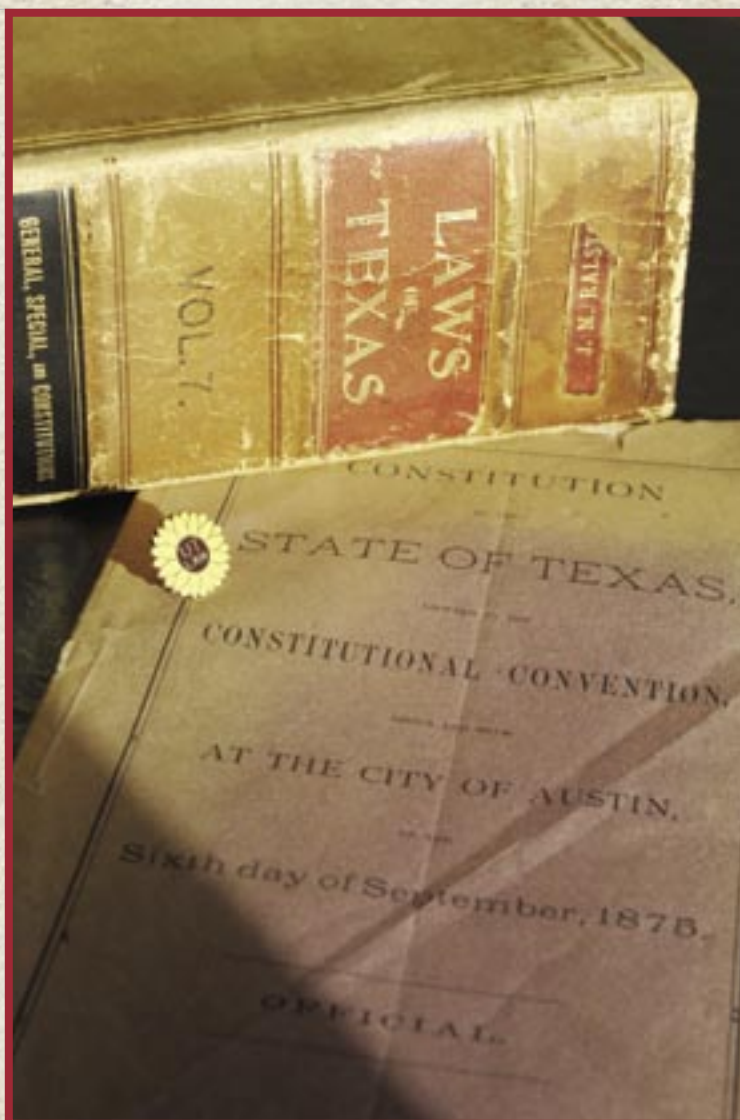


THE
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS
AT AUSTIN

LAW SCHOOL
CATALOG
2006-2008



EARLY TEXAS STATUTES AND THE FIRST STATE CONSTITUTION

The Catalog of the University of Texas at Austin

The catalog of the University comprises four issues: *General Information*, the *Undergraduate Catalog*, the *Graduate Catalog*, and the *Law School Catalog*. Each issue is available from the Office of the Registrar.

The *Undergraduate Catalog* is published in August of even-numbered years; the *Graduate Catalog* is published in August of odd-numbered years; the *Law School Catalog* is published in January of even-numbered years. These issues contain regulations and degree requirements that apply to undergraduates, graduate students, and students in the School of Law. Regulations are valid only for the period given on the title page; for an explanation of the period for which degree requirements are valid, see "Graduation under a Particular Catalog" in each issue. The list of courses to be offered in the following sessions is preliminary and is superseded by the *Course Schedule*, published each semester and summer session.

General Information, published every August, contains current and historical information about the University and regulations that apply to all students during the academic year given on the title page. *General Information* is meant to be used along with each of the other issues; each student must be familiar with the regulations given there and with those given in the issue that covers his or her degree program.

