We will consider Articles co-authored by J.D. students if one of the co-authors is not a current J.D. student."	Law Review members only
Ohio Northern University Law Review	3	Probably not. "[A]rticles authored by prominent scholars, law professors, judges, and practitioners as well as student comments."	No indication
Ohio State Law Journal	6	Probably not. "The <i>Ohio State Law Journal</i> tends to publish only articles by faculty members and judges, but we are happy to consider articles by practitioners."	No indication

Oklahoma City University Law Review	3	Preclusion implied. “Scholarly articles by leading academics and practitioners and members of the Law Review.”	Law Review members only
Oklahoma Law Review	4	No. “[T]he Review does not publish submissions from currently enrolled law students who attend other schools.”	No indication
Oregon Law Review	4	No preclusion indicated. “ <i>Oregon Law Review</i> welcomes unsolicited manuscripts. We publish many articles submitted by scholars and practitioners unaffiliated with the University of Oregon School of Law.”	No indication
Pace Law Review	4	No.	No indication
Pacific (University of the) Law Review	4 (one issue is on California legislation and one is a symposium)	Probably not. “The <i>McGeorge Law Review</i> accepts submissions from academicians and practicing attorneys throughout the year.”	No indication
Penn State Law Review	4	No. “Submissions from current students, with the exception of the Law Review’s comment- writing process for associate editors, will not be accepted.”	Law Review members only

Pennsylvania (University of) Law Review	7	<p>No preclusion indicated.</p> <p>But the Law Review does sponsor a student-author Public Interest essay competition each year.</p> <p>https://www.pennlawreview.com/PublicInterestEssayCompetition/</p>	No indication
Pepperdine Law Review	5	<p>Unclear.</p> <p>"The members of the Law Review edit articles written by professors, lawyers, judges, legislators, and other scholars, as well as producing their own Comments or Notes on legal developments and significant cases. We publish five issues a year and each issue contains articles written by legal scholars, practitioners, law students, and judges."</p>	No indication
Pittsburgh (University of) Law Review	4	<p>No preclusion indicated.</p> <p>Welcomes unsolicited manuscripts.</p>	No indication
Quinnipiac Law Review	4	<p>No.</p> <p>"We do not, however, accept submissions from currently enrolled law students, in an effort to publish scholarship from our own members."</p>	No indication
Regent University Law Review	2	<p>Likely.</p> <p>"The Board of Editors carefully evaluates and considers all submissions."</p>	No indication

Richmond (University of) Law Review	4	No. Does not consider work by current law students (except current Law Review staff members).	Law Review members only
Roger Williams University Law Review	2 or 3	No preclusion indicated. “The <i>Roger Williams Law Review</i> accepts unsolicited manuscripts and letters.”	No indication
Rutgers University Law Review	4	No preclusion indicated. The online <i>Commentaries</i> companion to the Rutgers Law Review publishes works by “practitioners, judges, students, and scholars.”	No indication
Saint Louis University Law Journal	4	No preclusion indicated. “The Journal welcomes all submissions. Eminent scholars, judges, professors, practitioners and high-achieving law students author the articles for the Journal.”	No indication
San Diego Law Review	4	Probably not. “The <i>San Diego Law Review</i> welcomes manuscripts researching any field of law from legal practitioners, legislative personnel, jurists, and academic professors.”	No indication
San Francisco (University of) Law Review	4	No. “We do not accept articles for publication from law students at other institutions.”	The <i>USF Law Review</i> is proud to publish articles from USF law students!

Santa Clara Law Review	4	Probably not. “Each issue of the Law Review contains articles contributed by legal professionals, law professors, and student editors.”	Probably not. <i>SCLR</i> has a rigorous, three-part selection process to become a full member of the Board of Editors. http://digitalcommons.law.scu.edu/lawreview/prospectiv.html
Savannah Law Review	2	No preclusion indicated. “ <i>Savannah Law Review</i> welcomes the submission of unsolicited articles, notes, comments, manuscripts, essays, and book reviews.”	No indication
Seattle University Law Review	4	No preclusion indicated. “Unsolicited manuscripts, including responses, are welcome.”	No indication
Seton Hall Law Review	4	No preclusion of authors indicated. “The <i>Seton Hall Law Review</i> invites the submission of unsolicited manuscripts.”	No indication
SMU Law Review	4	No. “The <i>SMU Law Review</i> welcomes article submissions from judges, professors, practitioners, and law clerks, but does not accept submissions from current law students.”	Law Review members only

