

The University of
Texas
at Austin

**LAW SCHOOL CATALOG
2014 - 2016**

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN
WHAT STARTS HERE CHANGES THE WORLD

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General Information

The University of Texas at Austin is accredited by the Commission on Colleges of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools to award bachelor's, master's, first-professional, and doctoral degrees. Contact the Commission on Colleges at 1866 Southern Lane, Decatur GA 30033-4097 or call (404) 679-4500 for questions about the accreditation of the University of Texas at Austin.

The School of Law is a member of the Association of American Law Schools and is approved by the American Bar Association.

Mission of the School of Law

The University of Texas at Austin School of Law is dedicated to the professional training of future lawyers, to the deeper understanding of law and legal institutions, and to the improved administration of justice. The School seeks to advance these objectives through excellence in teaching, scholarship, and public service.

Legal education aspires to do more than expand students' substantive knowledge of the law; it also seeks to hone students' analytical abilities, to improve their skills in research, advocacy, and oral and written communication, to nurture their sense of justice, and to convey a vision of their responsibilities as citizens and lawyers. The School also seeks to prepare students for a profession that demands familiarity with other disciplines and other legal systems and cultures.

The law faculty strives through its scholarship to advance understanding of the law and legal institutions and their impact on the social, political, and economic life of the nation. This scholarly mission includes examination of jurisprudential problems; doctrinal, cross-cultural, and historical analysis of law and legal institutions; application of social science tools and empirical research to law and its effects; and evaluation of law as an instrument of social change and a mechanism for the protection of rights and the resolution of disputes.

Finally, the School seeks to improve the administration of justice through public service. The School provides clinics that offer valuable legal services to local, national, and international communities. It instills in students the obligation to provide legal assistance to all members of society, educates them about the crucial role played by lawyers in resolving issues of public policy, and provides students and faculty with opportunities for public and pro bono service.

Statement on Equal Educational Opportunity

The University of Texas at Austin is committed to an educational and working environment that provides equal opportunity to all members of the University community. In accordance with federal and state law, the University prohibits unlawful discrimination, including harassment, on the basis of race; color; religion; national origin; gender, including sexual harassment; age; disability; citizenship; and veteran status. Discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation, gender identity, and gender expression is also prohibited pursuant to University policy. Any member of the University community who feels he or she has been subject to discrimination, harassment, or retaliation should contact the Office of Institutional Equity in person at NOA 4.302, Austin TX 78713; via e-mail at oiie@austin.utexas.edu; or by phone at (512) 471-1849.

Facilities

The School of Law, then the Department of Law, opened along with the Department of Literature, Science, and Arts in 1883. The two departments occupied one building until the session of 1908-1909, when the Law Building was completed. This building served the needs of the School of Law until the completion in 1953 of Townes Hall, named for Judge John Charles Townes, dean of the school from 1907 through 1923. The enrollment, about six hundred in 1953, increased each year thereafter, necessitating additions to Townes Hall in 1964 and 1980. The 1980 addition is named Jesse H. Jones Hall in honor of the Houston philanthropist. These two connected buildings house the Joseph D. Jamail Center for Legal Research, the Stephen D. Susman Academic Center, and classrooms, offices, and support facilities for the faculty, staff, and students of the School of Law. The John B. Connally Center for the Administration of Justice, completed in 2000, houses a working courtroom and some of the finest facilities in the country for clinical education and advocacy skills training. All law school classrooms are equipped with modern educational technology.

The Joseph D. Jamail Center for Legal Research

The Tarlton Law Library in the Jamail Center for Legal Research supports the research and curricular needs of the students and faculty of the School of Law, as well as the research needs of the University community, members of the bar, and the public. The highly qualified library staff provides reference services, offers individual and group instruction, and maintains and organizes the collection for efficient use.

The Tarlton Law Library is one of the largest academic law libraries in the country, with a physical collection of more than a million volumes and equally extensive electronic resources. In addition to a comprehensive collection of United States primary and secondary legal materials in print and digital formats, the library has a broad interdisciplinary collection from the social sciences and humanities. Special collections at Tarlton include significant foreign and international law resources; the papers of former United States Supreme Court Justice Tom Clark; feature films and fiction related to law and popular culture; and, in the library's Gavel Archive, a collection of feature films, TV shows, and fiction related to law and popular culture, in addition to a collection of recent winners of the American Bar Association's prestigious Silver Gavel Award. The library is a depository for United States, European Union, and Canadian government documents. The library's collection of rare and antiquarian law books exceeds ten thousand volumes and includes noted collections of early legal dictionaries, Texas law, and the works of John Selden.

The library offers law students access to BloombergLaw, LexisNexis, and Westlaw, the major online legal research services. Computers, a building-wide wireless network, printers, and scanners are available for law student use. The facility has group study rooms and a student lounge, and tables, carrels, and comfortable seating throughout. The Tarlton Law Library Web site (<http://tarlton.law.utexas.edu>) offers a number of online resources and finding aids, including digital collections highlighting Texas legal history and law school traditions.

Almost 1000 paintings, prints, documents, textiles, and pieces of furniture from the Hyder Collection enhance the ambience of the library and create an intellectually rich environment for research and study.

Other Libraries

Students in the School of Law also have access to all of the resources of the University Libraries, the Dolph Briscoe Center for American History, and the Harry Ransom Humanities Research Center. Along with the

Tarlton Law Library, these libraries constitute one of the largest academic library groups in the United States. Located across the street from the law school are the Dolph Briscoe Center for American History and the Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection. The Lyndon Baines Johnson Library and Museum is also located on the University campus. The Texas State Library, the State Law Library, and the Legislative Reference Library, all located in the state capitol complex, are open to law students.

The Society Program

The Society Program was introduced in 2004 to enhance the sense of community within the law school and to provide opportunities for students to interact with the faculty in small groups.

There are eight societies, with approximately forty first-year students in each. Students are enrolled in a society in their first year and remain in it until they graduate. The societies are named for individuals who have made a significant impact on the law school. The eight societies are

- **Gloria K. Bradford Society**, honoring the first African American woman to graduate from the School of Law
- **Carlos Cadena Society**, honoring the summa cum laude graduate of the School of Law, respected judge, and civil rights crusader
- **Leon Green Society**, honoring a graduate of the School of Law who was one of the twentieth century's most important tort scholars and a leading figure in American legal realism
- **Helen Hargrave Society**, honoring the School of Law's first female faculty member and longtime librarian
- **Gus Hodges Society**, honoring a highly popular professor who used his experience to earn the respect of the legislature, bench, and bar
- **Charles McCormick Society**, honoring a former dean who was nationally known for his contributions in federal procedure, damages, and evidence
- **Alice Sheffield Society**, honoring the successful Gulf Oil attorney who was one of the School of Law's first female graduates
- **John Sutton Society**, honoring a longtime professor of evidence and professional responsibility and former dean known for his collegiality

Pro Bono Program

The Pro Bono Program provides a range of opportunities for students to engage in pro bono work in order to provide much needed legal assistance to underserved individuals and communities, and to build their lawyering skills and career networks. Information about the program is available at <http://www.utexas.edu/law/centers/publicinterest/probono/>.

The Curriculum

The breadth and depth of the curriculum is conveyed by the list of courses given in the Courses section (p. 15). Resources for information about the School of Law's clinical education programs as well as centers and institutes follows.

Clinical Education Programs

The School of Law offers many clinical courses in which students study legal issues in real-world settings. While representing clients, working on cases, and serving as interns, students get firsthand experience in the practice of law. These experiences are designed to integrate theory, strategy, and law, building a bridge between the classroom and the profession. Information about clinical course offerings is available at <http://www.utexas.edu/law/clinics/>.

Centers and Institutes

The School of Law includes a number of academic centers and institutes that bring together faculty, students, and outside experts to study legal and policy issues in a number of important areas. Information about the centers and institutes is available at <http://www.utexas.edu/law/centers/>.

The University of Texas Law School Foundation

The University of Texas Law School Foundation was founded in 1952 by Charles I. Francis, Sylvan Lang, Angus G. Wynne, Hines Baker, Dan Moody, Robert E. Hardwick, and Hugh Lamar Stone. These lawyers recognized that private support would be a critical need in order for the law school to achieve its full potential. The charge of the foundation was then, as it is today, to further legal education, legal research, financial assistance to deserving students, and the overall mission of the law school.

The foundation's board of trustees oversees the management of over \$120 million in invested endowed funds and the development of fundraising strategies and programs. An additional \$98 million in endowed funds is managed by The University of Texas Investment Management Company (UTIMCO) and administered by the University for the benefit of the School of Law. The board also works in cooperation with the University Development Board for the advancement of the general welfare of the University as a whole.

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The University of Texas Law Alumni Association

Founded in 1939, The University of Texas Law Alumni Association operates under the nonprofit status of the Law School Foundation. The primary purposes of the association are to raise funds for the law school and to strengthen the relationship between the school and its alumni. Specifically, the association is committed to the following tasks:

- To advance the cause of legal education
- To promote the interests of the School of Law
- To maintain communication between alumni and the School of Law
- To educate alumni regarding School of Law activities and development
- To report or recommend to the dean of the School of Law or to the board of trustees of the Law School Foundation matters of mutual interest deemed worthy of consideration
- To foster a spirit of identity, fellowship, and goodwill among the association's members

All former students and current and former faculty members make up the membership of the association, which is managed under the direction of an executive committee. The executive committee oversees fundraising for annual giving programs, reunion planning, and alumni recognition and outreach activities. Key committees coordinate the work of the association.

Endowments

The University and the Law School Foundation have adopted as one of their major objectives the development of endowment funds for the exclusive support of the Law School and its priority objectives. These include foremost the recruitment and retention of preeminent scholars and teachers and support of outstanding students and educational programs. Faculty members who hold endowed positions are identified in the Faculty section (p. 25).

Financial Assistance

The Office of Student Financial Services offers various forms of financial assistance to all University students; these are described in the *General Information Catalog* (<http://catalog.utexas.edu/general-information/student-services/student-financial-services>). With the help of alumni and friends, a number of financial aid programs have also been established for law students. The School of Law provides financial assistance to students pursuing the JD in the form of scholarships, grants, and loans. Financial

assistance is available to candidates for the LLM if they are United States citizens or eligible noncitizens. These students may be eligible for federal and private loans for one year only.

Loan Funds and Endowed Scholarships

Many lawyers, law firms, and associations contribute annually to the School of Law's awards and scholarships program. Information about the school's many permanent loans and scholarships is available from the School of Law Financial Aid Office (<https://www.utexas.edu/law/finaid>).

School of Law Emergency Loans

The School of Law has limited emergency loan funds available to law students. Loans are made only in cases of emergency and only to degree-seeking students. Application for these loans may be made in person or online at the School of Law Financial Aid Office (<https://utdirect.utexas.edu/acct/loans/cash>).

School of Law Loan Repayment Assistance Program

The School of Law offers a loan repayment program to graduates with educational debt who enter qualifying public service. Information about the Loan Repayment Assistance Program is at <http://www.utexas.edu/law/centers/publicinterest/lrap/>.

School of Law Scholarships

All students accepted to the School of Law are considered for any scholarships for which they meet the requirements. Continuing students must complete the School of Law scholarship application available at <https://utdirect.utexas.edu/losch/sch.WBX>. For additional information, write to the Financial Aid Office, Scholarship Committee, The University of Texas at Austin School of Law, 727 East Dean Keeton Street, Austin TX 78705-3299 or send e-mail to lawfinaid@law.utexas.edu.

Career Services

The Career Services Office (CSO) assists law school students and recent graduates with their career goals by informing them of career options, providing job search strategies and resources, and connecting them with potential employers. With experienced counselors and a dedicated staff, the CSO offers one-on-one career counseling; conducts a 1L résumé workshop and mock interview program; invites speakers to address students on career-related topics; publishes career-related handbooks; maintains a career resource library; and presents professional development workshops, panels, and network opportunities for students seeking careers in a variety of settings. In addition, the CSO coordinates three on-campus interview programs including Public Service Career Day, which is the largest public service job fair for law students in Texas, and more than two dozen off-campus recruitment programs held nationwide. The CSO maintains a mentor network that connects students with UT Law alumni, and an online job bank that lists summer clerkships and internships, fellowships and part-time and postgraduate opportunities throughout Texas and the world. Students are welcome to become members of the CSO-sponsored student organization, Action Committee for Career Services, which partners with the CSO to perform employer outreach, staff on-campus recruiting programs and receptions, and help develop career-related resources. Additional information is available at <http://www.utexas.edu/law/career/>.

Law School Publications

American Journal of Criminal Law

The *Texas International Law Journal* is one of the oldest international law journals in the country. The *Journal* has been publishing important scholarly articles and conducting symposia on international issues since 1965. With more than one hundred members and thousands of alumni worldwide, the *Journal* is one of the largest at the School of Law. More information is available at <http://www.tilj.org/>.

Texas Environmental Law Journal

Since the summer of 1990, law students have published the *Texas Environmental Law Journal* in association with the Environmental and Natural Resources Section of the State Bar of Texas. Published triannually, the *Journal* gives timely and practical information about developments in environmental law. It includes articles by practitioners and academicians; information about recent developments involving cases, statutes, and rules relevant to environmental law; and notes submitted by law students throughout Texas. More information is available at <http://www.telj.org/>.

Texas Hispanic Journal of Law and Policy

The *Texas Hispanic Journal of Law and Policy* is devoted to legal issues affecting the Hispanic community. The *Journal* is published annually, and provides an academic forum in which practitioners and scholars engage in a thorough discussion of recent court decisions, state and federal statutes, administrative regulations, policy questions, and other issues with particular salience for Hispanics. By maintaining a neutral position on all issues, the *Journal* encourages an exchange of diverse ideas and opinions. Membership is open to all students who demonstrate excellence in legal writing and analysis. More information is available at <http://www.utexas.edu/law/journals/thjlp/>.