The catalog of the University is the document of authority for all students. Any academic unit may issue additional or more specific information that is consistent with approved policy. The information in the catalog supersedes that issued by any other unit if there is a conflict between the two. The University reserves the right to change the requirements given in the catalog at any time.

Printed catalogs may be ordered by writing to The University of Texas at Austin, Office of the Registrar / Catalogs, P O Box 7216, Austin TX 78713-7216 or by calling (512) 475-7555. Catalogs are also published on the World Wide Web at <http://www.utexas.edu/student/registrar/catalogs/>.

Assistance in obtaining information about the University, including costs, refund policies, withdrawal, academic programs, the faculty, accreditation, and facilities and services for disabled persons, is available from the registrar at (512) 475-7510 and at The University of Texas at Austin, Office of the Registrar, P O Box 7216, Austin TX 78713-7216.

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The University of Texas at Austin

THE LAW SCHOOL CATALOG

2006-2008

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

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1. General Information

The University of Texas at Austin is accredited by the Commission on Colleges of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools (1866 Southern Lane, Decatur GA 30033-4097, telephone number (404) 697-4501) to award bachelor's, master's, and doctoral degrees.

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

Mission of the University

The mission of the University 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 of new knowledge. The University preserves and promotes the arts, benefits the state economy, serves the citizens through public programs, and provides other public service.

Mission of the School of Law

The primary function of a law school is to educate students for the learned profession of law. Consequently, it is the first aim of the administration to provide full-time legal educators as inspiring classroom teachers who are capable of training students in the process of legal analysis, clear and persuasive

oral and written advocacy, and thoughtful participation in law reform and the formation of public policy. The School of Law is also concerned with two other functions: the advancement of knowledge about the law as a social institution and about the way the rule of law may most effectively serve social ends—a research function; and keeping the busy judge and practitioner abreast of new developments—a continuing legal education function. The research and continuing legal education functions, in turn, enrich the training and education of current students.

With an enrollment of about fifteen hundred students, the School of Law at the University of Texas at Austin is one of the nation's largest law schools with day students only. The students are predominantly Texas residents; nonresident admission has been limited by the state Legislature to 35 percent of each entering class. The academic credentials of enrolled nonresidents are about the same as those of residents, but nonresident tuition is higher. The school is a national school in that the training received and the courses offered provide the necessary legal education for practice in any part of the United States where the legal heritage is the common law system of England. Hundreds of out-of-state law firms, corporations, and agencies actively recruit the school's graduates each year. There are more than nineteen thousand living alumni of the School of Law.

Statement on Equal Educational Opportunity

The University of Texas at Austin is committed to an educational and working environment that provides equal opportunity to all members of the University community. In accordance with federal and state law, the University prohibits unlawful discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion,

national origin, gender, age, disability, citizenship, and veteran status. Discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation is also prohibited pursuant to University policy.

Title IX/ADA/504 Coordinators

Federal law prohibits discrimination on the basis of gender (Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972) and disability (Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990). The University has designated the following persons as Coordinators to monitor compliance with these statutes and to resolve complaints of discrimination based on gender or disability.

Disability (Section 504/ADA)

For students and employees: Linda Millstone, Deputy to the Vice President for Employee and Campus Services and Director of Equal Opportunity Services, NOA 4.302 (101 East 27th Street), (512) 471-1849

Gender (Title IX)

For students: Senior Associate Vice President for Student Affairs and Dean of Students, SSB 4.104 (100-B West Dean Keeton Street), (512) 471-1201

For employees: Linda Millstone, Deputy to the Vice President for Employee and Campus Services and Director of Equal Opportunity Services, NOA 4.302 (101 East 27th Street), (512) 471-1849

Facilities

The School of Law, then the Department of Law, opened along with the Department of Literature, Science, and Arts in 1883. The two departments occupied one building until the session of 1908–1909, when the Law Building was com-

pleted. This building served the needs of the School of Law until the completion in 1953 of Townes Hall, named for Judge John Charles Townes, dean of the school from 1907 through 1923. The enrollment, about six hundred in 1953, increased each year thereafter, necessitating additions to Townes Hall in 1964 and 1980. The 1980 addition is named Jesse H. Jones Hall in honor of the Houston philanthropist. These two connected buildings house the Joseph D. Jamail Center for Legal Research 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.

