The University of Texas at Austin

WHAT STARTS HERE CHANGES THE WORLD

The University of Texas at Austin

Law School Catalog 2026-2028

The University of Texas at Austin
Office of the Registrar

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Law School

Introduction

The benefits of education and of useful knowledge, generally diffused through a community, are essential to the preservation of a free government.

Sam Houston

Cultivated mind is the guardian genius of Democracy, and while guided and controlled by virtue, the noblest attribute of man. It is the only dictator that freemen acknowledge, and the only security which freemen desire.

Mirabeau B. Lamar

Where liberty has arisen, learning must be cherished—or liberty itself becomes a fragile thing.

Lyndon B. Johnson

Mission of the University

The mission of The University of Texas at Austin *is to achieve excellence in the interrelated areas of undergraduate education, graduate education, research, and public service. The University provides superior and comprehensive educational opportunities at the baccalaureate through doctoral and special professional educational levels.*

The University contributes to the advancement of society through research, creative activity, scholarly inquiry, and the development and dissemination of new knowledge, including the commercialization of University discoveries. The University preserves and promotes the arts, benefits the state's economy, serves the citizens through public programs, and provides other public service.

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Each Regent's term expires when a successor has been appointed and qualified and has taken the oath of office. The Student Regent serves a one-year term.

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The University of Texas at Austin

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General Information

Accreditation

Accreditation

The University of Texas at Austin is accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools Commission on Colleges (SACSCOC) to award baccalaureate, masters, professional, and doctorate degrees. The University of Texas at Austin also may offer credentials such as certificates and diplomas at approved degree levels. Questions about the accreditation of The University of Texas at Austin may be directed in writing to the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools Commission on Colleges at 1866 Southern Lane, Decatur, GA 30033-4097, by calling (404) 679-4500, or by using information available on SACSCOC's website (www.sacscoc.org).

The School of Law is a member of the Association of American Law Schools and is accredited 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.

Statement on Equal Educational Opportunity

Statement on Equal Education 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 believes they have been subject to discrimination, harassment, or retaliation should contact the Department of Investigation and Adjudication (DIA) via e-mail at dia@austin.utexas.edu; or by phone at (512) 471-3701.

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 Tarlton Law Library/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.

Tarlton Law Library/Joseph D. Jamail Center for Legal Research

The Tarlton Law Library/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. Librarians teach advanced legal research courses on a range of topics, including Texas law, corporate and securities law, foreign and international law, and general advanced legal research.

The Tarlton Law Library is one of the largest academic law libraries in the country, with a collection including extensive print and electronic resources. Tarlton has a comprehensive collection of United States primary and secondary legal materials, as well as an excellent collection of foreign and international legal resources. Tarlton is a selective depository for United States government documents. Tarlton also has a broad interdisciplinary collection from the social sciences and humanities. Special collections at Tarlton include the papers of former United States Supreme Court Justice Tom Clark, law school history archival collections, and an extensive collection of rare and antiquarian law books.

Tarlton offers law student access to Bloomberg Law, Lexis+, Westlaw-Precision, and other legal research databases. Computers, a building-wide wireless network, printers, and scanners are available for law student use. The facility has group study rooms; a student collaborative study space; and tables, carrels, and comfortable seating throughout. The Tarlton Law Library website offers online resources and finding aids, including digital collections highlighting Texas legal history and law school traditions.

Other Libraries

Students in the School of Law also have access to 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 Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection and the Lyndon Baines Johnson Library and Museum. The Texas State Library, the State Law Library, and the Legislative Reference Library, all located in the state capitol complex, are also 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 35 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
Antonio "T.J." Martinez Society	Honoring a graduate of the law school who entered the Society of Jesus and founded the Cristo Rey Jesuit College Preparatory school in Houston
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

Richard and Ginni Mithoff Pro Bono Program

The Mithoff Pro Bono Program engages students in pro bono work to increase access to justice, build their professional skills, and help develop their lifetime commitment to serving those in need. Information about the program is available at https://law.utexas.edu/probono/.

The Curriculum

The breadth and depth of the curriculum is conveyed by the list of courses given in the Courses section (p. 14).

Experiential Education

The School of Law offers numerous courses and programs that bridge the classroom and the practice of law. Students gain hands-on experience through advanced training in simulated settings via advocacy, legal writing, and other hands-on courses, and work on real-world cases and projects through clinics, internships, and pro bono work. These academic experiences are designed to integrate theory, strategy, skills, and law.

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 law.utexas.edu/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 School of Law 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 $275 million in invested endowed funds. Additional endowed funds are 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.

The following trustees served at the time of catalog publication. For a current list of trustees, see The University of Texas Law School Foundation website.

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The University of Texas Law Alumni Association

Founded in 1939, The University of Texas Law Alumni Association's primary purposes 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 ("Law School")
- To maintain communication between alumni and the Law School
- To educate alumni regarding Law School activities and development
- To report or recommend to the Dean of the Law School or to the 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 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, planning for the Law School's annual reunion, 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. 22).

Financial Assistance

The Office of Scholarships and Financial Aid offers various forms of financial assistance to all University students; these are described in the *General Information Catalog*. 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 endowed loans and scholarships is available from the School of Law Financial Aid Office.

School of Law Emergency Loans

The School of Law has limited short-term emergency loan funds available to law students. Loans are made only in cases of emergency and only to degree-seeking students.

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 https://law.utexas.edu/financial-aid/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 profile annually through the School of Law Financial Aid Office.

Donor Acknowledgment Letter Requirement

All scholarship recipients are required to send formal donor acknowledgment letters for each donor who is associated with any awarded scholarship. If recipients do not complete the donor acknowledgment letter(s) as required, scholarships will be canceled and funds forfeited for the year.

Quantity of Work Requirement

For information regarding the Quantity of Work rule, please see the General Information Catalog.

Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) Requirement

All scholarship recipients who are U.S. citizens or permanent residents are required to file the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) to be scholarship eligible and to maintain scholarship eligibility as a continuing law student. International students are exempt from this requirement. Scholarship recipients who do not wish to borrow federal student loans will have the opportunity to decline those offers. For more information, contact the Law School Financial Aid Office, which

serves law students and is an extension of the Office of Scholarships and Financial Aid.

Professional Standard of Behavior Requirement

All scholarship recipients are expected to maintain a standard of behavior consistent with becoming a member of the legal profession.

The University of Texas at Austin Tuition Requirement

Scholarship funds can only apply to fall or spring semesters where scholarship recipients are paying tuition at the School of Law to complete the JD program or an approved dual degree program. For example, students may not retain their scholarship when visiting another law school, when completing an ad hoc study abroad program through another law school, or while completing any degree program at another College or School at The University of Texas at Austin that is not an approved dual degree program.

Scholarship Repayment Policy

A student who withdraws at any time during the semester will be required to repay that semester's scholarship award. A student who withdraws because of an urgent, substantial, and documented medical or mental health condition or other non-academic exigency may petition the Assistant Dean for Admissions and Financial Aid for relief from the repayment requirement.

Career Services

Professional success for law students starts at the Career Services Office (CSO). Beginning in their first semester, the CSO's experienced career counselors (all JDs and former practicing attorneys) prepare our students for a legal career through our professional development and career exploration workshops and provide opportunities for students to connect with employers in their networking and interview programs. They work closely with each student to implement a career search plan. Whether students are interested in working in the private sector at a firm of any size or in a corporate law department or being a public servant in a public interest, public defense or government role or working in the courts as a judicial intern or postgraduate clerk, our CSO staff are here to help our students achieve their career goals and launch a successful legal career.

Resources include:

- One-on-one career advising
- Resume and cover letter workshops and handbooks
- Skills-building workshops
- A robust and exclusive job bank
- On-campus and virtual interview programs for private and public sector employment with employers in offices throughout the country
- Mock interview programs
- Networking events
- Career discovery panels and information sessions with industry experts
- Peer-to-peer mentors
- Access to industry related resources for researching and connecting with employers and mentors.

For more information, visit us online at https://law.utexas.edu/career/.

Law School Publications

American Journal of Criminal Law

The American Journal of Criminal Law is devoted to exploring current issues in criminal law. The *Journal* includes articles by law school faculty, members of the judiciary, and practicing attorneys, as well as student work written by journal members. More information is available at ajclonline.org.

Journal of Law and Technology at Texas

The *Journal of Law and Technology at Texas* (*JOLTT*) is dedicated to exploring the intersection of law and technology. *JOLTT* covers all aspects of technology law including privacy, e-commerce, internet freedom, medical technology, telecommunications, and more. More information is available at jolttx.com.

Texas Environmental Law Journal

The *Texas Environmental Law Journal* is published in association with the Environmental and Natural Resources Section of the State Bar of Texas. Published triannually, the *Journal* gives 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 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* 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. More information is available at thjlp.law.utexas.edu.

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 important to practitioners. More information is available at tiplj.org.

Texas International Law Journal

The *Texas International Law Journal* publishes scholarly articles and conducts symposia on international issues. More information is available at 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* contains submissions from legal scholars, law students, government officials, and attorneys practicing in the field. More information is available at tjogel.org.

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 sites.utexas.edu/tjclcr.

Texas Law Review

The *Texas Law Review* is devoted to scholarly writings on general legal subjects of national and local interest. The student editorial board prepares for publication articles by legal authorities and law notes written by the student staff. More information is available at texaslrev.com.

Texas Review of Law and Politics

The *Texas Review of Law and Politics* seeks to publish articles that can serve as blueprints for legal reform. *Texas Review* serves as a forum for the discussion from a conservative perspective of contemporary social issues, such as constitutional history, affirmative action, crime, federalism, and religious issues. More information is available at trolp.org.

The Review of Litigation

The Review of Litigation is 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 thereviewoflitigation.org.

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 section of the School of Law website.

Law School Programs of Study

Law (JD)

Total Hours Required: 86

Requirements

All requirements are listed below, starting with the most specialized moving to the most general. Additional requirements may follow the table, so be sure to read the entire page. Some required courses listed below may also satisfy General Education requirements, including Core Curriculum.