Texas Intellectual Property Law Journal

The *Texas Intellectual Property Law Journal* is dedicated to all aspects of intellectual property law at all levels. Articles in the *Journal* are written by scholars, practitioners, and students, and address a variety of legal issues, including patents, copyrights, trademarks, and trade secrets. The *Journal* also hosts an annual intellectual property law symposium featuring topics that are timely and important to practitioners. Members of the *Journal* are selected based on their writing and analytical skills. More information is available at <http://www.utexas.edu/law/journals/tipij/>.

Texas International Law Journal

The *Texas International Law Journal* is one of the oldest international law journals in the country. The *Journal* has been publishing important scholarly articles and conducting symposia on international issues since 1965. With more than one hundred members and thousands of alumni worldwide, the *Journal* is one of the largest at the School of Law. More information is available at <http://www.tilj.org/>.

Texas Journal of Oil, Gas, and Energy

The *Texas Journal of Oil, Gas, and Energy Law* focuses on legal issues at the intersection of energy law and business law. The *Journal* was founded because a group of law school students saw the need for a forum for legal scholarship that discussed the ever-changing and growing world of energy business law. Each issue of the *Journal* contains outstanding submissions from legal scholars, law students, government officials, and attorneys practicing in the field. More information is available at <http://tjogel.org/>.

Texas Journal of Women and the Law

The *Texas Journal of Women and the Law* explores the relationship between women and the law through law review publication and sponsorship of an annual symposium. The staff seeks to inspire a dialogue about gender-related issues that will lead to greater awareness of the ways the law affects women and to innovative reforms in the lives of all people. The *Journal* takes an interdisciplinary approach to many issues, striving to deepen the relationship between theoretical and practical perspectives on gender and the law. Editorial membership is open to both male and female students. More information is available at <http://www.utexas.edu/law/journals/tjwl/>.

Texas Journal on Civil Liberties and Civil Rights

The *Texas Journal on Civil Liberties and Civil Rights* bridges the gap between theoretical and practical issues in the fields of civil liberties and civil rights. Published in conjunction with the Individual Rights and Responsibilities Section of the State Bar of Texas, the *Journal* synthesizes and analyzes current thinking on issues in these areas in Texas through articles by legal scholars, practicing attorneys, state and federal judges, and students. More information is available at <http://www.utexas.edu/law/journals/tjclcr/>.

Texas Law Review

The *Texas Law Review*, established in 1922, is devoted to scholarly writings on general legal subjects of national and local interest. The student editorial board prepares for publication articles by outstanding legal authorities and law notes written by the student staff. Students become eligible to join the staff of the *Review* on the basis of high academic achievement and demonstrated writing proficiency. The editorial board annually selects its successors from the members of the staff. More information is available at <http://www.texasrev.com/>.

Texas Review of Entertainment and Sports Law

The *Texas Review of Entertainment and Sports Law (TRESL)* discusses issues presented by the fields of entertainment and sports at the intersection of law and society. *TRESL* publishes articles written by judges, lawyers, faculty members, and students that report and comment on existing law and suggest new avenues of growth for the law. More information is available at <http://www.utexas.edu/law/journals/tresl/>.

Texas Review of Law and Politics

The *Texas Review of Law and Politics* seeks to publish thoughtful and intellectually rigorous conservative articles that can serve as blueprints for constructive legal reform. Published twice a year, the *Texas Review* serves as a forum for the discussion of contemporary social issues, such as constitutional history, affirmative action, crime, federalism, and religious issues. Members also hold an annual banquet at which they honor a Jurist of the Year. Past honorees include Greg Abbott, Kenneth W. Starr, Edwin Meese III, and Edith H. Jones. More information is available at <http://trolp.org/>.

The Review of Litigation

Established in 1980, *The Review of Litigation* is a student-managed publication devoted to the process of litigation. The *Review* balances the interests of academia with pragmatic issues important to practicing attorneys and judges, covering topics related to procedure, evidence, trial and appellate advocacy, alternative dispute resolution, and often-litigated substantive law. Articles not only address issues pertinent to litigation practice, but also comment on substantive and theoretical aspects of the

law. More information is available at <http://www.utexas.edu/law/journals/trol/>.

Student Organizations

There are numerous student organizations that provide opportunities for students to interact with others with similar interests. Information about student organizations is available on the Student Organizations (<http://utdirect.utexas.edu/lomain/sorg.WBX#orgs>) section of the School of Law Web site.

Admission

Admission as a Beginning Student

Additional information about admission to the law school, including admission criteria and current application fees, is given in the *General Information Catalog* (<http://catalog.utexas.edu/general-information/admission/law-school-admission>).

Procedures

Application forms in both pdf and electronic format are available online at <http://www.utexas.edu/law/admissions/>. Complete instructions are provided with the application form. Applicants seeking regular admission must take the following steps:

1. Take the Law School Admission Test (LSAT) no later than December.
2. Register for the Credential Assembly Service (CAS) with the Law School Admission Council (LSAC) at <http://www.lsac.org/>.
3. Ensure the School of Law has received a complete application, including the \$70 nonrefundable application fee, by March 1, or such other date as the School of Law may establish and announce on its website.

Applicants seeking early-decision admission must take the LSAT no later than October and submit law school applications by the November 1 deadline. Applications received after November 1 but by March 1, or such other date as the School of Law may establish and announce on its website will be considered for regular admission.

Requirements

Students beginning the study of law are admitted to the School of Law at the beginning of the fall semester. To be eligible for admission, an applicant must have earned a baccalaureate degree from an accredited college or university, must have earned a grade point average of at least 2.20 on all undergraduate work (as calculated by the Law School Admission Council), and must have attained a reportable score on the Law School Admission Test (LSAT). An applicant who meets these minimum requirements is not guaranteed admission; each year, the law school receives applications from a greater number of qualified candidates than the school can accommodate. In 2013, the law school received more than 4,100 applications for the 320 seats in the entering class. An applicant's Law School Admission Test score and undergraduate grade point average are two of the major factors considered, along with the résumé, personal statement, letters of recommendation/evaluations, and other supporting documents.

If an applicant lacks no more than six semester hours to be entitled to a baccalaureate degree, the dean may declare the applicant eligible for admission on condition that the applicant make arrangements to earn the baccalaureate degree before beginning the third year of law study.

There are no specific course prerequisites for admission to the law school. Students should consult their undergraduate prelaw advisers for information about academic preparation for law school.

Admission as a Transfer Student

Transfer students enrich the quality and diversity of the academic program at UT Law, and we encourage them to apply. Each year the Law School welcomes into our community a number of students who transfer to Texas after completing their first year of law school elsewhere. UT Law

evaluates transfer applications primarily upon the student's performance in their first year at a full-time law program, but also considers factors such as LSAT, undergraduate record, and an essay explaining the reasons for transfer.

Typically, transfer students apply during late spring or early summer based upon a full year's performance at another law school. We will consider all applicants for conditional admission based upon first-semester performance. Transfer students who exhibit superior academic performance during their first semester may be offered admission pending receipt of a final transcript complete with first-year grades. A firm offer of admission will be conditioned upon maintenance of strong academic performance in the second semester. All remaining transfer applicants will be evaluated on their first year performance in its entirety.

The completed application, together with the nonrefundable application fee of \$70, must be postmarked and forwarded to the Law School by the following deadlines: August 1 (fall transfer) and November 15 (spring transfer).

Transfer Admission Process

To be eligible for transfer, an applicant must:

1. have attained undergraduate performance and Law School Admission Test scores that generally meet the standard currently applicable for admission to the Law School as a first-year student;
2. have earned a baccalaureate degree from an accredited college or university with a minimum undergraduate grade point average of 2.20 as calculated by the Law School Admission Council (LSAC);
3. be in good standing at current law school;
4. have completed first-year (full-time) curriculum at an ABA-accredited and Association of American Law Schools (AALS) member school; and
5. have compiled a superior academic record at current law school.

Transfer Credit

Transfer applicants must apply prior to beginning their second year of law school, and transfer no more than 32 semester hours (48 quarter hours).

A transfer student receives University credit on the following terms:

1. total number of credit hours transferred may not exceed the number of credit hours earned during the first year by University law students;
2. transfer credit is not given for any course in which the student earned a grade of less than C, or its equivalent as determined by the dean; and
3. a CR grade is recorded for all transferred work.

Application forms and instructions are available online at <http://www.utexas.edu/law/admissions/> and by mail from the School of Law Admissions Office, 727 East Dean Keeton Street, Austin TX 78705-3299.

Transfer to Another Law School

A law student in good standing may apply to transfer to another law school at the end of the first year of study only. Approval of such a transfer is wholly dependent on the actions of the other law school. If the application is granted, the School of Law will cooperate with the other law school to facilitate the transfer.

Admission as a Transient Student

A student attending another law school may enroll in the School of Law as a transient student for the summer session if he or she presents a letter

of good standing from the school he or she is attending and demonstrates good cause. A law student who has not completed the first year of study may not enroll as a transient summer student.

A student may be allowed to register as a transient student during a long session if good cause is shown and if he or she presents a competitive record and receives permission from his or her law school to enroll in the School of Law in order to earn credit toward a degree to be granted by his or her home school. A transient student may earn no more than thirty-two semester hours of credit in no more than three semesters (roughly the equivalent of one year's maximum course load); he or she must maintain a grade point average of at least 1.90 in all law courses taken during any semester. Because of limited space at the School of Law, only a few requests for transient status are granted each year.

Application forms and instructions are available online at <http://www.utexas.edu/law/admissions/> and from the Law School Admissions Office, 727 East Dean Keeton Street, Austin TX 78705-3299.

Visiting Status at Another Law School

A student enrolled in the School of Law may apply to the Assistant Dean for Student Affairs to attend another law school and to transfer credit earned at that school toward a Doctor of Jurisprudence degree. The student must have approval to transfer the credit before attending the other school. Approval of the request is entirely at the assistant dean's discretion. The assistant dean will consider the request only (1) if the student seeks to transfer credit from a school that is a member of the American Association of Law Schools and is approved by the American Bar Association; (2) if the student shows good cause for requesting the transfer of credit; and (3) if the assistant dean approves the courses for which the student seeks to receive transfer credit. The student must earn a grade of at least *C* for a course to be transferred; the course may not be taken on the pass/fail basis. The symbol *CR* is recorded for all transferred work. The amount of credit transferred may not exceed the maximum amount of credit that an upper-level law student may earn during one year's study.

Classification of Students

Regular students in the School of Law are classified as first-year, second-year, and third-year students. Students are classified as first-year students until they have earned twenty-nine semester hours of credit in law; as second-year students until they have earned fifty-three semester hours in law; and as third-year students until they graduate. The terms "upper-level" and "advanced" are also used to refer to second- and third-year students and courses.

Academic Policies and Procedures

Academic Advising

The University provides information and academic advice to students to assist them in making proper academic decisions. The dean of each college or school is responsible for providing an effective system of information dissemination and advising that is appropriate to the academic programs of that college or school. Each unit seeks to provide the most current and accurate information and advice possible. The student is responsible for seeking advice, for knowing and meeting the requirements of the degree program of interest, for enrolling in courses appropriate to that degree program, and for taking courses in the proper sequence to ensure orderly and timely progress toward the degree.

In the School of Law, the Director of Academic Advising serves as the primary academic adviser. Additional counseling is available in the Student Affairs Office.

Honor System

All students are bound by the Institutional Rules on Student Services and Activities given in the *General Information Catalog* (<http://catalog.utexas.edu/general-information/appendices/appendix-c>). Regulations and procedures regarding student discipline and conduct are set forth in chapter 11 of the rules. All students are bound by the following University Honor Code; law school students are also bound by the School of Law Honor Code.

School of Law Honor Code

The study of law is an integral part of the legal profession. Students engaged in legal studies should learn the proper ethical standards as part of their education. All members of the legal profession recognize the need to maintain a high level of professional competence and integrity. A student at the University of Texas at Austin School of Law is expected to adhere to the highest standard of personal integrity. Each student is expected to compete honestly and fairly with his or her peers. All law students are harmed by unethical behavior by any student. A student who deals dishonestly with fellow law students may be dishonest in the future and harm both future clients and the legal profession. Under the honor system, the students must not tolerate unethical behavior by their fellow students. A student who knows of unethical behavior of another student is under an obligation to take the steps necessary to expose this behavior. Students in the University of Texas at Austin School of Law are governed by the Institutional Rules on Student Services and Activities. Students may be subject to discipline for cheating, plagiarism, and misrepresentations.

University Honor Code

The core values of the University of Texas at Austin are learning, discovery, freedom, leadership, individual opportunity, and responsibility. Each member of the University is expected to uphold these values through integrity, honesty, trust, fairness, and respect toward peers and community.

Quantity of Work Rule

A law student may take no more than sixteen semester hours a semester. In rare situations, the assistant dean for student affairs may, for good cause shown, permit a student to register for a maximum of seventeen

hours. Law students may take courses in other schools and colleges only with the express prior permission of the dean. Normally, a student may not take a course in another school or college, except an ROTC course, in addition to the maximum load in the School of Law.

During a long-session semester, a minimum load of ten semester hours is required of all students with twenty semester hours of credit or more; a minimum load of fourteen semester hours is required of all students with fewer than twenty semester hours of credit. A student may not take less than a minimum load without special permission of the dean.

Law students are strongly advised that they should not work while in their first year and that they should not work more than fifteen hours a week while in their second and third years.

Students are also expected to abide by standard 304(f) of the American Bar Association's Standards and Rules of Procedure for Approval of Law Schools, which states that "a student may not be employed more than twenty hours per week in any week in which the student is enrolled in more than twelve class hours."