The School of Law recently renovated its teaching facilities. All law school classrooms are equipped with modern educational technology.

The Joseph D. Jamail Center for Legal Research

The Joseph D. Jamail Center for Legal Research houses the Tarlton Law Library and other research facilities at the School of Law. The center supports the research and academic needs of the faculty and students, as well as the research needs of the University community and the public. Members of the public, including attorneys, may participate in the TexShare library resource sharing program or purchase a courtesy borrower card that allows them to use circulating materials outside the library. Students, faculty members, and staff members at participating university libraries in Texas have access to the law library's resources through the TexShare program.

The library serves the law school community as a center for the exchange of information, for collaboration among students and faculty members, and for interactive learn-

ing. Students are encouraged to use the library in different ways: students may reserve conference rooms, access e-mail, research databases, and view and borrow popular law-related movies.

With over one million volumes, the Tarlton Law Library is one of the largest academic law libraries in the country. In addition to a comprehensive collection of primary and secondary legal materials, the library has a broad interdisciplinary collection in the social sciences and humanities. Special collections include extensive foreign and international legal resources, more than 915,000 microform items in the media collection, the papers of former Supreme Court Justice Tom C. Clark of Texas, and a collection of recent winners of the American Bar Association's Silver Gavel Award. The library has been a selective depository for United States government documents since 1965, a full depository for the European Union since 1963, and a selective depository for Canadian government publications since 2000.

In addition to printed matter, the library offers law students access to hundreds of online databases and information resources, including unlimited access to LexisNexis and Westlaw. The library's Computer Learning Center provides a network of eighty-two IBM-compatible personal computers for law student use. The library also maintains a Web site at <http://tarlton.law.utexas.edu/>. Through this site, students, faculty members, the University community, the public, and alumni are linked to a wide range of legal research resources and law-related information. The Web site also includes digital resources complementing some of the library's special collections, including the law and popular culture and rare book collections.

As a member of the Research Libraries Group, the library participates in the ShaRes Program, a consortium facilitating resource sharing among member libraries, and contributes

cataloging data to the Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN), a national computer system for shared cataloging. Through this network, the library has immediate access to the collections of other major research libraries throughout the country. The library also contributes information on its holdings to the Online Computer Library Center's WorldCat, the world's largest bibliographic database. The library's online catalog, TALLONS, provides immediate access to much of the library's own collection. Off-site access to the catalog is available at <http://tallons.law.utexas.edu/>. TALLONS can be used in conjunction with the University Libraries Web site, <http://www.lib.utexas.edu/>, which provides entry to the physical and online collections of the University Libraries.

Contributing to the Tarlton Library's ambience is the Elton M. Hyder Jr. and Martha Rowan Hyder Collection, consisting of nearly four thousand prints, paintings, manuscript documents, pieces of furniture, quilts, rugs, and other materials. It illustrates the history of law and creates a unique and culturally enriching study and work environment for library users and staff members.

Because legal research can be technically demanding, members of the library's public services staff provide individual and classroom instruction in the use of the library's materials.

Other Libraries

Students in the School of Law also have access to all of the resources of the University Libraries, the Center for American History, and the Harry Ransom Humanities Research Center; these and the Tarlton Law Library constitute one of the largest academic libraries in the United States. Located across the street from the law school are the Center for American History, the Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection, and the Edie and Lew Wasserman Public Affairs Library. The Lyndon Baines Johnson Library and Museum is also located

on the University campus. The Texas State Library, the State Law Library, and the Legislative Reference Library, all located in the state capitol complex, are open to law students.