Code	Title	Hours
Degree		
30 First-Year hours chosen from:		*30*
LAW 480F	Civil Procedure	
LAW 580F	Civil Procedure	
LAW 480G	Constitutional Law I	
LAW 580G	Constitutional Law I	
LAW 480H	Contracts	
LAW 580H	Contracts	
LAW 480J	Criminal Law I	
LAW 580J	Criminal Law I	
LAW 280S	Legal Analysis and Communication	
LAW 380S	Legal Analysis and Communication	
LAW 280T	Persuasive Writing and Advocacy	
LAW 380T	Persuasive Writing and Advocacy	
LAW 480U	Property	
LAW 580U	Property	
LAW 480V	Torts	
LAW 580V	Torts	
Hours the Dean and Faculty of the School of Law may specify		
Subtotal		*30*
Minimum advanced hours chosen from:		*1*
LAW 181C	Topics in Constitutional Law II	
LAW 281C	Topics in Constitutional Law II	
LAW 381C	Topics in Constitutional Law II	
LAW 481C	Topics in Constitutional Law II	
LAW 283C	Criminal Procedure: Bail to Jail	
LAW 383C	Criminal Procedure: Bail to Jail	
LAW 283D	Criminal Procedure: Investigation	
LAW 383D	Criminal Procedure: Investigation	
LAW 283E	Criminal Procedure: Prosecution	
LAW 383E	Criminal Procedure: Prosecution	
LAW 283F	Capital Punishment	
LAW 383F	Capital Punishment	
Subtotal		*1*
LAW 285	Professional Responsibility	2
LAW 385	Professional Responsibility	3
LAW 397S	Topics in Writing: Law Seminar	3
Six hours experiential learning (approved each semester by the Dean)		6
Hours the Dean and Faculty of the School of Law may specify		
Subtotal		*14*
Free electives: Additional coursework to reach total hours required.		41
College Requirements - Law (p. 10)		
Subtotal		*41*
Total Hours		**86**

Additional Requirements and Policies

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 completed and passed 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.
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. No more than 12 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. All students, including dual degree students must have at least 65 credit hours of regularly scheduled law courses completed to graduate, not including: Directed Research and Study, Internships, Advanced Clinic, and non-law courses.
5. The student must have a grade point average of at least 2.10 on all work taken in the School of Law.

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 the student's 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 law.utexas.edu or at the School of Law, LLM Admissions, 727 East Dean Keeton Street, Austin TX, 78705-3299.

Total Hours Required: 24

Requirements

All requirements are listed below, starting with the most specialized moving to the most general. Additional requirements may follow the table, so be sure to read the entire page. Some required courses listed below may also satisfy General Education requirements, including Core Curriculum.

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 a fall and a spring semester. The residence requirement of a fall and a spring semester cannot be reduced by coursework taken in residence during the summer semester.
2. Completion of an approved program of work in the School of Law and other divisions of the University that includes at least 24 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 (up to 24 months from start of degree program) in which candidates must complete the Master of Laws degree requirements. Candidates must also fulfill all School of Law graduation requirements (p. 10).

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 U.S. 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/.

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 Assistant Dean for Student Affairs and the Assistant Directors of Student Affairs serve as academic advisors.

Advising is required for students on academic warning; for students readmitted to the Law School after a leave of absence or withdrawal; or at the discretion of the Assistant Dean for Student Affairs.

Honor System

All students are bound by the Institutional Rules on Student Services and Activities given in the General Information Catalog. 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 Code of Conduct; law school students are also bound by the School of Law Honor Code.

University Code of Conduct

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.

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.

Character and Fitness Disclosure

A student's failure to provide truthful and complete answers to the Character and Fitness questions contained in the School of Law's application for admission or readmission is a violation of the School of Law's Honor Code and University Institutional Rules, and is subject to discipline. Students may amend their applications at any time. Amendments received before the 12th class day of a student's first semester at the School of Law will be treated as part of the original application and the student will not be subject to discipline. Students who make amendments after the 12th day of class, however, may be subject to discipline under the University Institutional Rules.

Students have an ongoing duty to disclose to the School of Law any charges of, or guilty pleas or no contest pleas to, any violation of the criminal laws, other than a minor traffic violation. Failure to disclose such events in a timely manner is a violation of the School of Law Honor Code and University Institutional Rules and is subject to discipline.

Quantity of Work Rule

For information regarding the Quantity of Work Rule, please see the *General Information Catalog*.

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 180S, LAW 280S, or LAW 380S; or LAW 180T, LAW 280T, or LAW 380T. In the fall or spring, 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 10 semester hours of coursework; in the summer semester, 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, 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, performance, 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 $20 auditor's fee for each course; those who are 65 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. Law students and 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. 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.

A student who has withdrawn from the School of Law after receiving nine or more semester hours of credit may be readmitted to the school if the student was not on academic probation or academic concern when he or she withdrew or took a leave of absence. Such a student must submit an application for readmission to the University. The Dean of the School of Law may also require the student to show evidence of circumstances that demonstrate a likelihood of academic success.

A student who, while on academic probation or academic concern, withdrew from the School of Law, took a leave of absence, or was placed on a leave of absence may be readmitted on these conditions: the student must submit an application for readmission to the University; provide evidence of changed circumstances that demonstrate a likelihood of academic success; and have permission of the Dean of the School of Law to return. A student readmitted under this rule will continue on academic probation or academic concern. Refer to the School of Law website for details relating to the Probation and Dismissal policy.

Examinations

Examinations in the School of Law are conducted in accordance with The University of Texas at Austin School of Law Honor Code (p. 8).

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://law.utexas.edu/courses/.

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 writing seminars and experiential courses, are based primarily on examinations. Grades in seminars are based primarily on individual research as reflected in a paper.

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 non-law 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 their graduate advisor.

Information about changing registration to or from the pass/fail basis is published in the *General Information Catalog*.

Study abroad courses are offered on the credit/no credit basis.

Minimum Performance Standards

This policy may be found in the *General Information Catalog*.

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 16 students who have the highest grade point averages among those who are not already members and who have completed 42 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 five percent of the preceding senior class. The offices of Chancellors are, in order of academic 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 may be 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 10 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 fall and/or spring 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 in which the degree is to be conferred and must apply by the deadline given in the academic calendar. This date falls about eight weeks before the end of a fall or spring semester and about four weeks before the end of a summer semester.

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 the student entered the school or those given in the catalog governing any subsequent year in which the student 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 24 months and no later than 84 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, up to the 86 minimum hours required for the degree. Coursework taken after meeting the minimum required may not be counted toward honors calculations. No more than 35 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 15 or 20 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.

Admission

The University of Texas at Austin's School of Law is one of the premier public law schools in the country. Each year, we receive over 5,000 applications from around the globe to enroll an incoming class of around 300 students. While admission to the law school is competitive, we are deeply committed to ensuring we assemble a class of academically talented, high-spirited, and diverse students from all backgrounds and experiences who have demonstrated their potential to be leaders in the legal profession.

See the General Information Catalog for primary goals and factors taken into consideration during the law school admissions process.

We take great care in reviewing each application holistically.

Our special community at The University of Texas at Austin's School of Law attracts a special candidate, one that is grounded in collaboration and who will invest in each other's success as well as their own.

Admission as a First-Year Student

Additional information about admission to the law school, including admission criteria and current application fees, is given in the General Information Catalog and on the School of Law admissions website.

Admission Policies

See the General Information Catalog for admissions policies, requirements, and application deadlines.

Standardized Tests

- LSAT: The School of Law will consider all LSAT scores for the past five years and will report the highest score to the American Bar Association.
- GRE: Applicants who are submitting a GRE score should request all scores for the past five years from Educational Testing Service (ETS) using code 2717.
- Please note that the most recent score must still be valid at the start of the semester for which you are applying.
- Beginning Fall 2028, international students must submit either an official Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL) or International English Language Testing System (IELTS) score report demonstrating an adequate knowledge of English.

Early Decision Admission

The School of Law offers a binding Early Decision (ED) admission program. This program is designed only for those applicants who have carefully determined that Texas Law is their number one choice and should they be admitted, the applicant agrees to withdraw pending law school applications from further consideration and decline any other admission offers immediately. An admitted ED applicant will be required to submit an enrollment deposit and Letter of Intent (LOI). If that applicant does not submit the deposit and LOI by the deadline or fails to comply with the other program requirements, the admission offer will be withdrawn, and the applicant will no longer be considered for enrollment during the current admission cycle. All applicants who elect to apply under the ED program must agree to the ED Binding Admission Agreement portion of the application.

Dual Degree Applicants

The University of Texas at Austin offers a number of graduate and professional degree programs that applicants may pursue through dual enrollment. Students interested in pursuing a dual degree must apply to and be accepted by the law school and the other degree program independently.

Statement of Non-Discrimination and Equal Education Opportunity

See the "University" section of the General Information Catalog.

Title IX Reporting and Support Disclosure

The Title IX Office uses information provided in reports to reach out to individuals in need, provide them with support, and let them know options available to them related to a formal grievance process. For students, examples of support include academic accommodations, safety support, and connection with other campus and community resources.

Texas Education Code, Section 51.252 requires all employees of Texas universities, including faculty, to report to the Title IX Office any information regarding incidents of sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, or stalking that is disclosed to them. Texas law requires that all employees who witness or receive information about incidents of this nature (including, but not limited to, written forms, applications, one-on-one conversations, class assignments, class discussions, or third-party reports) must report it to the Title IX Office. Before talking to a faculty or staff member about an incident of this nature, please be aware that they will be required to report this information.

Graduate teaching and research assistants are also designated as mandatory reporters and are required to report behaviors that are considered sexual misconduct, including the types of misconduct described above.

Pregnant and parenting students, faculty, and staff are also eligible to receive support and resources from the Title IX Office. Support and resources may include supportive measures, medically necessary periods of leave, and leaves of absence. Case Managers from the Title IX Office connect with students, faculty, and staff to provide one-on-one, individualized support. If you would like to speak with a case manager for support, please email: supportandresources@austin.utexas.edu.