Changes in Registration

A student may drop a first-year course only with the written approval of the dean; ordinarily, students are not permitted to drop Law 132, 232, or 332. In the long session, a student may drop other courses during the first four weeks of the semester without the approval of the dean, provided that the student remains enrolled for at least ten semester hours of coursework; in the summer session, the student may drop courses except seminars during the first week of the term without the approval of the dean.

After the first four weeks of a semester, or the first week of a summer term, courses may be dropped only with the written approval of the dean.

If a student stops attending class, at any time in the semester or summer session, but fails to drop the course officially, then a grade of *F* is recorded for the course. The course is counted as a course taken and failed when the minimum performance standards are applied, and 1.30 grade points are used in calculating the student's overall average.

The faculty member in charge of a course may, with the consent of the dean, drop a student from the course for poor daily attendance or classroom work or for improper conduct in the classroom. The student is thereafter barred from attending the course and from taking the examination in it.

Class Attendance

Regular and punctual class attendance is required.

Auditing a Course

Permission to audit a course conveys the privilege of listening and observing but not of handing in papers, taking part in discussion, or receiving evaluations. An auditor does not receive University credit for the course, nor is the course recorded on a transcript.

A University student who wishes to audit a law course should obtain a Class Auditor Permit from the Student Affairs Office and secure the consent of the course instructor and the assistant dean for student affairs. A separate, additional petition to the assistant dean is required to audit a first-year course.

A nonstudent must obtain the Class Auditor Permit and the consent of the instructor and assistant dean and must also pay a twenty-dollar auditor's fee for each course; those who are sixty-five or older are exempt from this

fee. Only individuals with a law degree from an ABA-accredited or foreign law school will be permitted to audit, with very limited exceptions (e.g., currently enrolled students at other ABA law schools; individuals with a demonstrated professional need to audit the course).

Auditors are permitted only when space is available. No more than five auditors are allowed in any section. A person may audit only one first-year law course a semester and may audit a total of no more than four courses. Undergraduates are not permitted to audit law courses. Instructors and the dean may refuse any request to audit a course.

Nothing in these rules prohibits an instructor from permitting guests and visitors.

Withdrawal

The general rules governing withdrawal from the University are given in the *General Information Catalog* (<http://catalog.utexas.edu/general-information/academic-policies-and-procedures/withdrawal>). In addition, the following rules apply to the School of Law.

A person who has earned fewer than nine semester hours of credit in the School of Law, has withdrawn, and then wishes to resume studies, must reapply for admission to the School of Law. The reapplication for admission is handled and evaluated as if it were an initial application. If the dean determines that the student withdrew for good cause, his or her eligibility for admission is judged by the standards in effect at the time of the previous admission.

A student who has withdrawn from the School of Law after receiving nine or more semester hours of credit may return to the school if he or she was in good standing at the time of withdrawal. Such a student is not subject to the admission selection process; however, he or she must submit an application for readmission to the School of Law.

Examinations

Examinations in the School of Law are conducted in accordance with the University of Texas at Austin School of Law Honor Code (<http://catalog.utexas.edu/law/academic-policies-and-procedures/honor-system>).

Written examinations are administered at the end of each semester and summer term. A schedule giving the time and place of each examination is posted in advance at <https://www.utexas.edu/law/sao/exams/>.

To postpone an examination, a student must obtain the approval of the assistant dean for student affairs before the scheduled time of the examination. In an emergency, approval may be given after the date of the examination. If a student takes a postponed examination without permission of the assistant dean, the student will be dropped from the course and the symbol Q will be recorded. A student who fails to attend a final examination without the dean's consent may not take a postponed or special examination and will receive no credit for the course; the course will be counted as a course taken and failed when the minimum performance standards are applied and a grade of F (1.30 grade points) for the course will be recorded and will be used in calculating the student's grade point average.

Grades and Minimum Performance Standards

Grading System

The letter grades listed below are assigned in the School of Law. The numerical equivalents in the second column are used to calculate the

student's grade point average in law courses. An explanation of the grading scale appears on each student's transcript.

Letter Grade	Grade Points
A+	4.30
A	4.00
A-	3.70
B+	3.30
B	3.00
B-	2.70
C+	2.30
C	2.00
D	1.70
F	1.30

Grades, except those in seminars, are based primarily on examinations. Grades in seminars are based primarily on individual research as reflected in a paper and an oral report.

Registration on the Pass/Fail Basis

In general, students receive letter grades in law courses. The dean may determine that pass/fail grading is preferable for a course. Courses that will be offered only on the pass/fail basis or for which pass/fail grading is an option will be announced before registration. The School of Law may limit the number of credits that a student can accumulate on a pass/fail basis.

A nonlaw graduate student who enrolls in a law school course offered for a letter grade may register on the pass/fail basis if permitted to do so by his or her graduate adviser.

In designated classes only, a law student may change registration in a class from the pass/fail basis to the letter-grade basis or from the letter-grade basis to the pass/fail basis until the deadline given in the Academic Calendar (<http://catalog.utexas.edu/general-information/introduction/academic-calendar>).

Minimum Performance Standards

A student must receive a final grade of at least D in a course to receive credit for that course. A student must have a grade point average of at least 1.90 on all law courses taken to graduate from the School of Law.

Grades of F are included in the grade point average, but courses in which the student earned an F are not counted toward the number of hours required for a degree.

A student who has received final grades for twenty or fewer semester hours and whose average falls below 1.90 is placed on scholastic probation. A student who fails to maintain a 1.90 average on all law courses taken during any semester while on scholastic probation, is dropped from the School of Law for failure.

A student who has received final grades for more than twenty semester hours and whose average falls below 1.80 is dropped from the School of Law for failure. A student who has received final grades for more than twenty semester hours and whose average is 1.80 to 1.89 is placed on scholastic probation. A student who fails to maintain a 1.90 average on all law courses taken during any semester while on scholastic probation, is dropped from the School of Law for failure.

A student who receives a grade of *F* in a School of Law course is also placed on scholastic probation. Scholastic probation is lifted after one semester in which the student has completed one or more School of Law courses, provided that the student does not receive another *F* for any School of Law course during that semester. A student who receives two grades of *F* for School of Law courses in any one semester is dropped for failure. A student who receives a total of three grades of *F* for School of Law courses during his or her law school career is dropped for failure.

A student who has been dropped for failure after receiving grades for thirty-three or more semester hours will not be readmitted to the School of Law, with this exception: if the student has never been on scholastic probation in the School of Law, he or she may be readmitted on scholastic probation for one long-session semester. A student who has been dropped for failure after receiving grades for fewer than thirty-three semester hours may be admitted as a new student after he or she has remained out of law school for at least twelve months. The Law School Admissions Committee may attach significance to the prior failure. No student who has been dropped for failure from the School of Law will be permitted, prior to readmission, to visit classes.

A student who fails a required course must repeat it once. A student who fails an elective course may, at his or her option, repeat it once. The student may not repeat any course except a seminar more than once. A student who fails Law 297S, 397S, the seminar course, must repeat it until he or she has passed.

When a student repeats a course, the original and all subsequent grades are included in the student's grade point average.

Honors

Chancellors

Established in 1912, Chancellors is the most prestigious honorary society of the School of Law. The purpose of the society is to honor and reward students who, through outstanding and consistent scholarship and achievement, have shown themselves most likely to succeed and to become a credit to their profession and their alma mater. Eligible for membership each year are the sixteen students who have the highest grade point averages among those who are not already members and who have completed forty-two semester hours of coursework in the School of Law. The number of Chancellors selected in one academic year may be increased from time to time, but at no time does the total selected in any year exceed 5 percent of the preceding senior class. The offices of Chancellors are, in order of scholastic standing and rank: Grand Chancellor, Vice Chancellor, Clerk, Keeper of Peregrinus, and, in equal rank, such Chancellors-at-Large as are required to fill out the membership.

Dean's Achievement Award

The School of Law offers a Dean's Achievement Award. The award is given each semester to the outstanding student in each course, chosen from among those with the highest grades. Seminars and courses offered only on the pass/fail basis are excluded.

Order of Barristers

The Order of Barristers was established in 1965 to give recognition to the outstanding participants in the advocacy program. The organization was founded at the School of Law and is now a national honor society with more than 100 law school members from all parts of the nation. Each year a University of Texas law school student is elected national secretary. Membership in the University chapter is limited to ten third-year students

who have demonstrated superior abilities in advocacy, chosen by the Faculty Advocacy Committee.

Order of the Coif

The Order of the Coif is a national law school honor society, founded to encourage scholarship and to advance the ethical standards of the legal profession. New members of the University chapter are chosen each fall from the top 10 percent of students who received the JD degree in the previous graduating class.

Graduation

General Requirements for Graduation

1. No degree will be conferred except on dates publicly announced.
2. The student must complete the last two long-session semesters, or their equivalent, in residence in the School of Law of the University of Texas at Austin.
3. A candidate for a degree must be registered at the University in the semester or summer session in which the degree is to be conferred and must apply to the dean for the degree by the deadline given in the academic calendar. This date falls about eight weeks before the end of a long-session semester and about four weeks before the end of a summer session.

Graduation Under a Particular Catalog

A student may receive a degree in the School of Law by fulfilling either the requirements given in the catalog in effect at the time he or she entered the school or those given in the catalog governing any subsequent year in which he or she was in residence in the school. In any case, however, all the requirements for a degree in the School of Law must be completed no earlier than twenty-four months and no later than eighty-four months after a student has commenced law study at the School of Law or a law school from which the school has accepted transfer credit.

Degrees with Honors

Graduates of the School of Law who are judged by the faculty to have completed the Doctor of Jurisprudence with scholarly distinction are awarded degrees with honors. In general, honors are awarded solely on the basis of work done at the University's School of Law. No more than thirty-five percent of the graduating class may receive honors, high honors, and highest honors. No more than five percent may receive high honors and highest honors. No more than one percent may receive highest honors. For the purposes of calculating students' eligibility for degrees with honors, students graduating after a summer or fall semester will be included with the class that graduated in the previous spring semester.

The Sunflower Ceremony

Students are encouraged to attend the University's Commencement and the School of Law's Sunflower Ceremony, both held each spring. Summer and previous fall graduates are strongly encouraged to attend the Sunflower Ceremony along with spring graduates.

The story behind the Sunflower Ceremony began more than 100 years ago. For the first fifteen or twenty years after the University was established in 1883, none of its graduates wore the cap and gown to graduation ceremonies. One spring day around the turn of the century, however, a salesperson called and offered to rent caps and gowns to graduating seniors. A committee of faculty and seniors met to consider the offer. At that time, the School of Law was housed in the basement of the Old Main Building. No one thought to send a message downstairs and invite anyone from the School of Law to the meeting. The committee

decided that caps and gowns were appropriate and directed all seniors to wear the cap and gown to Commencement.

The School of Law students had different ideas. Because they had not been invited to the original meeting nor consulted on the matter, they rejected the mandate to wear caps and gowns. In true lawyer fashion, they then made their argument point by point, reasoning that caps and gowns were traditional to, and representative of, the rest of the University but not a professional school like the School of Law. They proposed instead that graduating law students would wear white suits to Commencement.

The University president and faculty conferred and decreed that the law students must either conform to the wishes of the senior class or wear a significant insignia to the graduation exercises.

The School of Law students agreed, but again chose to present arguments regarding the insignia they chose, the sunflower. They reasoned that the sunflower was the best choice because it belonged to the genus *Helianthus*, part of a family that, like lawyers, is distributed all over the world. Also, the sunflower always keeps its face turned to the sun, as lawyers always turn to the light of justice. Thus the tradition was established, and graduating law students attend graduation exercises wearing the sunflower, and very often white suits as well, to this day.

Degrees

Doctor of Jurisprudence

To qualify for the Doctor of Jurisprudence degree (JD), a student must meet the following requirements:

1. The student must have completed a period of resident study equivalent to at least three academic years.
2. The student must have taken (and, if failed, repeated once) all courses required by the faculty of the School of Law at the time of the student's initial enrollment, except those that have been removed from the list of required courses since the student's initial enrollment. The student must pass at least one seminar as described in the section "Seminars" on the "Curriculum (p. 13)" page.
3. Eighty-six semester hours are required for graduation. With the permission of the dean, a student may enroll in a course in another school or college of the University. To count toward graduation from the School of Law, the course must be related to a course of study offered in the School of Law. If the course is in a foreign language, it may be either undergraduate or graduate; in all other fields, only graduate courses may be counted. (Except in the College of Pharmacy and the School of Law, graduate courses at the University are identified by numbers with "8" or "9" as the second digit.) No more than twelve semester hours of such work may be counted. Students who complete undergraduate foreign language courses may apply one credit hour toward the JD degree per two and a half credit hours earned.
4. The student must have a grade point average of at least 1.90 on all work taken in the School of Law.

Curriculum

Required First-Year Courses

- Law 421 or 521, *Contracts*
- Law 423 or 523, *Criminal Law I*
- Law 427 or 527, *Torts*
- Law 431 or 531, *Property*
- Law 232, *Legal Research and Legal Writing*, taken once in the fall and once in the spring
- Law 433 or 533, *Civil Procedure*
- Law 434 or 534, *Constitutional Law I*
- Such other courses as the dean and faculty of the School of Law may specify

Required Advanced Courses

- One of the following:
 - Law 251K or 351K, *Criminal Procedure: Investigation*
 - Law 270M or 370M, *Criminal Procedure: Prosecution*
 - Law 181C, 281C, 381C, or 481C, *Constitutional Law II*
- Law 285 or 385, *Professional Responsibility*
- Law 397S, *Law Seminar: Writing*
- One course from a list of professional skills courses approved each semester by the dean
- Such other courses as the dean and faculty of the School of Law may specify

To avoid scholastic difficulty, the student should complete all required work except the seminar before the final semester.

Seminars

To graduate from the School of Law, a student must take and pass during the second or third year at least one three-semester-hour writing seminar (Law 397S). Writing seminars are small classes that emphasize writing and group discussion. Each writing seminar involves written work by the student that embodies the results of research. Students may take additional writing seminars if space is available.