The Society Program

The Society Program was introduced in 2004 to build a sense of community within the large student body and to allow students to interact with the faculty in small groups.

There are currently eight societies, with approximately fifty-five 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 (1954)
- ◆ ***Carlos Cadena Society***, honoring the summa cum laude graduate of the School of Law, respected judge, and civil rights crusader
- ◆ ***Leon Green Society***, honoring the 1915 graduate of the School of Law who was one of the twentieth century's most important tort scholars and a leading figure in American legal realism
- ◆ ***Helen Hargrave Society***, honoring the School of Law's first female faculty member and longtime librarian
- ◆ ***Gus Hodges Society***, honoring a highly popular professor who used his experience to earn the respect of the Legislature, bench, and bar
- ◆ ***Charles McCormick Society***, honoring a former dean who was nationally known for his contributions in federal procedure, damages, and evidence
- ◆ ***Alice Sheffield Society***, honoring the successful Gulf Oil attorney who was one of the School of Law's first female graduates (1918)
- ◆ ***John Sutton Society***, honoring a longtime professor of evidence and professional responsibility and former dean known for his collegiality

The Curriculum

The breadth and depth of the curriculum is conveyed by the list of courses given in chapter 5. The following areas of the curriculum are of particular importance.

Advocacy

The School of Law is a nationally recognized and award-winning center of training in advocacy. The school's physical facilities for the teaching of advocacy and dispute resolution include the John B. Connally Center for the Administration of Justice, which houses a large, fully functional courtroom—with judicial chambers, jury deliberation rooms, and attorney conference rooms—and a number of teaching courtrooms.

The program focuses on all aspects of advocacy and helps students develop a core set of skills that will help them to be persuasive advocates to any audience. A variety of courses are offered that combine basic theory and techniques, client and case management skills, practical interdisciplinary experiences, and the philosophy behind the art of persuasion. Several courses also include sessions for students to practice advocacy skills and try cases before jury and judge.

The advocacy program houses a dedicated adjunct faculty made up of talented and experienced attorneys and judges. The classes are designed so that students have the opportunity to work in small groups with these instructors. The individualized instruction combined with both traditional and innovative advocacy theories provide students with a varied and well-rounded education in advocacy.

Constitutional Law

Often considered to have the best constitutional law faculty in the United States, the School of Law presents unparalleled opportunities for work on the range of issues that fall under constitutional law: the structure of government and the fed-

eral system, individual rights and liberties, and constitutional interpretation. Faculty members approach these issues from traditional doctrinal perspectives as well as from the perspectives of political science, philosophy, and history. Even lawyers who do not practice constitutional law will find that a knowledge of constitutional doctrine is valuable, because it is the most visible—and often the most controversial—area of the law, one which lawyers are often called upon to explain to their peers outside the profession.

Corporate Law

People trained in corporate law and securities help to create, finance, operate, and regulate the business enterprises that account for the bulk of the world's economic activity. They bring corporations and partnerships into being, and help structure stock and bond offerings, swaps and other derivatives, mergers, and other bond and securities transactions. Whether they are transactional lawyers, litigators, or regulators, they play central roles in the world of corporate and international finance and in corporate boardrooms. They do this work within constraints primarily arising from market forces, varying notions of social responsibility, state corporate law, and federal securities regulation.

The School of Law offers excellent opportunities for students interested in the transactional, litigation, and regulatory aspects of this field. Few institutions can offer a similar combination of courses, faculty, and extracurricular activities.

Environmental Law

The increasing number and complexity of international, federal, state, and local environmental laws afford legal practitioners challenging career opportunities. Practice in environmental law exposes an attorney to several legal disciplines, including contract, tort, property, constitutional, and administrative law. In addition, an environmental lawyer can

fill an important role in helping to bridge the gap between technological and scientific advancements and complex political considerations. The School of Law offers exceptional opportunities for students interested in environmental law through its courses, journals, and extracurricular activities.