For more information about reporting options and resources, please visit: https://titleix.utexas.edu, contact the Title IX Office via email at: titleix@austin.utexas.edu, or call 512-471-0419.

Applicant Responsibility and Accuracy of Information

Applicants are under a continued obligation to notify the law school immediately of any and all circumstances and events that may occur from the date an application is submitted to the first day of enrollment that may change any of the responses to their application. Texas Law reserves the right to rescind an offer of admission if the candidate fails to maintain satisfactory academic standing for work in progress, if final records fail to show completion of courses and/or degrees required for admission or if the admission decision was based on incomplete, inaccurate, or misleading information furnished by the applicant. In addition, the law school may also report its findings to LSAC's Misconduct and Irregularities Committee.

Character and Moral Fitness

Applicants who have been convicted of a felony or other serious crime are eligible for admission into the law school; however, because state bar associations often prohibit persons with criminal records from being admitted to the bar regardless of their degrees or training, it may be impossible for such individuals to practice in some states.

In addition to the bar examination, there are character, fitness and other qualifications for admission to the bar in every U.S. jurisdiction. Applicants are encouraged to determine the requirements for any jurisdiction in which they intend to seek admission by contacting the jurisdiction. Addresses for all relevant agencies are available through the National Conference of Bar Examiners.

Application Procedures

A $70 nonrefundable application fee will be collected through LSAC at the time the application is submitted.

See the School of Law admissions website for detailed application procedures.

Declaration of Intention to Study Law

The Supreme Court of Texas, which admits candidates to the practice of law in the state, has provided by rule of court that all candidates who plan to practice in Texas must file a formal Declaration of Intention to Study Law with the Texas Board of Law Examiners, on forms supplied for that purpose. The declaration must be filed by October 1 in the student's first semester in law school. Declarations filed with the Board after October 1 will be subject to late fees. These declarations of intention to study law provide for a certification of good moral character and fitness to practice law. Forms are available from the Texas Board of Law Examiners. More information is available at https://ble.texas.gov/home.

Admission as a Transfer Student

Each year, The University of Texas at Austin's School of Law admits a handful of exceptional candidates who have demonstrated superior academic excellence and leadership potential during their first year of law school to join the Texas Law community in the fall semester.

Applicants admitted as a transfer student will have many of the opportunities that are available to students who begin their law studies at Texas Law. Transfer students attend a special orientation session and are included in our Society Program. All transfer students are required to participate in the Summer Interview Program (SIP) for summer employment, clerkships, or postgraduate positions. Moot court, a law journal write-on competition exclusively for transfers, and judicial clerkship opportunities are also available. Some of these activities begin during the summer, so we encourage students to apply as early as possible to maximize access.

Admission Policies

To be considered for admissions at Texas Law as a transfer student, an applicant must have completed the first-year curriculum in good academic standing at a law school that is accredited by the American Bar Association and a member of the Association of American Law Schools and register with the Law School Admission Council (LSAC).

See the *General Information Catalog* for admissions policies, requirements, and application deadlines.

Academic Credits

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

A transfer student receives academic credit on the following terms:

- total number of credit hours transferred may not exceed the number of credit hours earned during the first year by Texas Law students;

- 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 Assistant Dean of Student Affairs; and
- a CR grade is recorded for all transferred work.

Please note that transfer students may not qualify for Order of the Coif upon graduation because of the organization's limitations on grades recorded as credit.

Statement of Non-Discrimination and Equal Education Opportunity

See the "University" section of the General Information Catalog.

Title IX Reporting and Support Disclosure

The Title IX Office uses information provided in reports to reach out to individuals in need, provide them with support, and let them know options available to them related to a formal grievance process. For students, examples of support include academic accommodations, safety support, and connection with other campus and community resources.

Texas Education Code, Section 51.252 requires all employees of Texas universities, including faculty, to report to the Title IX Office any information regarding incidents of sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, or stalking that is disclosed to them. Texas law requires that all employees who witness or receive information about incidents of this nature (including, but not limited to, written forms, applications, one-on-one conversations, class assignments, class discussions, or third-party reports) must report it to the Title IX Office. Before talking to a faculty or staff member about an incident of this nature, please be aware that they will be required to report this information.

Graduate teaching and research assistants are also designated as mandatory reporters and are required to report behaviors that are considered sexual misconduct, including the types of misconduct described above.

Pregnant and parenting students, faculty, and staff are also eligible to receive support and resources from the Title IX Office. Support and resources may include supportive measures, medically necessary periods of leave, and leaves of absence. Case Managers from the Title IX Office connect with students, faculty, and staff to provide one-on-one, individualized support. If you would like to speak with a case manager for support, please email: supportandresources@austin.utexas.edu.

For more information about reporting options and resources, please visit: https://titleix.utexas.edu, contact the Title IX Office via email at: titleix@austin.utexas.edu, or call 512-471-0419.

Applicant Responsibility and Accuracy of Information

Applicants are under a continued obligation to notify the law school immediately of any and all circumstances and events that may occur from the date an application is submitted to the first day of enrollment that may change any of the responses to their application. Texas Law reserves the right to rescind an offer of admission if the candidate fails to maintain satisfactory academic standing for work in progress, if final records fail to show completion of courses and/or degrees required for admission or if the admission decision was based on incomplete, inaccurate or misleading information furnished by the applicant. In addition, the law school may also report its findings to LSAC's Misconduct and Irregularities Committee.

Character and Moral Fitness

Applicants who have been convicted of a felony or other serious crime are eligible for admission into the law school; however, because state bar associations often prohibit persons with criminal records from being admitted to the bar regardless of their degrees or training, it may be impossible for such individuals to practice in some states.

In addition to the bar examination, there are character, fitness and other qualifications for admission to the bar in every U.S. jurisdiction. Applicants are encouraged to determine the requirements for any jurisdiction in which they intend to seek admission by contacting the jurisdiction. Addresses for all relevant agencies are available through the National Conference of Bar Examiners.

Application Procedures

A $70 nonrefundable application fee will be collected through LSAC at the time the application is submitted.

See our website for detailed application procedures.

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 Visiting Student

The University of Texas at Austin's School of Law grants a very limited number of requests to exceptional candidates who have demonstrated academic excellence who wish to visit the School of Law for one or two academic semesters during the fall, spring, or summer (subject to course offerings) terms. Applicants must also present compelling reasons to attend the School of Law.

Admission Policies

To be considered for admissions at Texas Law as a visiting student, an applicant must have completed the first-year curriculum in good academic standing at a law school that is accredited by the American Bar Association and a member of the Association of American Law Schools and register with the Law School Admission Council (LSAC).

See the *General Information Catalog* for admissions policies, requirements, and application deadlines.

Academic Credits

Visiting students are subject to all the rules and regulations set by The University of Texas and the School of Law. Visiting students must be registered for the minimum full-time credit load noted in the "Quantity of Work Rule" section of the General Information Catalog.

At the same time, visiting students may earn no more than 32 semester hours of credit in three semesters and must maintain a grade point average of at least 1.90 in all law courses taken during any semester.

Please note that Texas Law cannot guarantee that specific courses you wish to take, or specific professors under whom you want to study, will be available. Priority enrollment is given to current Texas Law students and please be aware that popular courses are often oversubscribed. A visiting student is not allowed to petition for enrollment in oversubscribed courses.

Statement of Non-Discrimination and Equal Education Opportunity

See the "University" section of the General Information Catalog.

Title IX Reporting and Support Disclosure

The Title IX Office uses information provided in reports to reach out to individuals in need, provide them with support, and let them know options available to them related to a formal grievance process. For students, examples of support include academic accommodations, safety support, and connection with other campus and community resources.

Texas Education Code, Section 51.252 requires all employees of Texas universities, including faculty, to report to the Title IX Office any information regarding incidents of sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, or stalking that is disclosed to them. Texas law requires that all employees who witness or receive information about incidents of this nature (including, but not limited to, written forms, applications, one-on-one conversations, class assignments, class discussions, or third-party reports) must report it to the Title IX Office. Before talking to a faculty or staff member about an incident of this nature, please be aware that they will be required to report this information.

Graduate teaching and research assistants are also designated as mandatory reporters and are required to report behaviors that are considered sexual misconduct, including the types of misconduct described above.

Pregnant and parenting students, faculty, and staff are also eligible to receive support and resources from the Title IX Office. Support and resources may include supportive measures, medically necessary periods of leave, and leaves of absence. Case Managers from the Title IX Office connect with students, faculty, and staff to provide one-on-one, individualized support. If you would like to speak with a case manager for support, please email: supportandresources@austin.utexas.edu.

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Applicants who have been convicted of a felony or other serious crime are eligible for admission into the law school; however, because state bar associations often prohibit persons with criminal records from being admitted to the bar regardless of their degrees or training, it may be impossible for such individuals to practice in some states.

In addition to the bar examination, there are character, fitness and other qualifications for admission to the bar in every U.S. jurisdiction. Applicants are encouraged to determine the requirements for any jurisdiction in which they intend to seek admission by contacting the jurisdiction. Addresses for all relevant agencies are available through the National Conference of Bar Examiners.

Application Procedures

A $70 nonrefundable application fee will be collected through LSAC at the time the application is submitted.

See our website for detailed application procedures.

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 an AALS member and is approved by the ABA; (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. All advanced required courses must be taken in residence at the School of Law, except in extenuating circumstances and with the approval of the assistant dean. 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 30 semester hours of credit in law; as second-year students until they have earned 54 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.

Courses

The fields of inquiry in the following courses range from technical questions of specialized interests 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. 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.

Each semester the law school publishes course descriptions and academic advice on the School of Law website, https://law.utexas.edu. Law students are responsible for consulting the law school website prior to registering for courses.

The first digit of a course number represents the value of the course in semester hours; for example, students taking LAW 280F earn two

semester hours of credit, while those taking LAW 380F 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 280F, 380F, 480F, 580F Civil Procedure 2-5 Hours
Introduction to the civil adjudicative process, primarily that of the federal courts, including jurisdiction, pleading, dispositive motions, discovery, and trial procedure.

