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**FOR THE LOVE OF DOGS: WHY
EVERY STATE SHOULD INCLUDE
PETS IN CIVIL PROTECTIVE
ORDERS**

Sophie B. Mashburn

This Article explores how the human-animal relationship is affected by domestic violence. Specifically, the Article addresses the strong correlation between animal abuse and human interpersonal violence. One of the solutions that this paper offers is for all states to provide protection to pets through statutory civil protective orders. Detailed discussion of what constitutes animal abuse, how often domestic violence victims encounter animal abuse, and how likely abusers utilize animals as a control tactic are central to the policy argument for including pets in civil protective orders.

**FIXING AMERICA'S
EMBEZZLEMENT LAWS: A MUCH-
NEEDED HEMOSTASIS FOR
CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS**

Chris Ryan

This article seeks to examine the continuing trend of embezzlement from charitable organizations and nonprofits. The second section will discuss the history of the crime of embezzlement, paying attention to the common law background and evolution to its current status. The third section will examine the white-collar crime landscape, particularly paying attention to the world post-Sarbanes-Oxley, suggesting that, while Sarbanes-Oxley may have been created for the benefit of shareholders in for-profit organizations, not much has changed in terms of embezzlement and fraud from nonprofits. The fourth section will suggest sentencing enhancements and other remedial measures that states can take to help turn the tide for weary nonprofits reeling from scandal after scandal.

WHAT HAPPENED TO “TILL DEATH DO US PART”?: BRINGING BACK FAULT AS THE EXCLUSIVE GROUND FOR DIVORCE

Stephen R. Layne

This Article argues for a return to fault as the exclusive ground for divorce. Section two of this Article provides a background of the divorce laws throughout the United States, giving both a historic and a current overview. Section three examines the issues posed by the current no-fault divorce regime. In particular, the ease of obtaining a no-fault divorce has disappointed the expectations of many spouses and harmed children and primary caregivers in broken families. Section four argues for a return to fault-based grounds as the exclusive means for obtaining a divorce

ADDRESSING SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER BY EMBRACING PEER SUPPORT SYSTEMS THAT UTILIZE COMPLEMENTARY AND ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE

Michael DeAgro

The societal impact of Substance Use Disorders (“SUD”) is as grave as ever, despite decades of extensive prevention and behavioral-based approaches. Although the medical community has come to recognize that SUD is a health condition, rather than a mere voluntary behavioral issue, society is resistant to shift from a behavioral-focused approach to a health-focused approach. A novel explanation for this disconnect is SUD treatment’s very close association with Complementary and Alternative Medicine (“CAM”) through the 12-step model, which is centered on spirituality. Society dismisses CAM as “quackery,” and thereby dismisses the credibility of SUD treatment all together because of its close association with CAM. Peer support systems utilize 12-step programs to provide ongoing care and support for people recovering from SUD. This Article analyzes such peer support systems, by

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evaluating their support, opposition, and potential barriers, and then concluding with recommendations to support these systems.

MISREPRESENTATION OF HIV TRANSMISSION RISK IN INTIMATE RELATIONSHIPS

Joshua A. Sliker

No court has spoken directly on whether a plaintiff can maintain an action for fraudulent misrepresentation of positive HIV status that results in the plaintiff having to seek preventative treatment. This Article will argue by analogy to case law that involve the actual transmission of HIV. Arguably, causation arises because the defendant misrepresented the risk of HIV transmission when asked by the plaintiff about HIV status, prior testing information, and sexual history. Damages may result from experiencing severe and unpleasant side effects after having to take HIV prophylactic medication. Section II presents several cases that illustrate the historical legal treatment of tortious transmission of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (“STDs”). Section III discusses the facts of the hypothetical scenario contemplated by this Article, and argues by analogy to the aforementioned case law regarding the viability of a cause of action for fraudulent misrepresentation in sexual relations resulting in the plaintiff having

to seek preventing medical treatment. This Article briefly discusses possible defenses to such a cause of action. In sum, this Article attempts to provide a framework upon which an aggrieved party may construct a prima facie cause of action. Whether a court is willing to entertain the same will almost certainly depend on the specific facts.

**BEST INTEREST FACT-OR-
FICTION: CONSIDERING
DECEPTION AND DANGER FACING
CHILDREN WHOSE PARENTS
WORK UNDERCOVER**

Carmen M. Cusack

Undercover agents, confidential informants, spies, and operatives (herein, “undercovers”) may be forced to lie to their children and conscript their children into undercover work. When agents work undercover, their children may be emotionally, physically, and psychologically neglected or harmed. This Article discusses undercover work in which families maintain covert identities. Section Two discusses deep deception required to maintain covers. This Section describes the systemic lack of instruction, debriefing, or institutional concern for children in undercover families; and explains the importance of therapeutic treatment as a regular part of debriefing undercovers. Section Three compares undercover family life to the Witness Protection Program; and compares various governmental policies on minor informants and child spies to argue that undercovers’ children may be vulnerable and

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deserve legal safeguards. Section Four explains why parental rights may not extend to situations in which undercover parents conscript their children into risky or illegal situations. Section Four analyzes criminal liability for undercovers and potential criminal liability for children who willfully collude with their parents' illegal spying. Constitutional limitations on undercover parents discussed in Section Four include limitations on the First Amendment, Fourth Amendment, and Fifth Amendment. Section Five proposes that a best interest standard derived from family law should be expanded to apply to undercovers' children. Section Six concludes that undercovers' agencies should attend to possible risks facing children and provide therapeutic treatment.