Intellectual Property Law

The School of Law provides an environment especially suited to the study of intellectual property law. A wide variety of courses in patent, copyright, and trademark law and entertainment and high-tech practice are offered; these core courses are supplemented by advanced offerings taught both by faculty members and by leading intellectual property practitioners from throughout the state. The curriculum in intellectual property is enhanced by strong extracurricular programs and by a high level of interest in the field outside the law school, both at the University and in Austin's legal, business, and artistic communities. The intellectual property law program has been ranked among the best in the nation for several years.

International and Comparative Law

Today's lawyer in the public or the private sector must be prepared for a world in which national borders are becoming less significant and in which knowledge of United States law alone will not suffice. The School of Law offers one of the country's broadest ranges of faculty members, courses, and library resources in international and comparative law and has developed an international reputation for excellence in this field. Faculty members conduct research and teach in areas ranging from international trade and investment to human rights and immigration. Students express their interests through participation in an international law journal,

symposia, exchange programs, and other activities. Graduates have gone on to practice for law firms, corporations, and international organizations.

Jurisprudence, Philosophy, and Social/Political Theory

An integral part of the law school's mission is to equip students to think analytically and critically about the intellectual and moral issues that underlie the law and the legal system. Debates in the political arena about the proper role of judges in interpreting the Constitution typically presuppose answers to classic jurisprudential questions; decisions about the proper scope of regulatory schemes often depend on philosophical views about social justice and equality; arguments among judges and legal academics about statutory interpretation often engage theoretical issues about the nature of language and meaning. For students contemplating a career in law teaching, issues in jurisprudence, philosophy, and social/political theory are an increasingly important part of academic preparation. But for all students, law school can provide an opportunity for sustained reflection on perennial ethical and political questions—questions that are vital to the student because of the power that lawyers have to answer them in practice.

Labor and Employment Law

Traditionally, courses in labor law have been concerned with the federal law governing the relationship between labor, represented by a union, and management. Recent decades have seen the rise of the new field of employment law, spurred by the development of a broad array of statutory and common-law constraints on the workplace and the individual employment contract. The combined field of labor and employment law has become an increasingly rich and diverse area of legal practice. The field also affords a window on many of the most

important legal developments of the late twentieth century: the tension among market forces, individual rights, and legal regulation; the expansion of the antidiscrimination mandate and the challenge of diversity; the explosion of litigation and the development of alternative modes of dispute resolution; and the decline of unions and collective bargaining and the rise of alternative forms of employee involvement and representation. The law school faculty has one of the strongest labor and employment contingents in the nation.

Tax Law

A special strength of the law school is the curriculum in tax law, which is consistently ranked among the nation's top programs. The curriculum is designed to give students a thorough grounding in the policy and theory that underlie tax law, so that they will be prepared to deal with the rapid changes in details that inevitably occur in this field.

Tax law affects virtually everyone and will remain an important economic consideration for most clients for at least the next generation.

Clinical Education Programs

The School of Law offers twelve clinical programs. The Transnational Worker Rights Clinic and Criminal Defense Clinic are available in the fall semester, spring semester, and summer session. The Actual Innocence, Capital Punishment, Children's Rights, Domestic Violence, Immigration Law, and Mediation Clinics operate during the fall and spring semesters. The Mental Health, Housing Law, and Juvenile Justice Clinics are available in the spring semester only. The Environmental Law Clinic is available in the fall semester only.

Actual Innocence Clinic. Under faculty supervision, students investigate cases from inmates in Texas and elsewhere who claim that they are actually innocent of the offenses for

which they are incarcerated. When a case passes a rigorous screening process, students participate in the exoneration process. Students are also required to meet once a week to analyze topics in actual innocence law and procedure and to discuss clinic cases. In addition to selecting Law 397C during registration, students must also complete a short application form in order to enroll in the clinic. All credit is awarded on the pass/fail basis.