Master of Laws

The degree of Master of Laws (LLM) is awarded to students who have completed a rigorous program of coursework and research. The program leading to the degree is designed for students of high ability seeking academic work beyond their first degree in law.

The program is designed to allow each student to create an individual course of study tailored to his or her interests. Students in this degree program may take courses designed to provide a broad overview of U.S. law or can choose a particular concentration.

Additional information about the LLM degree is available at <http://www.utexas.edu/law/> or at the School of Law, LLM Admissions, 727 East Dean Keeton Street, Austin TX, 78705-3299.

Admission to Candidacy

Complete applications must be submitted by the application deadline prior to the fall semester in which the applicant seeks to begin the program. Generally, candidates are admitted for the fall semester only.

1. The applicant must meet at least one of the following requirements:
 - a. Have earned a Doctor of Jurisprudence degree from a US law school that is approved by the American Bar Association.
 - b. Have earned a first degree in law from an established university or law school in another country that qualifies the applicant to take the bar examination in that country.
2. The applicant must demonstrate outstanding ability to complete the requirements for the degree.
3. An applicant whose native language is not English and who graduated from a law school in a country whose official language is not English must present a satisfactory score on the Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL) or the International English Language Testing System (IELTS) test. Information about the TOEFL is available at <http://www.ets.org/toefl>. Information about the IELTS is available at <http://www.ielts.org/>.

Degree Requirements

For each candidate, a specific program of coursework and research is developed to meet degree requirements and the candidate's needs and interests. The program must include:

1. Residence during one academic year, consisting of two long-session semesters. The residence requirement of two long-session semesters cannot be reduced by coursework taken in residence during the summer session.
2. Completion of an approved program of work in the School of Law and other divisions of the University that includes at least twenty-four semester hours of coursework, including a substantial paper.

Candidates must maintain a grade point average of at least 1.80 to continue in the program and must have an average of at least 1.90 at the end of the final semester to receive an LLM degree. They must complete the Master of Laws degree requirements within one calendar year of

beginning graduate law study at the University unless the School of Law grants an individual extension (in unusual circumstances) or extends the period of time in which candidates must complete the Master of Laws degree requirements.

Dual Degree Programs

The School of Law offers dual degree programs in cooperation with other divisions of the University. The dual programs lead simultaneously to the JD and the following degrees:

Field of Study	Degree
Business administration	Master of Business Administration
Community and regional planning	Master of Science in Community and Regional Planning
Global policy studies	Master of Global Policy Studies
Information studies	Master of Science in Information Studies
Latin American studies	Master of Arts
Middle Eastern studies	Master of Arts
Public affairs	Master of Public Affairs
Russian, East European, and Eurasian studies	Master of Arts
Social work	Master of Science in Social Work

Additional information is available at http://www.utexas.edu/law/sao/academics/degrees_joint.html.

Combined JD/PhD Programs

The School of Law and the Graduate School offer programs leading to the Doctor of Jurisprudence and the Doctor of Philosophy with a major in government or philosophy. These programs are designed to prepare students for academic careers in law or the cognate discipline or both. By counting law courses toward the PhD and courses in the cognate discipline toward the JD, students can save up to a year of coursework.

More information on the JD/PhD in government is available at (512) 471-5121; more information on the JD/PhD in philosophy is available at <http://www.utexas.edu/law/academics/centers/philosophy/>.

Graduate Portfolio Programs

The goal of graduate portfolio programs is to recognize and encourage cross-disciplinary research and scholarly activity. A portfolio program usually consists of four thematically related graduate courses and a research paper, presentation, or practical experience. The portfolio must include courses offered by at least two graduate programs other than the student's major program. Portfolio programs are approved by the Graduate School. Although the certification requirements of each program are independent of the requirements for graduate degrees, courses counted toward the degree may, with appropriate approval, be counted toward certification. Upon completion of both degree and portfolio program requirements, the student's University transcript reflects portfolio certification.

Graduate portfolio programs are available in the following areas:

- African and African American studies
- Applied statistical modeling
- Arts and cultural management and entrepreneurship
- Asian American studies
- Cellular and molecular imaging for diagnostics and therapeutics

- Communication, information, and cultural policy
- Cultural studies
- Disability studies
- Dispute resolution
- Gerontology
- Imaging science
- Integrated watershed studies
- Interdisciplinary European studies
- Mexican American studies
- Molecular biophysics
- Museum studies
- Nanoscience and nanotechnology
- Native American and indigenous studies
- Nonprofit studies
- Romance linguistics
- Romance studies
- Scientific computation
- Study of religion
- Sustainability
- Women's and gender studies

Additional information about portfolio programs is available at <http://www.utexas.edu/ogs/admissions/docport/>.

Courses

The fields of inquiry in the following courses range from technical questions of little public interest to general ones of great social concern. In each course, one aim is to qualify the student as a strategist and an advocate, equipped with the knowledge, insight, and skills to serve clients through advice, negotiation, and planning, as well as by representing them in litigation. Another aim is to qualify the student as a responsible member of a profession that, throughout the history of this nation, has been prominent in the resolution of social, economic, and political problems and has been profoundly concerned with the public welfare. Hence, every law course focuses on the need for creative solutions to conflicts between individuals and between individuals and society. This is as it should be, for the function of law is to serve as a catalyst that makes community life possible and a better society attainable.

The faculty has approval to offer the following courses in the academic years 2014-2015 and 2015-2016; however, not all courses are taught each semester or summer session. Each spring the law school issues a manual of course descriptions and academic advice; law students should consult this manual before registering.

The first digit of a course number represents the value of the course in semester hours; for example, students taking Law 233 earn two semester hours of credit, while those taking Law 333 earn three semester hours.

The dean and faculty of the School of Law may, from time to time, change the courses of instruction. Such changes may include a determination that a course formerly listed as a first-year course should be offered as an advanced course, or the reverse.

First-year courses

LAW 221, 321, 421, 521, 621. Contracts.

Methods by which rights and duties of promissory and quasi-promissory origin are created, transferred, limited, discharged, breached, and enforced. Two, three, four, five, or six lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 323, 423, 523. Criminal Law I.

Promulgation, interpretation, and administration of substantive laws of crime; constitutional limitations and relevant philosophical, sociological, and behavioral science materials. Three, four, or five lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 227, 327, 427, 527. Torts.

Limits of liability and methods of establishing liability for intentional and unintentional injuries to persons or property. Two, three, four, or five lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 231, 331, 431, 531. Property.

A survey of interests in land and limited topics involving chattels: estates, cotenancy, landlord and tenant issues, conveyancing, private and public control of land use. Two, three, four, or five lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 132, 232, 332. Legal Research and Legal Writing.

The basics of legal research using print and electronic sources. Focuses on writing legal analysis, researching and writing a traditional legal memorandum, and making oral presentations. The equivalent of one, two, or three lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 233, 333, 433, 533. Civil Procedure.

Introduction to the civil adjudicative process, primarily that of the federal courts, including jurisdiction, pleading, dispositive motions, discovery, and trial procedure. Two, three, four, or five lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 334, 434, 534. Constitutional Law I.

Distribution of powers between federal and state governments; constitutional limitations on and judicial review of governmental action. Three, four, or five lecture hours a week for one semester.

Advanced Courses

LAW 221Q, 321Q, 421Q. Contracts for Foreign Lawyers.

Restricted to students enrolled in the Master of Laws program. An introduction to the common law of contracts for foreign lawyers, with an emphasis on the methods by which rights and duties of promissory and quasi-promissory origin are created, transferred, limited, discharged, breached, and enforced. Two, three, or four lecture hours a week for one semester. Law 179M, 279M, 379M, 479M, 579M, 679M (Topic: Contracts for Foreign Lawyers) and Law 221Q, 321Q, 421Q may not both be counted.

LAW 223F, 323F. Federal Criminal Law.

Prosecution and defense of criminal trials in federal district court; considerable emphasis on white-collar crime. Two or three lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 223M, 323M, 423M. International Criminal Law.

An examination of International Criminal Law. Subjects include the history of international criminal justice; the core crimes of international criminal law; theories of criminal liability and available defenses; international terrorism, U.S. policy towards the International Criminal Court; and dilemmas of transitional justice. Two, three, or four lecture hours a week for one semester. Law 179M, 279M, 379M, 479M, 579M, 679M (Topic: International Criminal Law) and Law 223M, 323M, 423M may not both be counted.

LAW 129S, 229S, 329S, 429S, 529S, 629S, 729S, 829S, 929S. Topics in Law.

This course is used to record credit the student earns while enrolled at another institution in a program administered by the School of Law's International Student Programs (ISP) office. Credit is recorded as assigned by an ISP Administrator in the School of Law. University credit is awarded for work in an exchange program; it may be counted as coursework taken in residence. May be repeated for credit when the topics vary. Offered on the pass/fail basis only.

LAW 230M, 330M, 430M. Real Estate Finance.

An advanced problems course dealing with acquisition, financing, development, and disposition of real estate. Two, three, or four lecture hours a week for one semester. Prerequisite: Law 231K, 331K, or 431K is recommended but not required.

LAW 231D, 331D. Real Estate Development.

Intermediate-level overview of the real estate development process and relevant areas of law: land acquisition, leasing, construction finance, and permanent finance. Two or three lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 231K, 331K, 431K. Real Estate Transactions.

Intermediate conveyancing course dealing with the transfer, finance, and development of real estate. Two, three, or four lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 132C, 232C, 332C. Advanced Legal Research.

One, two, or three lecture hours a week for one semester. May be repeated for credit when the topics vary. Offered on the pass/fail basis only. Prerequisite: Varies with topic.

Topic 1: Advanced Research: Foreign and International Law.

Introduction to the sources and methods of research in foreign and international law, tailored to the needs of American lawyers. Offered on the pass/fail basis only.

Topic 2: Advanced Research: Texas Law. Introduction to the judicial, statutory, and administrative sources of Texas law. Topics include research in state administrative law and legislative histories. Both print and electronic resources are covered. Offered on the pass/fail basis only.

LAW 132D, 232D, 332D. Advanced Legal Writing.

Advanced coverage of practical legal-writing skills. One, two, or three lecture hours a week for one semester. May be repeated for credit when the topics vary. Offered on the pass/fail basis only.

LAW 232G, 332G. Basic Drafting.

Practice in drafting a client letter, a basic contract, and a set of rules; review of sentence-level skills, organization, and tone. Two or three lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 232H, 332H, 432H. Appellate Clerkship Writing.

Designed to familiarize students about to begin appellate clerkships with the writing and research skills expected of clerks, as well as provide a glimpse into the judicial process at the appellate level. Students will analyze briefs and record excerpts, write bench memos, and draft and edit opinions and dissents. Two, three, or four lecture hours a week for one semester. Law 179M, 279M, 379M, 479M, 579M, 679M (Topic: Appellate Clerkship Writing) and Law 232H, 332H, 432H may not both be counted. Offered on the pass/fail basis only. Prerequisite: Consent of instructor.

LAW 132P, 232P, 332P. Writing for the Court.

Designed to familiarize students with the writing techniques judges expect from clerks and employers expect from lawyers. Students will be exposed to actual court documents and will use them to draft memos, opinions, orders, and other written products. One, two, or three lecture hours a week for one semester. Offered on the pass/fail basis only. Prerequisite: Consent of instructor.

LAW 232Q, 332Q, 432Q. Legal Research and Writing for Foreign Lawyers.

Restricted to students without a Doctor of Jurisprudence degree in the Master of Laws program. Introduces foreign lawyers to the case-law method, the basic tools for conducting legal research, and the basic conventions and expectations for creating professional legal work product. Research and writing assignments will build on each other, culminating in a full-length, formal analytical memorandum that could potentially serve as a professional writing sample. Two, three, or four lecture hours a week for one semester. Law 179M, 279M, 379M, 479M, 579M, 679M (Topic: Legal Research and Writing for Foreign Lawyers) and Law 232Q, 332Q, 432Q may not both be counted. Offered on the pass/fail basis only.

LAW 232T, 332T, 432T. Advanced Legal Research and Writing: Texas.

Focuses on the resources and methodology used in performing legal research in Texas. Designed to familiarize students with the various types of legal research such as statutory law, case law, administrative regulations, and secondary practice materials in both print and electronic formats. Students will complete both research and writing projects for the class. Two, three, or four lecture hours a week for one semester. Law 179M, 279M, 379M, 479M, 579M, 679M (Topic: Advanced Legal

Research) and Law 232T, 332T, 432T may not both be counted. Offered on the pass/fail basis only.

LAW 235C, 335C, 435C. Analytic Methods for Lawyers.

An introduction to arguments framed in quantitative terms. Subjects include: financial economics, personal finance, decision trees, game theory, accounting and financial statements, and microeconomics. Two, three, or four lecture hours a week for one semester. Law 179M, 279M, 379M, 479M, 579M, 679M (Topic: Analytic Methods for Lawyers) and Law 235C, 335C, 435C may not both be counted.

LAW 235D, 335D, 435D. Animal Law.

An overview of the jurisprudential basis and theoretical underpinnings of animals in our legal system. Examines the developing field of animal law through the prism of traditional legal disciplines, including torts, contracts, criminal, regulatory, administrative, and constitutional law. Two, three, or four lecture hours a week for one semester. Law 179M, 279M, 379M, 479M, 579M, 679M (Topic: Animal Law) and Law 235D, 335D, 435D may not both be counted.

LAW 235E, 335E, 435E. Electronic Discovery and Digital Evidence.

Designed to help students identify, discover, interpret, authenticate, and challenge electronically stored information. Subjects include information technology and computer forensics, federal rules, and e-discovery cases. Two, three, or four lecture hours a week for one semester. Law 179M, 279M, 379M, 479M, 579M, 679M (Topic: Electronic Discovery) and Law 235E, 335E, 435E may not both be counted.