LAW 380G, 480G, 580G Constitutional Law I 3-5 Hours
Examine the distribution of powers between federal and state governments. Explore constitutional limitations on, and judicial review of, governmental action.

LAW 280H, 380H, 480H, 580H, 680H Contracts 2-6 Hours
Examine the methods by which rights and duties of promissory and quasi-promissory origin are created, transferred, limited, discharged, breached, and enforced.

LAW 380J, 480J, 580J Criminal Law I 3-5 Hours
Examine the promulgation, interpretation, and administration of substantive laws of crime; constitutional limitations and relevant philosophical, sociological, and behavioral science materials.

LAW 180S, 280S, 380S Legal Analysis and Communication 1-3 Hours
Introduction to problem-solving through law-practice simulation. Examine legal research, writing mechanics, predictive written analysis, and oral presentation of research results.

LAW 180T, 280T, 380T Persuasive Writing and Advocacy 1-3 Hours
Introduction to advocacy in court. Examine legal research, writing mechanics, persuasive legal analysis, and oral argument before courts.

LAW 280U, 380U, 480U, 580U Property 2-5 Hours
Explore a survey of interests in land and other areas involving chattels: estates, cotenancy, landlord and tenant issues, conveyancing, private and public control of land use.

LAW 280V, 380V, 480V, 580V Torts 2-5 Hours
Examine the limits of liability and methods of establishing liability for intentional and unintentional injuries to persons or property.

Advanced Courses

LAW 280C, 380C, 480C Payment Systems 2-4 Hours
Covers Articles 3, 4, 5, and 7 of the Uniform Commercial Code. Deals primarily with payment systems.

LAW 180D, 280D, 380D, 480D Secured Credit 1-4 Hours
Credit transactions in which the creditor by contract obtains a lien on personal property--Article 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code.

LAW 180R Secured Credit Workshop 1 Hour
Further study and application of the basic concepts of secured credit covered in Law 180D, 280D, 380D, 480D.

LAW 181C, 281C, 381C, 481C Topics in Constitutional Law II 1-4 Hours
Emphasis on First Amendment rights, due process, equal protection, or other topics as announced.

LAW 281D, 381D Jurisdiction and Judgments 2-3 Hours
Examine territorial jurisdiction, forum non conveniens, forum selection clauses, and the recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments.

LAW 381E Terror and Consent: Constitutional and International Law 3 Hours
Introduction to the idea of a war against terror. Discuss the relationship between law and strategy in the domestic context, and explore the relationship between strategy and law in the international context.

LAW 181F, 281F, 381F Introduction to European Union Law 1-3 Hours
Explore the European Union's history and institutional structure as well as various areas of substantive and procedural law. Examine law governing the fundamental freedoms as well as the role, structure, and functioning of the Court of Justice of the European Union.

LAW 281H, 381H The Emergence of Modern European Law 2-3 Hours
Explore the historical and cultural development of modern European law on the Continent and in England. Examine the differences between English and American laws.

LAW 381J, 481J Negotiation 3-4 Hours
Explore, largely through simulated exercises, the lawyer's role in the negotiation of transactions.

LAW 281Q International Arbitration: Practical Skills 2 Hours
Explore the principles of effective client representation in international arbitration.

LAW 281R, 381R, 481R Alternative Dispute Resolution 2-4 Hours
Advanced specialty course. Negotiation, meditation, arbitration, minitrial, and other means of resolving disputes short of full litigation.

LAW 281S, 381S Mediation 2-3 Hours
Skills and techniques needed for effective negotiation and mediation.

LAW 281U, 381U International Dispute Settlement 2-3 Hours
Explores the increasing variety of techniques, norms, and institutions available to states and other actors for the peaceful resolution of international disputes.

LAW 281V, 381V, 481V International Commercial Arbitration 2-4 Hours
Explore the techniques and skills necessary for advising clients, drafting adequate arbitration agreements, and advising on enforcement of international arbitration awards.

LAW 381W International Investor and State Arbitration 3 Hours

LAW 282, 382, 482 Conflict of Laws 2-4 Hours
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.

LAW 382D International Trade 3 Hours
Legal principles and processes that affect both private and governmental decisions about international economic relations.

LAW 282F, 382F, 482F International Petroleum Transactions 2-4 Hours
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.

LAW 182G, 282G, 382G, 482G International Law 1-4 Hours
Survey of the history and major principles of international law including sources and subjects of international law, the law and interpretation of treaties, the relationship between international law and United States law, and the peaceful resolution of disputes. Also examines a number of specific subjects including human rights, humanitarian law, international criminal law, and the use of force.

LAW 282H, 382H Immigration 2-3 Hours
Examine constitutional and administrative law as well as operation of the various government entities related to the admission, maintenance of status, and deportation of non-citizens.

LAW 282N, 382N, 482N Comparative Law 2-4 Hours
Nature and functions of the comparative study of law; study in detail of history, territorial expansion, and basic features of the civil law.

LAW 282P, 382P, 482P Complex Litigation 2-4 Hours
Advanced civil procedure course dealing with multiparty and complex cases, including problems in litigation context.

LAW 282Q, 382Q, 482Q International Human Rights Law 2-4 Hours
Explore an overview of international human rights law, including its history and development. Examine domestic, regional and international legal systems, and the extent to which they incorporate and implement human rights; as well as contemporary political and theoretical debates over the scope and interpretation of human rights law.

LAW 382R International Litigation 3 Hours
Special problems of civil litigation when one or both parties are nonresident aliens, or the facts have significant international contacts, or both.

LAW 382T International Business Litigation 3 Hours
Resolution of disputes from transnational business transactions. International arbitration, gathering evidence abroad, and enforcement of judgments transnationally.

LAW 282U, 382U, 482U Remedies 2-4 Hours
Examine compensatory, restitutionary, and exemplary damages for breach of contract or for injury of personal and property interests. Explore injunctions and other equitable relief.

LAW 382V Restitution 3 Hours
Examine 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.

LAW 382W Mass Tort Litigation 3 Hours
Examine problems in complex mass tort litigation that emerged during the 1980s and have become a permanent part of the litigation landscape.

LAW 283, 383, 483 Evidence 2-4 Hours
Principles and rules governing admissibility and relevance of evidence in trial courts; qualification, privileges, and examination of witnesses; burden of proof and presumptions.

LAW 283C, 383C Criminal Procedure: Bail to Jail 2-3 Hours
Examine the judicial phase of the criminal justice process, beginning from the initial decision to bring criminal charges, through the pretrial and trial processes, and concluding with sentencing.

LAW 283D, 383D Criminal Procedure: Investigation 2-3 Hours
Explore the rules governing police conduct and the effect of these rules on admission of evidence. Examine search and seizure, lineups, confessions, and similar matters.

LAW 283E, 383E Criminal Procedure: Prosecution 2-3 Hours
Examine the litigation of a criminal case, from the defendant's initial appearance in court through pretrial matters and the trial itself.

LAW 283F, 383F, 483F Capital Punishment 2-4 Hours
Explore general jurisprudential and moral issues related to capital punishment. Examine developments in capital punishment law over the past two decades.

LAW 283G, 383G Capital Punishment: Advanced 2-3 Hours

LAW 383Q Restorative Justice 3 Hours
An introduction and exposure to the principles of restorative justice and its application to the treatment of human suffering from crime and related social problems. Explore needs and roles for key stakeholders (victims, offenders, communities, justice systems), values and assumptions of the movement, and current programs at community, state and international levels.

LAW 283R, 383R Federal Criminal Law 2-3 Hours
Examine the prosecution and defense of criminal trials in federal district court with a considerable emphasis on white-collar crime.

LAW 283S, 383S, 483S International Criminal Law 2-4 Hours
Examine international criminal law, including 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.

LAW 283T, 383T Criminal Defense, Advanced 2-3 Hours
Explore the basics of criminal defense, from a practical perspective.

LAW 283U, 383U Criminal Defense, Advanced 2-3 Hours
Explore the basics of criminal defense, from a practical perspective.

LAW 283V, 383V, 483V Texas Criminal Procedure: Pretrial 2-4 Hours
Examine the statutory law and appellate case law related to pretrial criminal court procedure in Texas.

LAW 383W, 483W Texas Criminal Procedure: Trial and Beyond 3-4 Hours
Examine the statutory law and appellate case law related to criminal court procedure--trial and beyond--in Texas.

LAW 284D, 384D Corporation Law, Finance, Securities, and Reorganizations 2-3 Hours
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.

LAW 284E, 384E, 484E Nonprofit Organizations 2-4 Hours
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.

LAW 284F, 384F, 484F Corporate Finance 2-4 Hours
Examine advanced corporation law, including enterprise and securities valuation, capitalization, senior securities, distributions to shareholders, voluntary reorganizations, and business combinations.

LAW 384G Corporate Governance 3 Hours
Examine 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.

LAW 284H, 384H, 484H Corporate Tax 2-4 Hours
Examine taxation of corporations and their shareholders. Explore representative transactions, including the formation of a corporation, distributions to shareholders, redemptions of stock, liquidations of corporations, and corporate reorganizations.

LAW 284N, 384N, 484N Securities Regulation 2-4 Hours
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.

LAW 284Q, 384Q, 484Q Appellate Clerkship Writing 2-4 Hours
Designed for students about to begin appellate clerkships. Explore the writing and research skills expected of appellate clerks, as well as a glimpse into the judicial process at the appellate level. Analyze briefs and record excerpts, write bench memos, and draft and edit opinions and dissents.

LAW 284T Preparing for a Federal District Clerkship 2 Hours

LAW 184U, 284U, 384U Topics in Advanced Legal Writing 1-3 Hours

LAW 184V, 284V, 384V Topics in Advanced Legal Research 1-3 Hours

LAW 184V.1, 284V.1, 384V.1 Advanced Research: Foreign and International Law 1-3 Hours
Introduction to the sources and methods of research in foreign and international law, tailored to the needs of American lawyers.

