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Whether liability insurers are entitled to reimbursement of costs incurred in defending their policyholders against claims outside coverage has attracted much attention in recent years. Those who support such a right, including most courts that have considered the matter, typically anchor it in principles of restitution. But restitution is malleable, which makes it difficult to predict whether courts will recognize the right in jurisdictions where the question has not yet arisen.

The Author argues that the insurer has such a right, provided it has been properly reserved, and that the right is firmly grounded in contract law rules pertaining to interim settlement of disputed, unliquidated claims.

NOT AS SIMPLE AS ABC: DISCIPLINING CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES UNDER THE 1997 IDEA AMENDMENTS.....	<i>Terry Jean Seligmann</i>
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The Individuals with Disabilities Education Act ("IDEA") protects an individual child's access to necessary special educational services, and endorses a process in which parents are full partners in the child's education. These values sometimes collide with important purposes of school discipline—swift and fair sanctions for misconduct, and maintenance of a safe and respectful learning environment for all students.

This Article provides a comprehensive review and analysis of the 1997 statutory revisions to the disciplinary provisions of the IDEA and the resulting regulatory scheme, completed in March 1999. The scheme

adopts some judicially-crafted approaches, codifies prior administrative interpretations, and legislates a broad mandate for continuation of educational services to suspended or expelled children with disabilities. The Author clarifies and critiques the scheme, and proposes interpretations and strategies that deal with problems and unresolved issues. It offers those who must implement and administer IDEA's provisions guidance in harmonizing the goals of appropriate education and school safety.

Notes

THE CONCEALED HANDGUN DEBATE
AND THE NEED FOR STATE-TO-
STATE CONCEALED HANDGUN
PERMIT RECIPROCITY *Ryan S. Andrus* 129

Now that a majority of states have adopted permissive concealed weapons statutes, the issue of state-to-state reciprocity for concealed handgun permits has become more conspicuous. This Note presents a background on the concealed-carry debate and analyzes the types of reciprocity provisions that have been proposed or enacted on the state and federal levels. Great strides in the area of reciprocity have been made in recent years as numerous states have adopted provisions to deal with the problems created by a lack of concealed carry reciprocity. However, many complications must be addressed before a simplified, national reciprocity system can be adopted.

MEGAN'S LAW AND HABEAS CORPUS
REVIEW: LIFETIME DUTY WITH NO
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Sex offenders required to register under Megan's Law satisfy the habeas corpus statute's custody requirement and, therefore, are entitled to habeas corpus review. In order to satisfy the custody requirement, a law's effect must result in a "restraint on liberty." Megan's Law's legislation and notification requirements constitute such a requirement because they create a substantial disincentive to move. Megan's Law's requirements are also similar to other situations that have been afforded habeas corpus review such as parole and release on personal recognizance.