LAW 235F, 335F, 435F. Election Law and Policy.

An introduction to traditional election law. Subjects include the constitutional, legal, and policy considerations that govern redistricting and campaign finance; laws and policies that govern the administration of elections; and an overview of issues currently confronting the field of election law and administration. Two, three, or four lecture hours a week per semester. Law 179M, 279M, 379M, 479M, 579M, 679M (Topic: Election Law and Policy) and Law 235F, 335F, 435F may not both be counted.

LAW 135G, 235G, 335G, 435G. Reading Group.

One, two, three, or four lecture hours a week for one semester. Law 179M, 279M, 379M, 479M, 579M, 679M (Topic: Reading Group) and Law 135G, 235G, 335G, 435G may not both be counted. May be repeated for credit when the topics vary.

LAW 235J, 335J, 435J. International Commercial Arbitration.

Designed to help students acquire the techniques and skills for advising clients, drafting adequate arbitration agreements, and advising on enforcement of international arbitration awards. Two, three, or four lecture hours a week for one semester. Law 179M, 279M, 379M, 479M, 579M, 679M (Topic: International Commercial Arbitration) and Law 235J, 335J, 435J may not both be counted.

LAW 235L, 335L, 435L. Law Libraries.

An overview of law librarianship and the legal information environment. Designed to convey an understanding of the context in which law librarians, legal publishers, and other legal information professionals work. Introduces students to the organization and communication of legal information and the particular roles and responsibilities of legal information providers and institutions. Two, three, or four lecture hours a week for one semester. Law 179M, 279M, 379M, 479M, 579M, 679M (Topic: Law Libraries) and Law 235L, 335L, 435L may not both be counted.

LAW 239, 339, 439. Jurisprudence.

Underlying problems in the functioning of a legal order; legal definition and justice as factors in decision making; discovery and interpretation of authority; rights and privileges of the person relative to society and government; conditions for imposing legal responsibility on a person; procedures for decision making; the relationship between law and the market in economic decision making. Two, three, or four lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 240, 340. Family Law.

Legal problems related to the establishment, dissolution, and reorganization of family relationships, including marriage, divorce, annulment, alimony and child support, custody, and injuries to family relations. Two or three lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 240M, 340M, 440M. Antitrust: Economic Analysis and Legal Interpretation.

An examination of the business functions and competitive impact of practices that are subject to antitrust regulation to determine their legality under United States antitrust laws. Two, three, or four lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 241F, 341F. Literature and the Law.

Justice and law as they are presented in literary works that deal with race and work. Two or three lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 341G. Sports Law.

An amalgam of contracts, antitrust, and labor law as they affect professional and collegiate sports in the United States. Emphasis on issues affecting professional team sports. Individual and college (especially Title IX) sports and the regulation of agents. Course is best taken during the student's third year. Three lecture hours a week for one semester. Prerequisite: Knowledge of baseball, basketball, and football are required. Law 260K, 360K, or 460K and Law 261K, 361K, or 461K are recommended.

LAW 241L, 341L, 441L. Environmental Law.

Two, three, or four lecture hours a week for one semester. May be repeated for credit when the topics vary. Prerequisite: Varies with topic.

Topic 1: Introduction, Air, Water, and Toxics. An introduction to pollution control, the common law antecedents, and early statutory developments, and an intensive study of the Clean Air Act and the Clean Water Act.

Topic 2: Hazardous Wastes and Enforcement. A study of enforcement issues, including citizens' suits. Examines the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (Superfund). Prerequisite: Law 341L (Topic 1) is recommended but not required.

Topic 3: Environmental Law and Natural Resources. An introduction to environmental thinking in the context of scarce publicly and privately owned natural resources. Covers public trust doctrine, relevance of the Tenth Amendment to environmental protection, the National Endowment Policy Act, the Endangered Species Act, and the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act.

LAW 241M, 341M, 441M. Mass Media Law.

Regulation of broadcast media by the Federal Communications Commission; the constitutional and administrative law problems generated by regulation. Two, three, or four lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 241P, 341P. Comparative Environmental Law.

Property rights and the environment, constitutional basis for environmental protection, sustainable development and the role of law,

environmental enforcement, and trade and environment. Two or three lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 241R, 341R. Entertainment Law.

Legal aspects of producing and financing a motion picture, with minor attention to the theatre industry. Two or three lecture hours a week for one semester. Prerequisite: Law 274K, 374K, 474K, or 574K.

LAW 241U, 341U, 441U. Communications Law.

Effect of federal, state, and local regulation and policy on the convergence of technologies and markets in the telecommunications industry. Two, three, or four lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 242M, 342M, 442M. Bankruptcy.

Introduction to Title II of the United States Code and related state and federal laws: both liquidation and reorganization bankruptcy, including exemptions, discharge of debt, avoidance of powers of trustees, and rights of various classes of creditors; jurisdiction and procedure. Two, three, or four lecture hours a week for one semester. Prerequisite: Law 180D, 280D, 380D, or 480D.

LAW 142R. Bankruptcy Workshop.

Representation of debtors and secured creditors in chapter 11 bankruptcy. Further study and application of the basic concepts of business bankruptcy, with emphasis on structuring and drafting. One lecture hour a week for one semester.

LAW 243C, 343C. United States Law, Introduction.

Restricted to international students enrolled in the Master of Laws program; exchange students may petition to enroll in the class. An introduction to the concepts of law fundamental to, and the legal institutions operating within, the United States legal system. Includes an overview of the United States Constitution and of the functions and procedures of civil and criminal courts. Required for Master of Laws students with a foreign law degree, although those with a law degree from a common law country may request a waiver. Two or three lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 243E, 343E. The Emergence of Modern European Law.

Historical and cultural development of modern European law on the Continent and in England. Differences between English and American laws. Two or three lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 243G, 343G, 443G. East European Law in Transition.

The collapse of socialist law in Eastern Europe and the subsequent problems and progress of law reform. Two, three, or four lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 243T, 343T. International Tort Law.

In-depth analysis of some of the common problems and current methodology in American, German, and English modern tort laws. This is both an advanced torts and accident compensation course and an introduction to the comparative method. Two or three lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 244, 344, 444. International Business Transactions.

Problems confronting exporters, importers, and firms doing business abroad; emphasizes American and foreign tariff, antitrust, corporation, and arbitration law, and the European Union. For each semester hour of credit earned, one lecture hour a week for one semester.

LAW 245, 345, 445. Products Liability.

Problems of preventing and compensating harm attributable to dangerous or defective products through regulation by government agencies, the

judicial process, and market forces. Two, three, or four lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 245D, 345D. Consumer Protection (Deceptive Trade Practices Act).

Overview of the primary common law causes of action available to purchasers of real property, goods, and services. Case law under the Texas Deceptive Trade Practices Act and Article 21.21 of the Texas Insurance Code. Two or three lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 346K. Negotiation.

An exploration, largely through simulated exercises, of the lawyer's role in the negotiation of transactions. Three lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 346L. Negotiation in Criminal Cases.

An exploration, largely through simulated exercises, of the prosecutor's and defense attorney's roles in the negotiation of criminal cases. Three lecture hours a week for one semester. Offered on the pass/fail basis only.

LAW 147, 247. Basic Business and Financial Concepts.

Brief introduction to basic business and financial concepts (such as financial statements, equity and debt financing, securities transactions) for students with little or no business background. One or two lecture hours a week for one semester. May not be counted by students with credit for any of the following: Law 274K, 374K, 474K, 574K; more than six semester hours of undergraduate coursework in accounting; or more than three courses in economics or business. Offered on the pass/fail basis only.

LAW 147L, 247L. Business and Investment Math for Lawyers.

Introduction to basic vocabulary, concepts, and numbers of investing and business. The basics of investing and some business issues, including corporate capital structure, and an introduction to the framework of accounting. One or two lecture hours a week for one semester. Law 147L, 247L, and 254J, 354J, 454J, 554J, 274K, 374K, 474K, 574K may not both be counted.

LAW 248C, 348C, 448C. Civil Rights Litigation.

A basic introduction to the theory and practice of suing under state and federal statutory and constitutional law for redress of harm to one's civil rights by the government or its agents. The course balances the traditional approach of exposing students to litigation strategies with that of relating the rule of law to society. Two, three, or four lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 248D, 348D, 448D. Americans with Disabilities.

The history of disability law, the trends in federal rulings, and emerging issues as Congress debates new legislation related to persons with disabilities. Two, three, or four lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 248E, 348E, 448E. International Human Rights Law.

An overview of international human rights law, including its history and development. Covers domestic, regional and international legal systems, and the extent to which they incorporate and implement human rights; and contemporary political and theoretical debates over the scope and interpretation of human rights law. Two, three, or four lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 249, 349, 449. Children and the Law.

Survey of important legal problems involving children and their relationships to their families and to the state (including the public

education system). Two, three, or four lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 350C. Enterprise of Technology: Laboratory to Market.

Study of the activities involved in commercializing a technology from conception to profitable enterprise. Three lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 250G, 350G, 450G. Intellectual Property, Introduction.

General overview of intellectual property law. Analysis of competing policies underlying intellectual property laws. Fundamentals of trade secrets, patent, copyright, and trademark law. Two, three, or four lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 250J, 350J. International Intellectual Property.

Selected issues involving the international protection of intellectual property, with emphasis on copyright. Two or three lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 250K, 350K, 450K. Copyright.

Literary and artistic property, the law related to trade identity, and other rules of the competitive game. Two, three, or four lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 250L, 350L, 450L. Patent Law.

The substantive law of patents in the United States. Designed for individuals interested in practicing in the field of intellectual property law. Two, three, or four lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 350M. Computer Law.

Various forms of intellectual property protection as they have been applied to computers; emerging issues in the law of computer networks; antitrust issues in the computer industry. Three lecture hours a week for one semester. Prerequisite: Law 250G, 350G, 450G, 250K, 350K, 450K, 250P, 350P, or 450P.

LAW 250N, 350N. Trademarks.

Nature of marks, distinctiveness, acquisition of rights in marks, registration, loss of rights, infringement, defenses, remedies, trade dress, federal unfair competition, dilution, licensing, protection of marks outside the United States. Two or three lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 250R, 350R. Patent Litigation.

Analysis of the case law and statutes governing patent enforcement, and comparison with the most recent decisions of the US Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. Includes study of infringement and remedies. Two or three lecture hours a week for one semester. Prerequisite: Law 250P, 350P, or 450P is recommended but not required.

LAW 250T, 350T. Patent Prosecution Workshop.

An overview of the rules of practice before the Patent and Trademark Office, and an introduction to the practical considerations in preparing and prosecuting a patent application. Two or three lecture hours a week for one semester. Offered on the pass/fail basis only. Prerequisite: Law 250P, 350P, or 450P, or concurrent enrollment in Law 250R or 350R.

LAW 251C, 351C, 451C. History of American Law.

History of law in the United States, from the colonial period to the twentieth century. Two, three, or four lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 251K, 351K. Criminal Procedure: Investigation.

Rules governing police conduct and the effect of these rules on admission of evidence; search and seizure, lineups, confessions, and similar matters. Two or three lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 253L, 353L, 453L. Economic Efficiency Analysis.

Addresses the economically efficient ways to forecast and analyze the economic efficiency of a choice in economies that contain imperfections and inconsistencies. Two, three, or four lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 353M. Financial Markets and Institutions.

How financial markets are organized and function. Includes debt equity and foreign exchange markets, primary and secondary market operations, and investment banking. Three lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 253N, 353N, 453N. Law, Business, and Economics Workshop.

Speaker-based law and economics empirical workshop. Two, three, or four lecture hours a week for one semester. Some sections are offered on the pass/fail basis only; these are identified in the Course Schedule. Law 253N, 353N, 453N and 279M, 379M (Topic: Law, Business, and Economics Workshop) may not both be counted.

LAW 254, 354, 454. Corporate Finance.

Advanced corporation law; topics include enterprise and securities valuation, capitalization, senior securities, distributions to shareholders, voluntary reorganizations, and business combinations. Two, three, or four lecture hours a week for one semester. Prerequisite: Law 274K, 374K, 474K, or 574K.

LAW 254C, 354C. Tax and Business Strategy.

The effect of tax on business decisions. Knowledge of algebra is required. Two or three lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 354D. Corporate Governance.

The issues faced by CEOs and those who report directly to them as they balance their time between achieving quarterly performance targets and building strong companies that can sustain above-market financial performance in the future. Three lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 254J, 354J, 454J, 554J. Federal Income Taxation.

An overview of the federal income tax, mostly as it applies to individuals. Two, three, four, or five lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 254N, 354N. Federal Income Taxation A.

Taxation of personal income and some typical personal investments. Two or three lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 254P, 354P. Federal Income Taxation B.

Taxation of commercial investments and operations. Two or three lecture hours a week for one semester. Prerequisite: Law 254N, 354N, or the equivalent.

LAW 354Q. Partnership Tax.

Three lecture hours a week for one semester. Prerequisite: Law 254J, 354J, 454J, 554J, 254N, or 354N. Law 274K, 374K, 474K, or 574K and a course in corporate income tax are recommended.

LAW 254R, 354R, 454R. Corporate Tax.

Examines taxation of corporations and their shareholders. Students should be familiar with basic concepts of taxable income including basis, calculation of gain and loss, capital gains, and treatment of nonrecognition transactions. Representative transactions covered include the formation of a corporation, distributions to shareholders, redemptions of stock,

liquidations of corporations, and corporate reorganizations. Two, three, or four lecture hours a week for one semester. Law 179M, 279M, 379M, 479M, 579M, 679M (Topic: Corporate Tax) and Law 254R, 354R, 454R may not both be counted. Prerequisite: Law 254J, 354J, 454J, 554J, 254N, 354N, 254P, or 354P.