LAW 184V.2, 284V.2, 384V.2 Advanced Research: Texas Law 1-3 Hours
Introduction to the judicial, statutory, and administrative sources of Texas law. Explore research in state administrative law and legislative histories.

LAW 184V.3, 284V.3, 384V.3 Advanced Research: Corporations and Securities 1-3 Hours
Research resources used in business and commercial practice. Identify sources and efficiently undertake corporate, securities, and general business and commercial law research.

LAW 184V.4, 284V.4, 384V.4 Advanced Research: General 1-3 Hours
Identify and evaluate relevant primary and secondary sources and efficient information retrieval. Design a research strategy that effectively integrates online tools with traditional print resources.

LAW 184W, 284W, 384W Topics in Advanced Legal Writing 1-3 Hours

LAW 184W.1, 284W.1, 384W.1 Advanced Legal Writing: Immigration 1-3 Hours
Explore drafting for the various audiences that an immigration practitioner will encounter, including clients, agency officials, trial and appellate judges, non-immigration lawyers, and the public.

LAW 184W.2, 284W.2, 384W.2 Advanced Legal Writing: Litigation 1-3 Hours
Draft litigation documents and participate in exercises meant to simulate actual legal practice.

LAW 184W.3, 284W.3, 384W.3 Advanced Legal Writing: Prosecution 1-3 Hours
Explore advanced legal writing and persuasive skills in the context of criminal law. Draft and revise documents commonly used by the State in criminal cases at trial and on appeal.

LAW 184W.4, 284W.4, 384W.4 Advanced Legal Writing: Transactional Drafting 1-3 Hours
Examine the structure and style of contracts and agreements with a focus on modern drafting conventions. Revise and draft various kinds of transactional documents.

LAW 184W.5, 284W.5, 384W.5 Advanced Legal Writing: Teaching Quizmasters 1-3 Hours
Examine analytical legal writing. Explore the skills necessary in evaluating and critiquing written legal analysis.

LAW 184W.6, 284W.6, 384W.6 Advanced Legal Writing: Workshop 1-3 Hours
Explore common mistakes in word usage, grammar, and punctuation. Examine concision, persuasion, organization, revision, citation, and transactional drafting.

LAW 184W.7, 284W.7, 384W.7 Advanced Legal Writing: Writing for Business Clients 1-3 Hours

LAW 285, 385 Professional Responsibility 2-3 Hours
The lawyer's responsibility in making and administering the law; the codes of ethics and problems of professional conduct.

LAW 285C, 385C, 485C Jurisprudence 2-4 Hours
Explore the underlying problems in the functioning of a legal order. Examine 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; and the relationship between law and the market in economic decision making.

LAW 285E, 385E, 485E Election Law and Policy 2-4 Hours
An introduction to traditional election law. Explore 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.

LAW 285F Texas Legislature: Process and Procedure 2 Hours
Examine the ways the Texas Legislature works, both officially and otherwise. Consider a wide range of procedural and substantive subjects, with emphasis on the regulation of citizen conduct through statute, rather than on the purely political aspects of the institution.

LAW 285G, 385G, 485G Law Libraries 2-4 Hours
Explore an overview of law librarianship and the legal information environment. Examine the context in which law librarians, legal publishers, and other legal information professionals work. Discuss the organization and communication of legal information and the particular roles and responsibilities of legal information providers and institutions.

LAW 285H, 385H, 485H History of American Law 2-4 Hours

LAW 285J, 385J Transactions 2-3 Hours
Examine real contracts with real risks including guaranty, promissory note, deed of trust, merger agreement and asset acquisition agreement.

LAW 285P Transactional Practice Skills: Doing Deals 2 Hours

LAW 185Q, 285Q, 385Q, 485Q Topics in Reading Group 1-4 Hours

LAW 185R, 285R, 385R, 485R Topics in Reading Group 1-4 Hours

LAW 285S, 385S, 485S Real Estate Finance 2-4 Hours
Explore advanced problems dealing with acquisition, financing, development, and disposition of real estate.

LAW 285T, 385T, 485T Real Estate Transactions 2-4 Hours
Explore conveyancing at an intermediate level, dealing with the transfer, finance, and development of real estate.

LAW 285U, 385U Real Estate Development 2-3 Hours
Explore an intermediate-level overview of the real estate development process and relevant areas of law: land acquisition, leasing, construction finance, and permanent finance.

LAW 285V, 385V Construction Law 2-3 Hours
Assess issues in general United States law that affect commercial and industrial construction, with emphasis on significant Texas cases. Explore an overview of the construction process, including the examination of roles of various parties, followed by consideration of the legal problems frequently encountered.

LAW 285W, 385W Construction Litigation 2-3 Hours
Analyze theories of liability and defense in the area of construction litigation, with emphasis on Texas law.

LAW 286, 386, 486, 586 Federal Courts 2-5 Hours
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.

LAW 286E Supreme Court 2 Hours
Introduction to areas of federal law. Explore some of the Court's current cases and examine professional materials of national importance. Participate in analysis of legal issues through focused lawyerly argument, and training in confident and effective articulation of a legal position.

LAW 386F Indian Law, Federal 3 Hours
Examine federal law governing Indian tribes and Indian people.

LAW 286G, 386G, 486G Civil Rights Litigation 2-4 Hours
An 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.

LAW 286H, 386H, 486H Americans with Disabilities 2-4 Hours
Explore the history of disability law, the trends in federal rulings, and emerging issues as Congress debates new legislation related to persons with disabilities.

LAW 286J, 386J, 486J Copyright, Advanced 2-4 Hours

LAW 286N, 386N, 486N Electronic Discovery and Digital Evidence 2-4 Hours
Identify, discover, interpret, authenticate, and challenge electronically-stored information. Explore information technology and computer forensics, federal rules, and e-discovery cases.

LAW 386P Enterprise of Technology: Laboratory to Market 3 Hours
Examine the activities involved in commercializing a technology from conception to profitable enterprise.

LAW 286Q, 386Q, 486Q Intellectual Property, Introduction 2-4 Hours
Explore a general overview of intellectual property law. Analyze competing policies underlying intellectual property laws. Examine the fundamentals of trade secrets, patent, copyright, and trademark law.

LAW 286R, 386R International Intellectual Property 2-3 Hours
Examine selected issues involving the international protection of intellectual property, with emphasis on copyright.

LAW 286S, 386S, 486S Copyright 2-4 Hours
Examine literary and artistic property, the law as it relates to trade identity, and other rules of the competitive game.

LAW 286T, 386T Trademarks 2-3 Hours
Explore the 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.

LAW 286U, 386U, 486U Patent Law 2-4 Hours
Designed for individuals interested in practicing in the field of intellectual property law. Examine the substantive law of patents in the United States.

LAW 286V, 386V Patent Litigation 2-3 Hours
Analyze the case law and statutes governing patent enforcement, and compare with the most recent decisions of the US Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. Examine the study of infringement and remedies.

LAW 286W, 386W Patent Prosecution Workshop 2-3 Hours
Explore 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.

LAW 287D, 387D, 487D Advocacy Survey 2-4 Hours
Examine the basics of persuasive techniques in all litigation settings, including pretrial motions, alternative dispute resolution, arbitration, voir dire, and trial. Participate in a mock trial.

LAW 187E, 287E, 387E, 487E, 587E, 687E Advocacy Survey: Skills 1-6 Hours
Explore the basics of persuasive techniques in all litigation settings, including pretrial motions, alternative dispute resolution, arbitration, voir dire, and trial. Participate in a mock trial.

LAW 287F, 387F, 487F Advocacy Practice and Theory for the New Millennium 2-4 Hours
Designed for students who have mastered the basic advocacy skills. Focus on cutting-edge advocacy theories and techniques. Examine recent developments in behavioral science, communication, psychology, and technology.

LAW 187G, 287G, 387G, 487G Topics in Advanced Advocacy Skills 1-4 Hours

LAW 187G.1, 287G.1, 387G.1, 487G.1 Advanced Advocacy Skills: Criminal Court 1-4 Hours
Examine a criminal case from its inception through trial, plea or dismissal. Participate in intake evaluation, pretrial motions, plea negotiations, witness preparation, and trial.

LAW 187H Advanced Problem-Solving Techniques 1 Hour
Explore the specific skills of design thinking, divergent thinking, and ideation.

LAW 187J Advanced Strategic Planning in Civil Litigation 1 Hour
Examine real-life cases and key strategic decisions made immediately before and during trial.

LAW 187N Narration and Problem Solving for Litigation 1 Hour
Design and develop a process to generate and evaluate narratives to best solve clients' problems.

LAW 187Q Emerging Skills: Litigators 1 Hour

LAW 187V, 287V, 387V, 487V Intensive Litigation Advocacy Skills 1-4 Hours
Designed for the advocacy student interested in improving trial skills. Participate in intensive skills exercises and trial technique training. Try up to four cases in one semester in a fast-paced environment.

LAW 287W, 387W, 487W Appellate Advocacy 2-4 Hours
Examine the advocate's strategies and role in the appellate process.

LAW 288C, 388C, 488C Mass Media Law 2-4 Hours
Examine the regulation of broadcast media by the Federal Communications Commission and the constitutional and administrative law problems generated by regulation.

LAW 288D Law and Social Media 2 Hours
Discuss legal subjects being impacted by social media: marketing, intellectual property, employment, privacy, free speech, and fund raising.

LAW 288E United States and European Union Privacy Law and Personal Data 2 Hours
Examine the law of privacy and personal data protection under two leading, but quite different, legal frameworks.

LAW 388S Sports Law 3 Hours
Examine an amalgam of contracts, antitrust, and labor law as they affect professional and collegiate sports in the United States. Explore issues affecting professional team sports, individual and college (especially Title IX) sports, and the regulation of agents.

LAW 288T, 388T Entertainment Law 2-3 Hours
Explore the legal aspects of producing and financing a motion picture, with a brief look at the theatre industry.

LAW 289C, 389C Family Law 2-3 Hours
Examine 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.