South Carolina Law Review	4	No. “The Law Review ...does not consider submissions by current law students other than our members.”	Law Review members only
South Dakota Law Review	3	No preclusion indicated. “The <i>South Dakota Law Review</i> invites the submission of unsolicited manuscripts.”	No indication
South Texas Law Review	4	No outside student submissions. “The <i>STLR</i> does not accept submissions from current students, with the exception of <i>STLR</i> students (please refer to PPM).”	No indication
Southern California Law Review	6	No outside student work.	No indication
Southern Illinois University Law Journal	4	Yes. Law Review constitution specifically authorizes publication of outside student work.	No indication
Southern University Law Review	2	No outside student work.	No indication
Southwestern Law Review	4	No. Law Review does not accept submissions from J.D. students.	Law Review members only

St. John's Law Review	4	Only in online publication. "Publication in <i>Commentary</i> is available to academics, judges, practitioners, and law students."	No indication
St. Mary's Law Journal	4	No preclusion indicated. "The Journal welcomes the submission of unsolicited manuscripts."	No indication
St. Thomas (University of) Law Journal (Minnesota)	2-3	Yes. "Although it is primarily a symposium-based journal, the <i>University of St. Thomas Law Journal</i> occasionally publishes articles submitted by independent authors from outside the Journal staff and the UST School of Law student body."	No indication
St. Thomas Law Review (Florida)	3	No preclusion indicated. "All article submissions are considered on a rolling basis."	No indication
Stanford Law Review	6	No. "The <i>Stanford Law Review</i> does not accept submissions from students at other law schools."	Yes. "The Notes Committee encourages all Stanford Law School students to submit their written work for publication."

Stetson Law Review	3	<p>Preclusion implied.</p> <p>"Historically, the <i>Stetson Law Review</i> has been published in a symposium-only format. We are pleased to announce, however, that beginning with Volume 43 the <i>Stetson Law Review</i> will regularly publish issues containing original works on a wide variety of legal topics, including articles and essays authored by academics, judges, and practitioners."</p>	No indication
Suffolk University Law Review	4	<p>No.</p> <p>"[T]he <i>Suffolk University Law Review</i> does not accept article submissions from current law students."</p>	No indication
Syracuse Law Review	4	No indication.	Law Review members only
Temple Law Review	4	<p>Probably not.</p> <p>"The <i>Temple Law Review</i> accepts submissions from attorneys, legal scholars, and law clerks for publication."</p>	No indication
Tennessee Law Review	4	<p>No.</p> <p>"<i>Tennessee LawReview</i> does not accept articles written for academic credit in any graduate or undergraduate school, except those by our own second- and third-year members."</p>	Law Review members only

Texas A&M Law Review	2	<p>Probably not.</p> <p>“The <i>Texas A&M Law Review</i> – a student-run, faculty-supervised publication – publishes materials written by student members of the Law Review, outside contributors, and strives to encourage legal scholarship.”</p>	No indication
Texas Law Review	7	<p>No.</p> <p>“The <i>Texas Law Review</i> does not . . . accept submissions from current law students.”</p>	Law Review members only
Texas Tech Law Review	4	<p>Probably not.</p> <p>“[O]ur issues contain articles written by prominent legal scholars and practitioners, as well as comments written by Law Review staff members.”</p>	<p>Probably not.</p> <p>“Participation on Law Review requires a two-year commitment. As such, the only opportunity a student has to be considered for Law Review is after their first year in law school. Only upcoming 2Ls are allowed to enter the write-on competition. Law Review selects its members based on applicants’ participation and performance in our write-on competition”</p>
Thomas Jefferson Law Review	2	<p>No preclusion indicated.</p> <p>“The <i>Thomas Jefferson Law Review</i> welcomes the submission of unsolicited articles.”</p>	No indication