LAW 254U, 354U. Federal Income Taxation of Trusts and Estates.

Federal income taxation of estates, trusts, grantors, and beneficiaries, as prescribed by subchapter J of the Internal Revenue Code. Two or three lecture hours a week for one semester. Prerequisite: Law 254J, 354J, 454J, or 554J.

LAW 255C, 355C. Education Law.

Legal and practical doctrines governing the creation and operation of school districts; employment relations between professional and nonprofessional employees and local school districts; and regulation of students and limitations on the right of school districts to discipline children. Two or three lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 255L, 355L, 455L. Higher Education and the Law.

Academic freedom and tenure; related constitutional issues; employment discrimination and collective bargaining in the university context. Two, three, or four lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 256, 356, 456. Estate Planning.

Advanced problems in estate planning: marital deduction trusts; planning for community and separate property; inter vivos gifts and trusts; closely held business interests; farm and ranch properties; income taxation of estates and trusts. Two, three, or four lecture hours a week for one semester. Prerequisite: Law 289N, 389N, 489N, or 589N.

LAW 257, 357, 457. Texas Marital Relationships and Divorce.

All aspects of divorce; premarital contracts, marriage, annulment, and ongoing family relationships. Two, three, or four lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 258N. Texas Legislature: Process and Procedure.

The ways the Texas Legislature works, both officially and otherwise. Consideration of a wide range of procedural and substantive topics, with emphasis on the regulation of citizen conduct through statute, rather than on the purely political aspects of the institution. Two lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 260K, 360K, 460K. Antitrust.

Federal and state law dealing with concerted action in unreasonable restraint of trade; monopolization; price discrimination, exclusive dealing arrangements, and other unfair competition; permissive resale price maintenance; mergers and joint ventures; limitations on the patent legal monopoly. Two, three, or four lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 361, 461. Administrative Law.

Forms of law governing jurisdiction and procedure of state and federal agencies; right and scope of judicial review; relation of administrative agencies to legislature and chief executive. Three or four lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 361E. Administrative Law, Texas.

The law of and about administrative agencies; comparison between federal and Texas administrative law. Three lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 261J, 361J, 461J. Employment Law.

An examination of legal doctrines governing employment relations outside the collective bargaining arena: development of the common law doctrine

of at-will employment, the doctrine of free market control of employment, and problems raised by new employee rights, including affirmative action, pregnancy disability, and comparable worth. Two, three, or four lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 261K, 361K, 461K. Labor Law.

Collective bargaining and government intervention; functions of labor unions; settlement of labor disputes; rights of employees and of union members. Two, three, or four lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 261M, 361M. ERISA: An Introduction to Employee Pension and Health Plans.

Pension taxation, antidiscrimination rules, fiduciary duties arising from employee benefit trusts, and the regulatory tension between federal and state governments regarding health benefits. Two or three lecture hours a week for one semester. Prerequisite: Law 454J or 254N.

LAW 262L, 362L, 462L. Remedies.

Compensatory, restitutionary, and exemplary damages for breach of contract or for injury of personal and property interests; injunctions and other equitable relief. Two, three, or four lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 362P. Restitution.

The law of restitution (unjust or unjustified enrichment), presented as the third heading of private, civil liability in the legal system, along with contract and tort. Three lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 263T, 363T, 463T. International Energy Transactions.

International business transactions in the energy and natural resource industries. Two, three, or four lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 263U, 363U, 463U. Energy Law.

An introduction to the legal and regulatory regimes governing the energy industry, as well as the important economic and political concerns that underlie the regulation of the production and sale of energy. Two, three, or four lecture hours a week for one semester. Law 263U, 363U, 463U and Law 179M, 279M, 379M, 479M, 579M, 679M (Topic: Energy Law) may not both be counted.

LAW 264C, 364C, 464C. Medicine and the Law.

Two, three, or four lecture hours a week for one semester. May be repeated for credit when the topics vary. Prerequisite: As announced for each topic.

Topic 1: Bioethics. Legal issues arising from the development of biomedical technologies that extend life and manipulate its creation. Law 264C focuses on death and dying and reproductive issues. Law 364C covers additional material on human experimentation and organ transplantation.

Topic 2: Regulation of the Health Care System. Medicine as an industry; the types of legal regulation that control the medical profession and regulate the health care system.

LAW 264D, 364D. Medical Practice and Law.

The language and structure of the medical profession; the process of establishing medical diagnoses and treatments; the concept of standard of care as applied in medicine; and the legal validation and use of medical information. Two or three lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 264E, 364E, 464E. Health Law.

An introduction to health law. Subjects include legal issues in health care delivery, health insurance financing, and the responsibilities of health care professionals to patients. Two, three, or four lecture hours a week for one

semester. Law 179M, 279M, 379M, 479M, 579M, 679M (Topic: Health Law) and Law 264E, 364E, 464E may not both be counted.

LAW 364G. Indian Law, Federal.

Federal law governing Indian tribes and Indian people. Contemporary original tribal source material. Three lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 264R, 364R, 464R. Reproductive Rights and Justice.

An analysis of reproductive rights as they are defined by United States law including abortion; voluntary and forced contraception and sterilization; minor's rights and education; public funding; assisted reproduction and surrogacy; the rights of underrepresented groups; and international law. Two, three, or four lecture hours a week for one semester. Law 179M, 279M, 379M, 479M, 579M, 679M (Topic: Reproductive Rights and Justice) and Law 264R, 364R, 464R may not both be counted.

LAW 264S, 364S. Construction Law.

Issues in general United States law that affect commercial and industrial construction, with emphasis on significant Texas cases. Overview of the construction process, examining roles of various parties, followed by consideration of the legal problems frequently encountered. Two or three lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 264T, 364T. Construction Litigation.

Analysis of theories of liability and defense in the area of construction litigation, with emphasis on Texas law. Two or three lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 265M, 365M. Land-Use Regulation.

Legal aspects of government programs for controlling land use, emphasizing urban problems. Two or three lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 267M, 367M, 467M. Estate and Gift Tax.

Federal gift, estate, and generation-skipping taxes. Two, three, or four lecture hours a week for one semester. May not be counted by students with credit for Law 256, 356, or 456. Prerequisite: Law 289N, 389N, 489N, or 589N.

LAW 368C. Introduction to Mexican Law.

A general study of the Mexican legal system, including public, social, and private law. Three lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 268N, 368N, 468N. Employment Discrimination Law.

Issues related to the elimination of discrimination and the promotion of equality in employment. Two, three, or four lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 269, 369, 469. Insurance.

Solicitation and sale of insurance; persons and interests protected by insurance; selection and control of risks; disposition of claims. Two, three, or four lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 269P, 369P. Texas Insurance Litigation.

Detailed review of consumers' rights and remedies in insurance litigation. Emphasis on practical applications of substantive law, including actionable conduct, statutory and common law theories, standing, persons and entities that may be liable, remedies, defenses, presuit considerations, pleadings, discovery, trial practice, and ethics. Two or three lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 270J, 370J. Criminal Defense, Advanced.

The basics of criminal defense, from a practical perspective. Two or three lecture hours a week for one semester. Some sections are offered on the pass/fail basis only.

LAW 270M, 370M. Criminal Procedure: Prosecution.

The litigation of a criminal case, from the defendant's initial appearance in court through pretrial matters and the trial itself. Two or three lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 370R. Torts, Advanced.

Issues that arise in a sophisticated tort practice. Personal injury litigation is considered from both the plaintiff's and the defense's viewpoint. Three lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 370S. Commercial Torts.

Torts that protect purely economic interests and the interplay of tort and contract law. Includes misrepresentation, interference with business relations, defamation in a private context, the theory of prima facie tort, and the insurance torts. Three lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 370T. Mass Tort Litigation.

Problems in complex mass tort litigation that emerged during the 1980s and have become a permanent part of the litigation landscape. Three lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 270U, 370U. White Collar Crime.

Conspiracy, mail and wire fraud, money laundering, RICO, bank fraud, health care fraud, and tax fraud. Two or three lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 271M, 371M, 471M. Accounting for Lawyers.

Introduction to the theory of financial accounting and its numerous applications to the practice of law. Two, three, or four lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 471N. National Security Law.

Survey of topics relating law and security: strategic arms and arms control, economic sanctions, intelligence. Four lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 371R. Perspectives on Public Policy.

Policy formation in the areas of economics, national security, science, technology, and trade. Three lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 171V, 271V, 371V, 471V. Public Affairs and Law.

One, two, three, or four lecture hours a week for one semester. Some sections are offered on the pass/fail basis only; these are identified in the Course Schedule. May be repeated for credit when the topics vary.

LAW 274G, 374G, 474G. Corporations.

Introduction to the basic legal rules and principles governing the relations among managers, shareholders, and creditors in the business enterprise. Emphasis is on public corporations, Delaware corporation law, an ex ante "planning" perspective, and an overall "law-and-economics" approach to the study of economic institutions. Two, three, or four lecture hours a week for one semester. Only one of the following may be counted: Law 274G, 374G, 474G, 274K, 374K, 474K, 574K, 479M (Topic: Corporations).

LAW 374H. International and Comparative Business Organizations.

Study and comparison of the different business organizations in civil law systems (France and Mexico) and in common law systems (United States). Three lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 274J, 374J. Mergers and Acquisitions.

Legal issues involved in the acquisition of business enterprises by multinational corporations: initial negotiations, documentation, financial structuring of the purchase, and sale of business enterprises. Two or three lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 274K, 374K, 474K, 574K. Business Associations.

Basic course in the organization, management, financing, and dissolution of business associations and their creditors. Although some attention is given to agency principles governing the representation of business associations and to partnership law, emphasis is on the business corporation with particular attention to the problems of the closed corporation. Two, three, four, or five lecture hours a week for one semester. Only one of the following may be counted: Law 274G, 374G, 474G, 274K, 374K, 474K, 574K, 479M (Topic: Corporations).

LAW 274R, 374R, 474R. International Tax.

Overview of ways the United States taxes (1) nonresident aliens and foreign corporations on income from United States sources and (2) United States persons and corporations on income received from international sources. Two, three, or four lecture hours a week for one semester. Prerequisite: Law 254N or 354N.

LAW 275W, 375W, 475W. Civil Litigation Skills, Intermediate.

Techniques such as preparing for and taking a deposition, drafting and responding to discovery, electronic issues, courtroom technology, and voir dire. Two, three, or four lecture hours a week for one semester. Offered on the pass/fail basis only.

LAW 376C. Texas Civil Procedure: Pretrial.

Pretrial preparation for litigation in Texas courts. The litigation process from inception to the days immediately before trial. Three lecture hours a week for one semester. Only one of the following may be counted: Law 376C, 376D, 276P, 376P, 476P.

LAW 376D. Texas Civil Procedure: Trial and Appeal.

Trials and appeals in Texas courts, from the days immediately before trial through the appellate process. Three lecture hours a week for one semester. Only one of the following may be counted: Law 376C, 376D, 276P, 376P, 476P.

LAW 176H, 276H, 376H, 476H. Intensive Trial Skills.

Designed for the advocacy student interested in improving trial skills. Consists of intensive skills exercises and trial technique training. Students try up to four cases in one semester in a fast-paced environment. One, two, three, or four lecture hours a week for one semester. Some sections are offered on the pass/fail basis only; these are identified in the Course Schedule.

LAW 276L, 376L, 476L. Water Law.

Judicial, legislative, and administrative problems in water resources development, allocation, and control. Two, three, or four lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 276M, 376M, 476M. Advocacy Survey.

The basics of persuasive techniques in all litigation settings, including pretrial motions, alternative dispute resolution, arbitration, voir dire, and

trial. Course culminates in a mock trial. Two, three, or four lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 176N, 276N, 376N, 476N, 576N, 676N. Advocacy Survey: Skills.

A skills course covering the basics of persuasive techniques in all litigation settings, including pretrial motions, alternative dispute resolution, arbitration, voir dire, and trial. Course culminates in a mock trial. One, two, three, four, five, or six lecture hours a week for one semester. Only one of the following may be counted: Law 476G, 176N, 276N, 376N, 476N, 576N, 676N. Offered on the pass/fail basis only. Prerequisite: Concurrent enrollment in Law 276M, 376M, or 476M.

LAW 276P, 376P, 476P. Texas Civil Procedure: Survey.

A survey of the rules governing civil litigation in the Texas state courts, including pleadings, forum selection, discovery, summary judgment, jury charge, judgments, appeals, and settlements. Two, three, or four lecture hours a week for one semester. Only one of the following may be counted: Law 376C, 376D, 276P, 376P, 476P.

LAW 176S, 276S, 376S, 476S, 576S. Civil Litigation, Advanced.

An advanced course encompassing the principles and skills of trial advocacy and civil procedure; pretrial discovery and motion practice, alternative dispute resolution, jury trial, and appeal. For each semester hour of credit earned, one lecture hour a week for one semester. Some sections are offered on the pass/fail basis only; these are identified in the Course Schedule. May be repeated for credit. Prerequisite: Law 476H; or Law 276M, 376M, or 476M.

LAW 276T, 376T. Texas Civil Litigation: Pretrial and Trial Strategy.

Preparation of a civil case for trial, including ethical considerations and client relations, preparation of pleadings, preparation of discovery requests and responses to discovery requests, taking depositions, handling experts, evaluation of cases, and final trial preparation. Two or three lecture hours a week for one semester. Offered on the pass/fail basis only.

LAW 276U, 376U, 476U. Appellate Advocacy.

Study of the advocate's strategies and role in the appellate process. For each semester hour of credit earned, one lecture hour a week for one semester.

LAW 276W, 376W, 476W. Advocacy Practice and Theory for the New Millennium.

For students who have mastered the basic advocacy skills and will focus on cutting edge advocacy theories and techniques. Study centers on recent developments in behavioral science, communication, psychology, and technology. Two, three, or four lecture hours a week for one semester. Offered on the pass/fail basis only.