LAW 289E, 389E, 489E Children and the Law 2-4 Hours
Survey important legal problems involving children and their relationships to their families and to the state (including the public education system).

LAW 289F, 389F, 489F Reproductive Rights and Justice 2-4 Hours
Analyze reproductive rights as they are defined by United States law including abortion; voluntary and forced contraception and sterilization; minors' rights and education; public funding; assisted reproduction and surrogacy; the rights of underrepresented groups; and international law.

LAW 389G Gender and the Law 3 Hours
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.

LAW 289H, 389H, 489H Texas Marital Relationships and Divorce 2-4 Hours
Examine all aspects of divorce: premarital contracts, marriage, annulment, and ongoing family relationships.

LAW 289J, 389J Domestic Violence and the Law 2-3 Hours
Examine the 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.

LAW 289N, 389N, 489N, 589N Wills and Estates 2-5 Hours
Execution, revocation, and interpretation of wills; future interests, particularly those involved in testamentary trusts; perpetuities; powers of appointment.

LAW 389P Legal Scholarship 3 Hours
The genres of legal scholarship, including jurisprudence, traditional legal analysis, law and economics, sociology of law, and legal history.

LAW 489Q National Security Law 4 Hours
Examine areas relating to law and security, including: strategic arms and arms control, economic sanctions, and intelligence.

LAW 189R, 289R, 389R, 489R Topics in National Security 1-4 Hours

LAW 289S, 389S, 489S Social Science and Law 2-4 Hours
Sociological theories and research about law and legal institutions.

LAW 189T, 289T, 389T, 489T Topics in Cybersecurity 1-4 Hours

LAW 389U Perspectives on Public Policy 3 Hours
Examine policy formation in the areas of economics, national security, science, technology, and trade.

LAW 189V, 289V, 389V, 489V Topics in Public Affairs and Law 1-4 Hours

LAW 389W Core Readings in Public Law 3 Hours
Explore an overview of the field of public law in political science.

LAW 190, 290, 390 Oil and Gas 1-3 Hours
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.

LAW 290D, 390D, 490D Oil and Gas Law, Leasing, and Regulation 2-4 Hours
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.

LAW 290E, 390E, 490E Oil and Gas Taxation 2-4 Hours
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.

LAW 290F, 390F, 490F International Energy Transactions 2-4 Hours
Examine international business transactions in the energy and natural resource industries.

LAW 390G Global Energy Transactions: Legal, Financial, and Scientific Perspectives 3 Hours
Evaluate geologic information made available in a bid round package, analyze the fiscal terms offered by the government, examine the legal regime, and determine and quantify the risks associated with an investment.

LAW 190J, 290J, 390J, 490J Topics in Energy Law 1-4 Hours

LAW 190J.1, 290J.1, 390J.1, 490J.1 Texas Energy Law 1-4 Hours

LAW 190J.2, 290J.2, 390J.2, 490J.2 Energy Law: Regulating Energy Markets 1-4 Hours
Examine the regulatory regimes governing the sale and delivery of energy in American energy markets.

LAW 190J.3, 290J.3, 390J.3, 490J.3 Energy Law: Regulating Energy Production 1-4 Hours

LAW 290P, 390P, 490P Admiralty Law 2-4 Hours
Examine 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.

LAW 390Q Maritime Injuries Litigation 3 Hours
Examine recent important decisions dealing with the rights of maritime workers, harbor workers, and others injured under circumstances of potential admiralty jurisdiction.

LAW 190S, 290S, 390S, 490S, 590S, 690S, 790S, 890S, 990S Topics in Law 1-9 Hours
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.

LAW 190T, 290T, 390T, 490T Topics in Cybersecurity 1-4 Hours

LAW 291C, 391C Land-Use Regulation 2-3 Hours
Examine the legal aspects of government programs for controlling land use, with an emphasis on urban problems.

LAW 291D, 391D Comparative Environmental Law 2-3 Hours
Examine property rights and the environment, including the constitutional basis for environmental protection, sustainable development and the role of law, environmental enforcement, and trade and environment.

LAW 291E, 391E, 491E Topics in Environmental Law 2-4 Hours

LAW 291E.1, 391E.1, 491E.1 Environmental Law: Toxics 2-4 Hours
Examine the regulation of toxic substances in both the common law and federal regulations.

LAW 291E.2, 391E.2, 491E.2 Environmental Law: Climate, Air, and Water 2-4 Hours
Introduction to pollution control, the common law antecedents, and early statutory developments. Study the Clean Air Act and the Clean Water Act.

LAW 291E.3, 391E.3, 491E.3 Environmental Law and Natural Resources 2-4 Hours
An introduction to environmental thinking in the context of scarce publicly and privately-owned natural resources. Examine the 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 291E.4, 391E.4, 491E.4 United States Environmental Law 2-4 Hours
Examine environmental law in the United States from its roots in the common law to the explosion of legislation and regulation that emerged in the 1970s and continues through the present.

LAW 291E.5, 391E.5, 491E.5 Coastal Watersheds 2-4 Hours
Examine the science, law, and policy relating to issues such as land use, water use, and climate change in coupled watershed-coastal ocean systems.

LAW 291F, 391F, 491F Water Law 2-4 Hours
Explore the judicial, legislative, and administrative problems in water resources' development, allocation, and control.

LAW 291P, 391P, 491P Animal Law 2-4 Hours
Explore an overview of the jurisprudential basis and theoretical underpinnings of animals in our legal system. Examine the developing field of animal law through the prism of traditional legal disciplines, including torts, contracts, criminal, regulatory, administrative, and constitutional law.

LAW 292C, 392C, 492C, 592C Business Associations 2-5 Hours
Examine the organization, management, financing, and dissolution of business associations and their creditors. Explore the agency principles governing the representation of business associations and partnership law, with an emphasis on the business corporation and the problems of the closed corporation.

LAW 292E, 392E, 492E Economic Efficiency Analysis 2-4 Hours
Examine the ways to forecast and analyze the economic efficiency of a choice in economies that contain imperfections and inconsistencies.

LAW 392F Financial Markets and Institutions 3 Hours
Explore how financial markets are organized and function. Examine debt equity and foreign exchange markets, primary and secondary market operations, and investment banking.

LAW 192G, 292G, 392G, 492G Financial Methods for Lawyers 1-4 Hours
Examine the time value of money, expected value decision making, and investment in enterprises.

LAW 192H, 292H, 392H, 492H Topics in Law and Economics 1-4 Hours

LAW 192H.1, 292H.1, 392H.1, 492H.1 Law and Economics 1-4 Hours

LAW 192H.2, 292H.2, 392H.2, 492H.2 Law and Economics of Capital Markets and Financial Intermediation 1-4 Hours

LAW 292N, 392N, 492N Accounting for Lawyers 2-4 Hours
Introduction to the theory of financial accounting and its numerous applications to the practice of law.

LAW 292P, 392P, 492P Antitrust 2-4 Hours
Examine 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; and limitations on the patent legal monopoly.

LAW 292Q, 392Q, 492Q Antitrust: Economic Analysis and Legal Interpretation 2-4 Hours
Examine the business functions and competitive impact of practices that are subject to antitrust regulation to determine their legality under United States antitrust laws.

LAW 292R, 392R, 492R Bankruptcy 2-4 Hours
Introduction to Title II of the United States Code and related state and federal laws. Explore both liquidation and reorganization bankruptcy, including exemptions, discharge of debt, avoidance of powers of trustees, and rights of various classes of creditors. Examine jurisdiction and procedure.

LAW 192S Bankruptcy Workshop 1 Hour
Examine the representation of debtors and secured creditors in chapter 11 bankruptcy. Participate in further study and application of the basic concepts of business bankruptcy, with emphasis on structuring and drafting.

LAW 292T, 392T, 492T Estate Planning 2-4 Hours
Explore 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, and income taxation of estates and trusts.

LAW 292U, 392U Federal Income Taxation of Trusts and Estates 2-3 Hours
Examine federal income taxation of estates, trusts, grantors, and beneficiaries, as prescribed by subchapter J of the Internal Revenue Code.

LAW 292V, 392V, 492V Insurance 2-4 Hours
Examine solicitation and sale of insurance, persons and interests protected by insurance, selection and control of risks, and disposition of claims.

LAW 292W, 392W Texas Insurance Litigation 2-3 Hours
Review consumers' rights and remedies in insurance litigation in detail. Examine 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.

LAW 293C, 393C Mergers and Acquisitions 2-3 Hours
Examine 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.

LAW 293D, 393D, 493D International Business Transactions 2-4 Hours
Examine problems confronting exporters, importers, and firms doing business abroad. Explore American and foreign tariff; antitrust, corporation, and arbitration law; and the European Union.

LAW 293E, 393E Venture Capital 2-3 Hours
Explore core issues relating to venture capital (VC). Examine financing of the emerging growth company and subjects relating to VC investments in start-up companies, the structure of VC backed companies, the allocation of cash-flow and control rights in these companies, and litigation arising from the unique VC arrangements.

LAW 293F, 393F, 493F International Tax 2-4 Hours
Explore an overview of the ways the United States taxes nonresident aliens and foreign corporations on income from United States sources, and United States persons and corporations on income received from international sources.

LAW 293G, 393G, 493G Products Liability 2-4 Hours
Examine problems related to the prevention or compensation of harm attributable to dangerous or defective products through regulation by government agencies, the judicial process, and market forces.

LAW 293H, 393H Consumer Protection: Deceptive Trade Practices Act 2-3 Hours
Explore an overview of the primary common law causes of action available to purchasers of real property, goods, and services. Examine case law under the Texas Deceptive Trade Practices Act and Article 21.21 of the Texas Insurance Code.

LAW 293P, 393P Tax and Business Strategy 2-3 Hours
Examine the effect of tax on business decisions.

LAW 293Q, 393Q, 493Q, 593Q Federal Income Taxation 2-5 Hours
Explore an overview of the federal income tax, mostly as it applies to individuals.