Thurgood Marshall Law Review (Texas Southern University)	2	No preclusion indicated.	Probably not. “[M]embership is based upon your ability to write a casenote of publishable quality during the competition.”
Toledo (University of) Law Review	3	Unclear. “[T]he Law Review contains articles by legal scholars and practitioners, comments by students on new developments in the law, and discussions by students of recent noteworthy cases.”	No indication
Touro Law Review	4	No preclusion indicated.	No indication
Tulane Law Review	6	No preclusion indicated.	No indication
Tulsa Law Review	3	Preclusion implied. “ <i>Tulsa Law Review</i> publishes three issues per year containing innovative and thought-provoking scholarly articles from legal scholars nationwide. <i>Tulsa Law Review</i> also publishes four articles from TU law students each year.”	No indication
UC Davis Law Review	5	No. “We do not accept submissions from J.D. candidates at other law schools.”	No indication

UC Irvine Law Review	Varies (3-6)	No. "We accept student notes only from UC Irvine Law students and alumni, including <i>UC Irvine Law Review</i> members and nonmembers."	Yes
UCLA Law Review	6	No. "Pieces are accepted from any non-student author for consideration as an article, while comment submissions are accepted only from current members of the UCLA School of Law."	Yes. " <i>UCLA Law Review</i> welcomes submissions from eligible UCLA School of Law students who are not current members of the Law Review. In addition to the possibility of being published, non-member student authors may receive an offer of Law Review membership."
UIC John Marshall Law Review (Chicago)	4	Probably not. "The publication includes works written by judges, legal scholars, noted practitioners and John Marshall students."	No indication
UMass Law Review	1 issue plus 1 symposium	Yes. "We accept notes from students at other law schools, but we favor submissions from law schools whose journals accept submissions from other schools."	Not specified, but probably

UMKC Law Review	4 (2 are symposia)	No.	Yes, but rare: The Law Review does have a publish- on avenue, but it is rarely used (less than one per year). The historical practice has been if a faculty member recommends a seminar paper and one of the faculty advisors agrees, that paper is put in the stack for anonymous review in the Comment selection process.
Utah Law Review	4	No preclusion indicated.	No indication
Vanderbilt Law Review	6	No. We do not accept submissions solely authored by law school students.	Law Review members only
Vermont Law Review	4	Yes, however, preference is given to Vermont Law School students.	Yes
Villanova Law Review	5	Preclusion implied. “The <i>Villanova Law Review</i> accepts submissions from the bench, bar, and academia.”	Law Review members only
Virginia Law Review	8	No. “We welcome Article submissions from judges, professors, practitioners, and law clerks. We do not... consider work by current law students.”	Yes. University of Virginia law students can submit Notes.
Wake Forest Law Review	5	No preclusion indicated.	No indication

Washburn Law Journal	3	Generally no. "The <i>Washburn Law Journal</i> does not typically accept submissions from students.	Law Review members only
Washington & Lee Law Review	4	No. "Student-written works are not accepted."	Law Review members only
Washington Law Review	4	No preclusion indicated.	No indication
Washington University Law Review	6	No. "We do not accept submissions from current law students."	No indication
Wayne Law Review	3	Unclear. Each issue "contains articles, book reviews, transcripts, notes, and comments by prominent academics, practitioners, and students on timely legal topics."	No indication
West Virginia Law Review	3	No preclusion indicated. "[W]e give serious consideration to every submission made."	No indication
Western New England Law Review	3	No preclusion indicated.	No indication
Western State University Law Review	2	No preclusion indicated.	No indication
Widener Commonwealth Law Review (Harrisburg, Pennsylvania)	3	No preclusion indicated.	No indication
Widener Law Review (Wilmington, Delaware)	All symposia format	Yes. "The Law Review's Manuscript Editor reviews all manuscripts submitted for publication."	Probably, if the student receives pre-approval of the topic.

Willamette Law Review	4	No. "We only accept student submissions from students attending Willamette University College of Law."	No indication
William & Mary Law Review	6	No. "The Law Review does not consider any other submissions from current law students."	No. "The Notes section of the <i>William and Mary Law Review</i> is reserved for the journal's own membership,"
Wisconsin Law Review	6	No. "As of November 12, 2012, the <i>Wisconsin Law Review</i> will no longer accept submissions from law students enrolled at other schools."	No indication
WMU-Cooley Law Review	3	No preclusion indicated.	No indication
Wyoming Law Review	2	No. "The <i>Wyoming Law Review</i> does not publish works written by students from other law schools."	Yes. "All students are eligible to contribute to the student section."
Yale Law Journal	8	Preclusion implied, because students are welcome to submit to the online publication, <i>YLJ Forum</i> .	Yes