LAW 277, 377, 477. Admiralty Law.

A survey of the law applicable to the business of using the oceans and other navigable waters to transport people, goods, and materials, and the related business of exploring for oil and gas beneath those waters. Two, three, or four lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 377D. Maritime Injuries Litigation.

A review of recent important decisions dealing with the rights of maritime workers, harbor workers, and others injured under circumstances of potential admiralty jurisdiction. Three lecture hours a week for one semester. Prerequisite: Law 277, 377, or 477.

LAW 177J. Texas Civil Procedure: Survey Workshop.

Further study and application of the basic concepts of Texas civil procedure covered in Law 276P, 376P, and 476P. One lecture hour a week for one semester. Law 177J and Law 179M (Topic: Texas Civil Procedure: Survey Workshop) may not both be counted.

LAW 278J, 378J. Domestic Violence and the Law.

Social and historical context of battering; related civil and criminal law issues; alternative procedural frameworks and legislative reforms; state-of-the-art court programs working to combat domestic violence. Two or three lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 178K, 278K, 378K, 478K. Texas Family Law.

The legal regime in Texas relating to the establishment, dissolution, and reorganization of family relationships, including marriage, divorce, annulment, alimony and child support, custody, and injuries to family relations. One, two, three, or four lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 278N, 378N, 478N. Texas Criminal Procedure: Pretrial.

The statutory law and appellate case law related to pretrial criminal court procedure in Texas. Two, three, or four lecture hours a week for one semester. Prerequisite: A course in criminal procedure.

LAW 378P, 478P. Texas Criminal Procedure: Trial and Beyond.

The statutory law and appellate case law related to criminal court procedure--trial and beyond--in Texas. Three or four lecture hours a week for one semester. Prerequisite: A course in criminal procedure.

LAW 278R, 378R. Capital Punishment.

General jurisprudential and moral issues related to capital punishment; developments in capital punishment law over the past two decades. Two or three lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 179M, 279M, 379M, 479M, 579M, 679M. Contemporary Legal Developments.

Topics to be announced. One, two, three, four, five, or six lecture hours a week for one semester. Some sections are offered on the pass/fail basis only. May be repeated for credit when the topics vary. Prerequisite: Varies with topic.

LAW 280C, 380C, 480C. Payment Systems.

Covers Articles 3, 4, 5, and 7 of the Uniform Commercial Code. Deals primarily with payment systems. Two, three, or four lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 180D, 280D, 380D, 480D. Secured Credit.

Credit transactions in which the creditor by contract obtains a lien on personal property--Article 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code. One, two, three, or four lecture hours a week for one semester. It is recommended that students take Law 280C, 380C, or 480C before this course.

LAW 180R. Secured Credit Workshop.

Further study and application of the basic concepts of secured credit covered in Law 180D, 280D, 380D, 480D. One lecture hour a week for one semester. Prerequisite: Concurrent enrollment in Law 180D, 280D, 380D, or 480D.

LAW 181C, 281C, 381C, 481C. Constitutional Law II.

Emphasis on First Amendment rights, due process, equal protection, or other topics as announced. One, two, three, or four lecture hours a week for one semester. May be repeated for credit when the topics vary. Prerequisite: Varies with the topic.

LAW 281R, 381R, 481R. Alternative Dispute Resolution.

Advanced specialty course. Negotiation, mediation, arbitration, minitrial, and other means of resolving disputes short of full litigation. For each semester hour of credit earned, one lecture hour a week for one semester.

LAW 281S, 381S. Mediation.

Skills and techniques needed for effective negotiation and mediation. Two or three lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 281U, 381U. International Dispute Settlement.

Explores the increasing variety of techniques, norms, and institutions available to states and other actors for the peaceful resolution of international disputes. Two or three lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 282, 382, 482. Conflict of Laws.

Treatment of claims concerning breach of contract, tortious injury of person or property, ownership of land or chattels, and status, where the claims involve facts foreign to the adjudicating state; jurisdiction and enforcement of foreign judgments. Two, three, or four lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 282C, 382C. Immigration and Citizenship.

Admission, exclusion, and deportation of aliens; native-born, derivative, and naturalized citizenship. Two or three lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 382D. International Trade.

Legal principles and processes that affect both private and governmental decisions about international economic relations. Three lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 282F, 382F, 482F. International Petroleum Transactions.

International petroleum transactions in the context of a single industry: the various participants and the transactions that take place at each stage of the industry, from acquisition of development rights through exploration and production to transportation and marketing. Two, three, or four lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 282G, 382G. Public International Law.

The way international norms (treaties and customs) are created and ascertained, the role of national courts in implementing international law, the rise and fall of states for the purpose of statehood, and the legal effects of recognition. Two or three lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 282N, 382N, 482N. Comparative Law.

Nature and functions of the comparative study of law; study in detail of history, territorial expansion, and basic features of the civil law. Two, three, or four lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 282P, 382P, 482P. Complex Litigation.

Advanced civil procedure course dealing with multiparty and complex cases, including problems in litigation context. Two, three, or four lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 382R. International Litigation.

Special problems of civil litigation when one or both parties are nonresident aliens, or the facts have significant international contacts, or both. Three lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 382T. International Business Litigation.

Resolution of disputes from transnational business transactions. International arbitration, gathering evidence abroad, and enforcement of judgments transnationally. Three lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 283, 383, 483. Evidence.

Principles and rules governing admissibility and relevance of evidence in trial courts; qualification, privileges, and examination of witnesses; burden of proof and presumptions. Two, three, or four lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 284D, 384D. Corporation Law, Finance, Securities, and Reorganizations.

Examination of areas of corporation law not covered or covered briefly in Law 274K, 374K, 474K, 574K. Topics include the nature and theory of the firm and valuation of the firm and its securities. Two or three lecture hours a week for one semester. Prerequisite: Credit or registration for Law 274K, 374K, 474K, or 574K.

LAW 284E, 384E, 484E. Nonprofit Organizations.

Introduction to the laws, policies, and ideals affecting the creation and governance of nonprofit organizations, including medical and health-related institutions, educational institutions, cultural institutions, social clubs, service delivery organizations, religious (or "faith-based") institutions, and advocacy organizations. Two, three, or four lecture hours a week for one semester. Law 279M, 379M (Topic: Nonprofit Organizations) and 284E, 384E, 484E may not both be counted.

LAW 284N, 384N, 484N. Securities Regulation.

Federal and state regulation of the distribution of, and trading in, securities, with particular emphasis on problems of coverage and administration of the Securities Act of 1933, the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, and the Investment Company Act of 1940. Two, three, or four lecture hours a week for one semester. Prerequisite: Law 274K, 374K, 474K, or 574K.

LAW 285, 385. Professional Responsibility.

The lawyer's responsibility in making and administering the law; the codes of ethics and problems of professional conduct. Two or three lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 286, 386, 486, 586. Federal Courts.

Advanced study of public law, focusing on federal judicial power to make law, to intervene in state judicial proceedings, and to govern state or nation by decree. Two, three, four, or five lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 389G. Gender and the Law.

Examination and evaluation of the role of law in maintaining a gendered society. Case readings, examination of statutes, and readings that provide different perspectives brought to this and related questions by feminist theory. Three lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 289N, 389N, 489N, 589N. Wills and Estates.

Execution, revocation, and interpretation of wills; future interests, particularly those involved in testamentary trusts; perpetuities; powers of appointment. Two, three, four, or five lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 389P. Legal Scholarship.

The genres of legal scholarship, including jurisprudence, traditional legal analysis, law and economics, sociology of law, and legal history. Three lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 289S, 389S, 489S. Social Science and Law.

Sociological theories and research about law and legal institutions. Two, three, or four lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 190, 290, 390. Oil and Gas.

Creation and transfer of interests in oil and gas; mutual obligations of parties to a mineral lease; correlative obligations of neighboring mineral owners; regulation of production. One, two, or three lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 290D, 390D, 490D. Oil and Gas Law, Leasing, and Regulation.

The fundamentals of oil and gas law and commonly created interests in oil and gas, as well as the lands from where it is extracted, with an emphasis on the oil and gas lease; rights and obligations created thereby; rights and duties between mineral and surface owners; and protection of interests in oil and gas properties against trespassers and wrongful claimants. Also includes state regulation of drilling and production. Two, three, or four lecture hours a week for one semester. Law 179M, 279M, 379M, 479M, 579M, 679M (Topic: Oil and Gas Leasing and Regulation) and Law 290D, 390D, 490D may not both be counted.

LAW 290E, 390E, 490E. Oil and Gas Taxation.

An analysis of the United States federal income taxation of domestic oil and gas operations and transactions. Examines taxation associated with the operational life cycle of oil and gas operations including exploration, development, production, and abandonment, as well as transactions involving oil and gas interests analysis acquisition, disposition, structuring and investment. Two, three, or four lecture hours a week for one semester. Law 179M, 279M, 379M, 479M, 579M, 679M (Topic: Oil and Gas Taxation) and Law 290E, 390E, 490E may not both be counted.

LAW 294L, 394L, 494L. Local Government Law.

State constitutional law concerning intergovernmental relations and the organization and administration of local government; ad valorem and other taxes; finance, lawmaking, personnel, contracts, and tort liability. Two, three, or four lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 294P, 394P. State and Local Government.

Study of subnational governments in the United States. Two or three lecture hours a week for one semester.

LAW 296K, 396K, 496K. Legislation.

Roles of persons, institutions, courts, administrative agencies, and legislatures in lawmaking; interpretation of legislation; decision making and legal advocacy in the legislative process; drafting of legislation. For each semester hour of credit earned, one lecture hour a week for one semester.

LAW 197C, 297C, 397C, 497C, 597C. Clinical Program.

Practical experience in different areas of law. Topics to be announced. One, two, three, four, or five lecture hours a week for one semester. May be repeated for credit when the topics vary. Offered on the pass/fail basis only. Prerequisite: Varies with topic.

LAW 197D, 297D, 397D, 497D, 597D. Clinical Program: Practice Skills.

Practical experience in different areas of the law. Topics to be announced. Fieldwork to be arranged. May be repeated for credit when the topics vary. Offered on the pass/fail basis only. Prerequisite: Varies with topic.

LAW 197P, 297P, 397P, 497P, 597P, 697P, 797P, 897P, 997P. Internship Program.

Internship under the supervision of a faculty member. Internship hours to be arranged. May be repeated for credit when the topics vary. Offered on the pass/fail basis only. Prerequisite: Varies with topic.

LAW 297R, 397R, 497R. Nonprofit/Government Internship.

Field placement in a public service organization. Internship hours to be arranged. Offered on the pass/fail basis only.

LAW 198J, 298J, 398J, 498J. Judicial Internship Program.

Internship under the supervision of an individual judge or justice. Individual instruction. Law 197J, 297J, 397J, 497J and 198J, 298J, 398J, 498J may not both be counted. Offered on the pass/fail basis only.

Research and Seminar Courses

LAW 197L, 297L, 397L, 497L, 597L, 697L. Directed Research and Study.

Restricted to second- and third-year students. Individual research conducted under standards promulgated by the dean. The completed work must be approved by the supervising faculty member. Independent study. Some sections are offered on the pass/fail basis only. May be repeated for credit. Prerequisite: Approval of research project by the supervising faculty member and by the associate dean for academic affairs.

LAW 297S, 397S. Law Seminar: Writing.

Different sections explore different areas of the law in depth. One or two lecture hours a week for one semester, with additional hour to be arranged by instructor. May be repeated for credit when the topics vary.

LAW 197W, 297W, 397W. Clinic, Advanced.

For advanced clinical students who have previously completed a clinic. Advanced clinical course, to be completed under standards promulgated by the dean. The completed work must be approved by the supervising faculty member. Independent study. Offered on the pass/fail basis only. Prerequisite: Law 197C, 297C, 397C, 497C, or 597C, and the approval of a faculty member regularly engaged in clinical legal education and of the assistant dean for student affairs.

The Faculty

The following faculty members held appointments during the fall semester 2013-2014.