LAW 393R Partnership Tax 3 Hours

LAW 193S, 293S, 393S, 493S Topics in Tax Planning 1-4 Hours

LAW 193S.1, 293S.1, 393S.1, 493S.1 Tax Planning for Business Entities 1-4 Hours

LAW 394C, 494C Administrative Law 3-4 Hours
Examine forms of law governing jurisdiction and procedure of state and federal agencies, the right and scope of judicial review, and the relation of administrative agencies to legislature and chief executive.

LAW 394D Administrative Law, Texas 3 Hours
Examine the law of and about administrative agencies. Compare federal and Texas administrative law.

LAW 294E, 394E, 494E Topics in Education Law 2-4 Hours

LAW 294E.1, 394E.1, 494E.1 Higher Education and the Law 2-4 Hours
Examine academic freedom and tenure, related constitutional issues, employment discrimination, and collective bargaining in the university context.

LAW 294F, 394F, 494F Employment Law 2-4 Hours
Examine legal doctrines governing employment relations outside the collective bargaining arena. Explore the 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.

LAW 294G, 394G, 494G Employment Discrimination Law 2-4 Hours
Examine issues related to the elimination of discrimination and the promotion of equality in employment.

LAW 294H, 394H, 494H Labor Law 2-4 Hours
Examine collective bargaining and government intervention, functions of labor unions, settlement of labor disputes, and the rights of employees and of union members.

LAW 294J, 394J An Introduction to Employee Pension and Health Plans 2-3 Hours
Introduction to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA). Examine pension taxation, antidiscrimination rules, fiduciary duties arising from employee benefit trusts, and the regulatory tension between federal and state governments regarding health benefits.

LAW 294L, 394L, 494L Local Government Law 2-4 Hours
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.

LAW 294P, 394P, 494P, 594P State and Local Government 2-5 Hours
Study of subnational governments in the United States.

LAW 294S, 394S, 494S Texas Civil Procedure: Survey 2-4 Hours
Survey the rules governing civil litigation in the Texas state courts, including pleadings, forum selection, discovery, summary judgment, jury charge, judgments, appeals, and settlements.

LAW 294T, 394T Texas Civil Litigation: Pretrial and Trial Strategy 2-3 Hours
Examine the 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.

LAW 194U Texas Civil Procedure: Survey Workshop 1 Hour
Participate in further study and application of the basic concepts of Texas civil procedure covered in Law 294S, 394S, or 494S.

LAW 295C, 395C, 495C Topics in Medicine and the Law 2-4 Hours

LAW 295C.1, 395C.1, 495C.1 Bioethics 2-4 Hours
Examine legal issues arising from the development of biomedical technologies that extend life and manipulate its creation.

LAW 295C.2, 395C.2, 495C.2 Regulation of the Health Care System 2-4 Hours
Examine medicine as an industry, including the types of legal regulation that control the medical profession and regulate the health care system.

LAW 295D, 395D Medical Practice and Law 2-3 Hours
Explore 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.

LAW 295E, 395E, 495E Health Law 2-4 Hours
An introduction to health law. Examine legal issues in health care delivery, health insurance financing, and the responsibilities of health care professionals to patients.

LAW 295P, 395P, 495P Contracts for Foreign Lawyers 2-4 Hours
An introduction to the common law of contracts for foreign lawyers. Examine the methods by which rights and duties of promissory and quasi-promissory origin are created, transferred, limited, discharged, breached, and enforced.

LAW 295Q, 395Q, 495Q Legal Research and Writing for Foreign Lawyers 2-4 Hours
Introduction 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 draft a full-length, formal analytical memorandum that may serve as a professional writing sample.

LAW 295R, 395R United States Law, Introduction 2-3 Hours
An introduction to the concepts of law fundamental to, and the legal institutions operating within, the United States legal system. Explore an overview of the United States Constitution and the functions and procedures of civil and criminal courts.

LAW 195S Legal English 1 Hour

LAW 296K, 396K, 496K Legislation 2-4 Hours
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.

LAW 196S, 296S, 396S, 496S, 596S, 696S, 796S, 896S, 996S Topics in Law 1-9 Hours
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.

LAW 196V, 296V, 396V, 496V, 596V, 696V Topics in Contemporary Legal Developments 1-6 Hours

LAW 196W, 296W, 396W, 496W, 596W, 696W Topics in Contemporary Legal Developments 1-6 Hours

LAW 197C, 297C, 397C, 497C, 597C, 697C Topics in Clinical Program 1-6 Hours
Practical experience in different areas of law. Topics to be announced.

LAW 197D, 297D, 397D, 497D, 597D, 697D Topics in Clinical Program: Practice Skills 1-6 Hours
Practical experience in different areas of the law. Topics to be announced.

LAW 197F, 297F, 397F, 497F, 597F, 697F Directed Research and Study 1-6 Hours
Individual research conducted under standards promulgated by the dean. The completed work must be approved by the supervising faculty member.

LAW 197P, 297P, 397P, 497P, 597P, 697P, 797P, 897P, 997P Topics in Internship Program 1-9 Hours
Internship under the supervision of a faculty member.

LAW 097Q Career Experiences 0 Hours
Registration in career experiences represents less than half-time enrollment status for the student. Grades are not issued and the student does not receive credit toward any degree or degree requirement.

Research and Seminar Courses

LAW 197L, 297L, 397L, 497L, 597L, 697L Directed Research and Study 1-6 Hours
Individual research conducted under standards promulgated by the dean. The completed work must be approved by the supervising faculty member.

LAW 297S, 397S Topics in Writing: Law Seminar 2-3 Hours
Different sections explore different areas of the law in depth.

LAW 197W, 297W, 397W Clinic, Advanced 1-3 Hours
Advanced clinical course, to be completed under standards promulgated by the dean. The completed work must be approved by the supervising faculty member.

Degrees

Combined JD/PhD Programs

The School of Law and the Office of Graduate and Postdoctoral Studies 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 coordinating their coursework, students may be able to reduce the time required to earn both degrees.

More information on the JD/PhD programs is available here.

Dual Degree Programs

The School of Law offers dual degree programs in cooperation with other divisions of the University. The dual degree programs lead concurrently 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
National Security	Master of National Security
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 https://law.utexas.edu/juris-doctor/dual-degrees/.

Graduate Portfolio Programs

Graduate portfolio programs recognize and encourage cross-disciplinary research and scholarly activity. For more information about graduate portfolio programs, please see the Graduate Catalog.

Law Catalog A-Z Index

The Faculty

Professors Emeritus

The following faculty list represents those appointed in the 2026 spring semester.

David A. Anderson, *Professor Emeritus, Fred and Emily Marshall Wulff Centennial Chair Emeritus in Law*
AB, Harvard, 1962; JD, Texas (Austin), 1971

Barbara A. Bintliff, *Professor, Joseph C. Hutcheson Professor Emeritus in Law*
BA, Central Washington, 1975; JD, Washington, 1978; MA, 1979

Lynn E. Blais, *Professor, Leroy G. Denman Jr. Regents Professor Emeritus in Real Property Law*
AB, Wellesley College, 1983; JD, Harvard, 1988

Robert G. Bone,*Professor, G. Rollie White Teaching Excellence Chair Emeritus in Law*
BA, Stanford, 1973; JD, Harvard, 1978

Michael J. Churgin,*Professor, Raybourne Thompson Centennial Professor Emeritus in Law*
AB, Brown, 1970; JD, Yale, 1973

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

William W. Gibson Jr., *Professor Emeritus, Sylvan Lang Professor Emeritus in Law of Trusts*
BA, Texas, 1954; LLB, 1956

Calvin H. Johnson, *Professor Emeritus, John T. Kipp Chair Emeritus in Corporate and Business Law*
BA, Columbia, 1966; JD, Stanford, 1971

H. Douglas Laycock, *Professor Emeritus, Alice McKean Young Regents Chair Emeritus*
BA, Michigan State, 1970; JD, Chicago, 1973

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

John T. Ratliff, *Professor Emeritus, Ben Gardner Sewell Professor Emeritus in Civil Trial Advocacy*
BA, Texas, 1956; LLB, 1962

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

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

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

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

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

Louise Weinberg, *Professor, William B. Bates Chair Emeritus for the Administration of Justice*
AB, Cornell, 1954; JD, Harvard, 1969; LLM, 1974

Olin Guy Wellborn III, *Professor Emeritus, William C. Liedtke, Sr. Professor Emeritus in Law*
AB, Harvard, 1970; JD, 1973

Professors and Senior Lecturers

The following faculty list represents those appointed in the 2026 spring semester.

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

Richard Albert, *Professor, William Stamps Farish Professor in Law*
BA, Yale, 2000; JD, 2003; BCL, Oxford, 2007; LLM, Harvard, 2008

Owen L. Anderson, *Lecturer*
BA, North Dakota, 1971; JD, North Dakota, 1974

Mark L. Ascher, *Professor, Hayden W. Head Regents Chair for Faculty Excellence*
BA, Marquette, 1975; MA, Kansas State, 1977; JD, Harvard, 1978; LLM, New York, 1981

Ronen Avraham, *Senior Lecturer*
LLB, Bar Ilan, 1998; MA, 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

John B. Beckworth, *Lecturer*
BA, Texas (Austin), 1980; JD, Texas (Austin), 1983

Philip C. Bobbitt, *Distinguished Senior Lecturer*
AB, Princeton, 1971; JD, Yale, 1975; PhD, Oxford, 1983; MA, 1984

Oren Bracha, *Professor, William C. Conner Chair in Law*
LLB, Universitat Tel-Aviv, 1998; LLM, Harvard, 2000; SJD, 2003

Hugh L. Brady, *Senior Lecturer*
BA, Burlington College, 2000; JD, Boston, 2004

Kamela S. Bridges, *Lecturer*
BA, Texas (Austin), 1988; BJ, 1988; JD, 1991

Erin G. Busby, *Clinical Professor*
BA, William and Mary, 1995; JD, Harvard, 1998

Stephanie Cagniart, *Lecturer*
BA, Texas (Austin), 2007; MA, Virginia, 2011; JD, Virginia, 2011