Professors Emeritus

Hans W. Baade, *Professor Emeritus, Hugh Lamar Stone Chair Emeritus of Civil Law*

AB, Syracuse, 1949; Drlur, Christian-Albrechts-Universität Kiel, 1951; LLB, LLM, Duke, 1955; Diploma, Haagse Academie voor Internationaal Recht, 1956

Richard V. Barndt, *Professor Emeritus*

BSL, Utah, 1959; LLB, 1960

William W. Gibson Jr., *Professor Emeritus, Sylvan Lang Professor Emeritus in Law of Trusts*

BA, Texas, 1954; LLB, 1956

Robert W. Hamilton, *Professor Emeritus, Minerva House Drysdale Regents Chair Emeritus*

AB, Swarthmore College, 1952; JD, Chicago, 1955

H. Douglas Laycock, *Professor Emeritus, Alice McKean Young Regents Chair Emeritus*

BA, Michigan State, 1970; JD, Chicago, 1973

J. Leon Lebowitz, *Professor Emeritus, Joseph C. Hutcheson Professor Emeritus in Law*

JD, Baylor, 1943; AB, 1950; LLM, New York, 1952

John T. Ratliff, *Professor Emeritus, Ben Gardner Sewell Professor Emeritus in Civil Trial Advocacy*

BA, Texas, 1956; LLB, 1962

James M. Treece, *Professor Emeritus, Charles I. Francis Professor Emeritus in Law*

BS, Illinois, 1959; JD, 1961; MA, 1962

Professors and Senior Lecturers

Jeffrey B. Abramson, *Professor*

BA, Amherst College, 1969; PhD, Harvard, 1977; JD, 1978

David E. Adelman, *Professor, Harry Reasoner Regents Chair in Law*

BA, Reed College, 1988; PhD, Stanford, 1993; JD, 1996

Alexandra W. Albright, *Senior Lecturer*

BA, University of the South, 1977; JD, Texas (Austin), 1980

William P. Allison, *Clinical Professor*

BA, University of the South, 1967; JD, Texas (Austin), 1971

David A. Anderson, *Professor, Fred and Emily Marshall Wulff Centennial Chair in Law*

AB, Harvard, 1962; JD, Texas (Austin), 1971

Mark L. Ascher, *Professor, Joseph D. Jamail Centennial Chair in Law*

BA, Marquette, 1975; MA, Kansas State, 1977; JD, Harvard, 1978; LLM, New York, 1981

Ronen Avraham, *Professor, Thomas Shelton Maxey Professor in Law*

MA, Bar-Ilan University, 1998; LLM, Michigan, 1999; SJD, 2003

Lynn A. Baker, *Professor, Frederick M. Baron Chair in Law*

BA, Yale, 1978; BA, Oxford, 1982; JD, Yale, 1985

William H. Beardall Jr., *Clinical Professor*

BA, Rhodes College, 1975; JD, Harvard, 1978

Mitchell N. Berman, *Professor, Richard Dale Endowed Chair in Law*

BA, Harvard, 1988; JD, Michigan (Ann Arbor), 1993; MA, 1994

Barbara A. Bintliff, *Professor, Joseph C. Hutcheson Professor in Law*

BA, Central Washington, 1975; JD, Washington, 1978; MA, 1979

Lynn E. Blais, *Professor, Leroy G. Denman Jr. Regents Professor in Real Property Law*

AB, Wellesley College, 1983; JD, Harvard, 1988

Natalia V. Blinkova, *Lecturer*

BA, Yale, 1990; MA, Cornell, 1995; JD, Georgetown, 1998

Philip C. Bobbitt, *Distinguished Senior Lecturer*

AB, Princeton, 1971; JD, Yale, 1975; PhD, Oxford, 1983; MA, 1984

Robert G. Bone, *Professor, G. Rollie White Teaching Excellence Chair in Law*

BA, Stanford, 1973; JD, Harvard, 1978

Oren Bracha, *Professor, The Howrey LLP and Arnold White & Durkee Centennial Professor in Law*

LLB, Universitat Tel-Aviv, 1998; LLM, Harvard, 2000; SJD, 2003

Hugh L. Brady, *Clinical Professor*

BA, Burlington College, 2000; JD, Boston, 2004

Kamela S. Bridges, *Lecturer*

BA, Texas (Austin), 1988; BJ, 1988; JD, 1991

Daniel M. Brinks, *Associate Professor*

AB, Calvin, 1984; JD, Michigan, 1987; PhD, Notre Dame, 2004

Cynthia L. Bryant, *Clinical Professor*

BA, Texas (Austin), 1970; JD, 1976

Loftus C. Carson II, *Professor, Ronald D. Krist Professor in Law*

BS, Cornell, 1968; MPAff, Princeton, 1971; JD, Harvard, 1973; MBA, Pennsylvania, 1980; EdD, 2012

Robert M. Chesney, *Professor, Charles I. Francis Professor in Law*

BS, Texas Christian, 1994; JD, Harvard, 1997

Michael J. Churgin, *Professor, Raybourne Thompson Centennial Professor in Law*

AB, Brown, 1970; JD, Yale, 1973

Jane M. Cohen, *Professor, Edward Clark Centennial Professor in Law*

BA, Wellesley College, 1967; JD, Yale, 1971

Frank B. Cross, *Professor, Herbert D. Kelleher Centennial Professor of Business Law*

BA, Kansas, 1977; JD, Harvard, 1980

Mary R. Crouter, *Clinical Professor*

AB, Stanford, 1983; JD, Yale, 1987

Jens C. Dammann, *Professor, William Stamps Farish Professor in Law*

JD, Johann Wolfgang Goethe-Universitaet Frankfurt, 1997; LLM, Yale, 2001; JSD, 2003; DrJur, Johann Wolfgang Goethe-Universitaet Frankfurt, 2004

John Deigh, *Professor*

AB, California (Los Angeles), 1971; MA, 1975; PhD, 1979

A. Mechele Dickerson, *Professor, Arthur L. Moller Chair in Bankruptcy Law and Practice*

AB, Harvard, 1984; JD, 1988

George E. Dix, *Professor, George R. Killam Jr. Chair of Criminal Law*
BS, Wisconsin, 1964; JD, 1966

Justin A. Driver, *Professor*
BA, Brown, 1997; MA, Duke, 1998; MA, Oxford, 2000; JD, Harvard, 2004

Lori K. Duke, *Clinical Professor*
BA, Cornell, 1989; JD, Texas (Austin), 1995

Ariel E. Dulitzky, *Clinical Professor*
JD, Buenos Aires, 1990; LLM, Harvard, 1999

John S. Dzienkowski, *Professor, Dean John F. Sutton Jr. Chair in Lawyering and the Legal Process*
BBA, Miami (Florida), 1980; JD, Texas (Austin), 1983

Elana S. Einhorn, *Lecturer*
BA, Florida International, 1986; JD, Texas (Austin), 1989

Karen L. Engle, *Professor, Minerva House Drysdale Regents Chair in Law*
BA, Baylor, 1984; JD, Harvard, 1989

Ward Farnsworth, *Dean, John Jeffers Research Chair in Law*
BA, Wesleyan, 1989; JD, Chicago, 1994

Tina V. Fernandez, *Clinical Professor*
AB, Harvard, 1994; JD, Columbia, 1999

Joseph R. Fishkin, *Assistant Professor*
BA, Yale, 2000; MPhil, DPhil, Oxford, 2002, 2009; JD, Yale, 2007

William E. Forbath, *Professor, Lloyd M. Bentsen Chair in Law*
AB, Harvard, 1974; BA, Cambridge, 1976; JD, Yale, 1983; PhD, 1992

Cary C. Franklin, *Assistant Professor*
BA, Yale, 1998, JD, 2005; DPhil, Oxford, 2003; MSt, 2000

Mira Ganor, *Assistant Professor*
BA, Universitat Tel-Aviv, 1992; MBA, 1996; LLB, 1998; LLM, California (Berkeley), 2003; JSD, 2008

Julius G. Getman, *Professor, Earl E. Sheffield Regents Chair*
BA, City College (New York), 1953; JD, Harvard, 1958; LLM, 1963

Denise L. Gilman, *Clinical Professor*
BA, Northwestern, 1990, JD, Columbia, 1994; LLM, Georgetown, 2007

John M. Golden, *Professor, Loomer Family Professor in Law*
AB, Harvard, 1992; AM, 1994; PhD, 1997; JD, 2000

Steven J. Goode, *Distinguished Teaching Professor, W. James Kronzer Chair in Trial and Appellate Advocacy*
BA, Williams College, 1972; JD, Yale, 1975

Lino A. Graglia, *Professor, A. W. Walker Centennial Chair in Law*
BA, City College (New York), 1952; LLB, Columbia, 1954

Patricia I. Hansen, *Professor, J. Waddy Bullion Professor in Law*
AB, Harvard, 1982; JD, Yale, 1987

Kelly L. Haragan, *Clinical Professor*
BA, Texas (Austin), 1991; JD, 1995

Eden E. Harrington, *Clinical Professor*
BA, Rice, 1985; JD, Columbia, 1985

Barbara Hines, *Clinical Professor*

BA, Texas (Austin), 1969; JD, Northeastern, 1975

Henry T. C. Hu, *Professor, Allan Shivers Chair in the Law of Banking and Finance*
BS, Yale, 1975; MA, 1976; JD, 1979

Gary J. Jacobsohn, *Professor, H. Malcolm MacDonald Chair in Constitutional and Comparative Law*
BA, City College (New York), 1967; MA, Cornell, 1971; PhD, 1972

Derek P. Jinks, *Professor, The Marrs McLean Professor in Law*
BA, Texas (Austin), 1991; MA, JD, Yale, 1998

Stanley M. Johanson, *Distinguished Teaching Professor, James A. Elkins Centennial Chair in Law*
BS, Yale, 1955; LLB, Washington (Seattle), 1958; LLM, Harvard, 1963

Calvin H. Johnson, *Professor, Andrews & Kurth Centennial Professor in Law*
BA, Columbia, 1966; JD, Stanford, 1971

Susan R. Klein, *Professor, Alice McKean Young Regents Chair in Law*
BA, Wellesley College, 1984; JD, California (Berkeley), 1989

Jennifer E. Laurin, *Professor*
BA, Earlham College, 1999; JD, Columbia, 2003

Sanford V. Levinson, *Professor, W. St. John Garwood and W. St. John Garwood Jr. Centennial Chair in Law*
BS, Duke, 1962; PhD, Harvard, 1969; JD, Stanford, 1973

Angela K. Littwin, *Professor*
BA, Brown, 1996; JD, Harvard, 2002

Jeana L. Lungwitz, *Clinical Professor*
BA, Baylor, 1985; JD, Texas Tech, 1989

James W. Marcus, *Clinical Professor*
BA, Texas (Austin), 1989; JD, Houston, 1993

Basil S. Markesinis, *Professor, Jamail Regents Chair in Law*
LLB, Etnikon kai Kapodistriakon Panepistimion Athinon, 1965; Doctor Iuris, 1968; MA, PhD, Cambridge, 1970; LLD, 1988; DCL, Oxford, 1995

Inga Markovits, *Professor, "The Friends of Joe Jamail" Regents Chair in Law*
DrJur, Freie Universitaet Berlin, 1966; LLM, Yale, 1969

Richard S. Markovits, *Professor, John B. Connally Chair in Law*
BA, Cornell, 1963; PhD, London, 1966; LLB, Yale, 1968

Tracy W. McCormack, *Senior Lecturer*
BA, Notre Dame, 1983; JD, Texas (Austin), 1986

F. Scott McCown, *Clinical Professor*
BS, Texas Christian, 1976; JD, Texas (Austin), 1979

Thomas O. McGarity, *Professor, Joe R. and Teresa Lozano Long Endowed Chair in Administrative Law*
BA, Rice, 1971; JD, Texas (Austin), 1974

Robin B. Meyer, *Lecturer*
BA, Texas (Austin), 1975; JD, 1988; MA, Texas (Dallas), 1981

Susan C. Morse, *Assistant Professor*
AB, Princeton, 1993; JD, Harvard, 1996

Linda S. Mullenix, *Professor, Morris and Rita Atlas Chair in Law*
BA, City College, City University of New York, 1971; MPhil, Columbia, 1974; PhD, 1977; JD, Georgetown, 1980

Ranjana Natarajan, *Clinical Professor*
BA, Texas (Austin), 1995; JD, Columbia, 1999

Robert J. Peroni, *Professor, Fondren Foundation Centennial Chair for Faculty Excellence*
BSC, DePaul, 1973; JD, Northwestern, 1976; LL.M., New York, 1980

Hersel W. Perry, *Associate Professor*
BA, Texas (Austin), 1976; PhD, Baylor College of Medicine, 1981; JD, Texas (Austin), 1986

Sean J. Petrie, *Lecturer*
BA, Texas (Austin), 1993; JD, Stanford, 1997

Eliza T. Platts-Mills, *Clinical Professor*
BA, Harvard, 1993; JD, Virginia, 1998

L. A. Scot Powe, *Professor, Anne Green Regents Chair*
BA, Yale, 1965; JD, Washington (Seattle), 1968

William C. Powers Jr., *President, Distinguished Teaching Professor, Hines H. Baker and Thelma Kelley Baker Chair in Law*
BA, California (Berkeley), 1967; JD, Harvard, 1973

David M. Rabban, *Distinguished Teaching Professor, Dahr Jamail, Randall Hage Jamail, and Robert Lee Jamail Regents Chair in Law*
BA, Wesleyan, 1971; JD, Stanford, 1974

Alan S. Rau, *Professor, Mark G. and Judy G. Yudof Chair in Law*
BA, Harvard, 1963; LL.B., 1967

David W. Robertson, *Distinguished Teaching Professor, W. Page Keeton Chair in Tort Law*
BA, Louisiana State, 1960; LL.B., 1961; LL.M., Yale, 1965; JSD, 1968

John A. Robertson, *Professor, Vinson & Elkins Chair in Law*
BA, Dartmouth College, 1964; JD, Harvard, 1968

William M. Sage, *Professor, James R. Dougherty Chair for Faculty Excellence*
AB, Harvard, 1982; JD, MD, Stanford, 1988

Lawrence G. Sager, *Professor, Alice Jane Drysdale Sheffield Regents Chair*
BA, Pomona College, 1963; LL.B., Columbia, 1966

John J. Sampson, *Professor, William Benjamin Wynne Professor in Law*
BBA, Minnesota (Duluth), 1957; LL.B., 1966

Wayne C. Schiess, *Senior Lecturer*
BA, Brigham Young, 1986; JD, Cornell, 1989

Raoul Schonemann, *Clinical Professor*
BA, Washington, 1985; JD, New York, 1989; LL.M., Georgetown, 1994

Stacy R. Sharp, *Lecturer*
BS, Vanderbilt, 2000; JD, Texas (Austin), 2006

Pamela J. Sigman, *Clinical Professor*
BA, Texas (Austin), 1986; JD, Texas Tech, 1989

Charles M. Silver, *Professor, Roy W. and Eugenia C. McDonald Endowed Chair in Civil Procedure*
BA, Florida, 1979; MA, Chicago, 1981; JD, Yale, 1987

Ernest E. Smith III, *Professor, Rex G. Baker Centennial Chair in Natural Resources Law*
BA, Southern Methodist, 1958; LL.B., Harvard, 1962

David S. Sokolow, *Distinguished Senior Lecturer*
BA, Columbia, 1970; MA, 1971; JD, 1979; MBA, Texas (Austin), 1993

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BA, Gettysburg College, 1980; JD, North Carolina, 1984; MA, Duke, 1993; PhD, 1997

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