Robert M. Chesney, *Dean, Dean & Charles I. Francis Professor in Law*
BS, Texas Christian, 1994; JD, Harvard, 1997

Jane M. Cohen, *Professor, Edward Clark Centennial Professor in Law*
BA, Wellesley College, 1967; JD, Yale, 1971

Steven T. Collis, *Clinical Professor*
BA, Brigham Young, 2003; MFA, Virginia Commonwealth, 2006; JD, Michigan, 2009

Jamein Cunningham, *Assistant Professor*
BA, Michigan State, 2006; MS, North Texas, 2008, PhD, Michigan, 2014

Jens C. Dammann, *Professor, Ben H. and Kitty King Powell Chair in Business and Commercial Law*
JD, Johann Wolfgang Goethe-Universitaet Frankfurt, 1997; LLM, Yale, 2001; JSD, 2003; DrJur, Johann Wolfgang Goethe-Universitaet Frankfurt, 2004

Edward C. Dawson, *Lecturer*
BA, Notre Dame, 1998; JD, Texas (Austin), 2001

Lia Sifuentes Davis, *Clinical Professor*
BA, Brown, 2005; JD, Texas (Austin), 2011

John Deigh, *Professor*
AB, California (Los Angeles), 1971; MA, 1975; PhD, 1979

A. Mechele Dickerson, *Distinguished Teaching Professor, Arthur L. Moller Chair in Bankruptcy Law and Practice*
AB, Harvard, 1984; JD, 1988

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

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

Kathryn K, Dyer, *Clinical Professor*
BA, George Washington, 2004; JD, Georgetown, 2009

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

Erik Encarnacion, *Assistant Professor*
AB, Princeton, 2003; JD, Columbia, 2006; PhD, Southern California, 2016

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

Lisa R. Eskow, *Clinical Professor*
BA, Harvard, 1987; JD, Stanford, 1996

Ward Farnsworth, *Professor, W. Page Keeton Chair in Tort Law*
BA, Wesleyan, 1989; JD, Chicago, 1994

Lauren Fielder, *Senior Lecturer*
BA, Texas (San Antonio), 1997; JD, Tulsa, 2001; LLM, Texas (Austin), 2007

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

Mira Ganor, *Professor, Judge Solomon Casseb, Jr. Research Professor in Law*
BA, Universitat Tel-Aviv, 1992; MBA, 1996; LLB, 1998; LLM, California (Berkeley), 2003; JSD, 2008

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

John M. Golden, *Professor, Edward S. Knight Chair in Law, Entrepreneurialism and Innovation*
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

John Greil, *Clinical Professor*
BA, Notre Dame, 2011; JD, Harvard, 2017

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

Kevin V. Haynes, *Lecturer*
BA, Rice, 1986; JD, Stanford, 1991

Shavonne E. Henderson, *Lecturer*
BA, Texas (Austin), 2002; JD, Texas (Austin), 2005

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

Derek P. Jinks, *Professor, A. W. Walker Centennial Chair*
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

Adam I. Klein, *Senior Lecturer*
BA, Northwestern, 2003; JD, Columbia, 2011

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

Lee Kovarsky, *Professor, Bryant Smith Chair in Law*
BA, Yale, 1999; JD, Virginia, 2004

Jennifer E. Laurin, *Professor, The Wright C. Morrow 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, Ronald D. Krist Professor in Law*
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

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

Frances L. Martinez, *Clinical Professor*
BA, Brown, 1983; JD, Stanford, 1990

Lori R. Mason, *Lecturer*
BA, Texas (Austin), 1991; JD, 1994

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

Thomas O. McGarity, *Professor, William Powers, Jr. and Kim L. Heilbrun Chair in Tort Law*
BA, Rice, 1971; JD, Texas (Austin), 1974

Susan C. Morse, *Professor, Angus G. Wynne, Sr. Professor in Civil Jurisprudence*
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

Matthew Murrell, *Lecturer*
BA, Southwest Texas State, 2003; JD, Georgetown, 2012

Brian A. Perez-Daple, *Lecturer*
AB, Princeton, 2003; JD, Chicago, 2006

Shannon L. Peris, *Lecturer*
BA, Cornell, 1997; JD, 2000

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

Hersel W. Perry, *Distinguished Teaching Professor, 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

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

Charles Press, *Clinical Professor*
BA, Chicago, 1989; JD, New York, 1992

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

D. Theodore Rave, *Professor*
BA, Dartmouth, 2001; JD, New York, 2006

William Roberts, *Clinical Professor*
BS, North Carolina (Chapel Hill), 1997; JD, North Carolina (Chapel Hill), 2000

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

Amy K. Sanders, *Associate Professor of Journalism and Media, Associate Professor of Law*
BS, Truman, 2001; BA, 2001; PhD, Florida, 2007

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

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

Joshua Sellers, *Professor*
BA, Michigan, 2001; MA, JD, PhD, Chicago, 2005, 2008, 2014

Elizabeth W. Sepper, *Professor*
BA, Boston, 2002; JD, New York, 2006; LLM, New York, 2007

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

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

David B. Spence, *Professor, The Rex G. Baker Centennial Chair in Natural Resources Law*
BA, Gettysburg College, 1980; JD, North Carolina, 1984; MA, Duke, 1993; PhD, 1997

James C. Spindler, *Professor, Mark L. Hart, Jr. Endowed Chair in Corporate and Securities Law*
BA, Princeton, 1997; MA, C Phil, PhD, California (Los Angeles), 2007, 2008, 2010; JD, Harvard, 2000

Elissa C. Steglich, *Clinical Professor*
BA, Haverford College, 1994; JD, Texas (Austin), 2000

Jordan M. Steiker, *Professor, Judge Robert M. Parker Endowed Chair in Law*
BA, Wesleyan, 1984; JD, Harvard, 1988

Leslie L. Strauch, *Clinical Professor*
BA, Texas (Austin), 1992; JD, 1995

Graham B. Strong, *Distinguished Senior Lecturer*
BA, Virginia, 1972; JD, 1975; LLM, Georgetown, 1980

Michael F. Sturley, *Professor, Fannie Coplin Regents Chair*
BA, Yale, 1977; BA, Oxford, 1980; JD, Yale, 1981; MA, Oxford, 1985

Melinda E. Taylor, *Senior Lecturer*
BA, Texas (Austin), 1983; JD, 1986

Jeffrey K. Tulis, *Professor of Government; Professor of Law*
BA, Bates College, 1972; MA, Brown, 1974; PhD, Chicago, 1982

Stephen I. Vladeck, *Professor, Charles Alan Wright Chair in Federal Courts*
BA, Amherst, 2001; JD, Yale, 2004

Wendy E. Wagner, *Professor, Richard Dale Endowed Chair in Law*
BA, Hanover College, 1982; MEnvironStds, Yale, 1984; JD, 1987

Melissa F. Wasserman, *Professor*, *Charles Tilford McCormick Professor of Law*
BS, Pennsylvania State, 1997; PhD, Princeton, 2004; JD, New York University, 2007

Heather K. Way, *Clinical Professor*
BA, Texas (Austin), 1992; BJ, 1992; JD, 1996

Jay L. Westbrook, *Professor, Benno C. Schmidt Chair of Business Law*
BA, Texas (Austin), 1965; JD, 1968

Abraham L. Wickelgren, *Professor, Fred and Emily Marshall Wulff Centennial Chair in Law*
AB, Harvard, 1991; JD, 1994; PhD, 1999

Sean H. Williams, *Professor, F. Scott Baldwin Research Professor in Law*
BA, Haverford College, 1995; JD, Chicago, 2004

Julie D. Wimmer, *Lecturer*
BA, Texas (Austin), 2005; JD, Harvard, 2011

Lucille D. Wood, *Clinical Professor*
BA, Yale College, 1995; JD, Yale, 1999

Patrick Woolley, *Professor, A. W. Walker Centennial Chair in Law*
AB, Stanford, 1984; JD, Yale, 1987

Adjunct Professors

The following faculty list represents those appointed in the 2026 spring semester.

Elizabeth Aebersold, *Adjunct Professor*
BA, Gettysburg, 1997; MS, New York College, 2011

Alan D. Albright, *Adjunct Professor*
BA, Trinity; JD, Texas (Austin), 1984

Lauren Sprouse Aldredge, *Adjunct Professor*
BS, Texas A&M, 2006; JD, Texas (Austin), 2011

Will Allensworth, *Adjunct Professor*
BA, Texas Tech, 2005; JD, Texas (Austin), 2010

Andrew W. Austin, *Adjunct Professor*
BA, Virginia, 1982; JD, Texas (Austin), 1985, MPHIL, Cambridge, 1990

Ana Avendaño, *Adjunct Professor*
BS, California (Berkley), 1985; JD, Georgetown, 1992

Jack Balagia, *Adjunct Professor*
BA, Texas (Austin), 1973; JD, 1976

Craig Ball, *Adjunct Professor*
BA, Rice, 1979; JD, Texas (Austin), 1982

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BS, Rochester, 2012; JD, Texas (Austin), 2020

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BS, Trinity; JD, Pepperdine, 1990

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BA, Dartmouth, 1995; JD, Stanford, 1999

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BA, JD, Texas (Austin), 1984, 1987

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BS, Texas (Austin), 1992

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BA, Williams College, 1993; MFA, Iowa, 1996; JD, Texas (Austin), 1999

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BA, Texas A&M, 2006; JD, Texas (Austin), 2016

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BA, JD, Texas (Austin), 1973, 1976

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BS, JD, Texas (Austin), 2003, 2007

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BA, Virginia; JD, Texas (Austin), 1974

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BSCE, MBA, JD, Texas (Austin), 2000, 2005

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BS, Virginia, 1986; JD, Columbia, 1999

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BA, JD, Texas (Austin), 2013, 2016

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BA, Texas (Austin), 2014; JD, Yale, 2018

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BS, Vanderbilt, 2014; JD, Duke, 2017

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BA, George Washington; MA, Johns Hopkins; JD, Texas (Austin), 2016

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LLM, Texas (Austin), 2008

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