Capital Punishment Clinic. The Capital Punishment Clinic gives law students practical experience in capital litigation. Students are supervised by attorneys who represent indigent inmates on Texas’ death row. Students review transcripts; interview clients; interview other potential witnesses, including jurors; identify and obtain social history records; and undertake other kinds of legal research and writing.

In addition to Law 497C, students in the clinic register for Law 278R, which focuses on the intricate doctrines that have developed since the Supreme Court “constitutionalized” capital punishment law. The clinic and other coursework expose students to both the theoretical and the practical sides of death penalty law.

Children’s Rights Clinic. Texas law requires an attorney ad litem to be appointed to represent children in all cases in which the state or an authorized agency intervenes in an existing family unit. Most frequently this occurs in cases of alleged child abuse or neglect. When litigation is pending, the legal status of all children in the custody of the state must be reviewed until a final decision is rendered. Further, an attorney ad litem may be appointed for a child any time the court forms the opinion that the child’s interest will not be fully represented by the attorneys for other parties to a lawsuit. These discretionary appointments are made in a variety of contexts, but especially in custody disputes between parents or other relatives.

The law school's Children's Rights Clinic (CRC) is appointed ad litem in many such cases in Travis County. Two full-time attorneys supervise students in the CRC; each student is assigned to several cases. In addition, a scheduled classroom component is designed to develop the substantive knowledge and procedural skills necessary for students to handle their caseloads.

Students who take part in the CRC in the fall or spring semester register for two sections of Law 397C. All credit is awarded on the pass/fail basis. Students must have completed forty-three semester hours in law to be certified to appear in the trial court; there are no other prerequisites.

Criminal Defense Clinic. Clinic students, supervised by skilled practitioners, represent indigent misdemeanor defendants in Travis County. Typical offenses include DWI, theft, drug possession, assault, and prostitution. Students are the "first chair" attorney; supervisors guide them and sit "second chair" during court proceedings. Students arrange jail release, interview clients and witnesses, litigate pretrial issues, negotiate with prosecutors, and try cases before judges and juries. For appeals, students review transcripts, write briefs, and present oral arguments.

The classroom component emphasizes the fundamentals of criminal defense. The simulation component, which includes videotaping, emphasizes negotiation and trial skills. In the fall and spring semesters, students register for Law 397C and 397D; in the summer session, they register for Law 397C and 297D. All credit is awarded on the pass/fail basis. Participants must have completed forty-three semester hours in law and may not be on scholastic probation.

Domestic Violence Clinic. Students in this clinic represent victims of domestic violence in such areas as divorce, child custody and visitation, housing, and procurement of protective orders. Classroom work introduces matters relevant to

civil domestic violence cases: safety planning, intake, review of community resources, case logistics, and temporary orders. Case preparation and trial issues are also discussed. Students present their cases in class and discuss reforms that would help them provide stronger legal representation.

Students register for Law 397C and 397D. All credit is awarded on the pass/fail basis. Students must have completed forty-three semester hours in law.

Environmental Law Clinic. In this clinic, students work with citizens of several low-income communities in Travis and surrounding counties to help them improve the quality of their water and wastewater systems. A variety of legal and financial obstacles prevent these communities from obtaining improved services, so clinic students work closely with faculty members and local attorneys to provide legal services and guidance. Students perform a variety of tasks, including consulting with and counseling community members; preparing letters, legal memoranda, and other documents; meeting with public and private officials; and organizing and attending public meetings.

The clinic meets for two hours a week for the first six weeks of the semester and less frequently throughout the rest of the term. In addition, students must complete eight hours of clinical work a week. All credit is awarded on the pass/fail basis.

Housing Law Clinic. Students in the Housing Law Clinic represent low-income families with housing-related legal problems. The primary focus of the work is helping clients to avoid homelessness and to secure affordable housing. Thus, a good deal of the work requires representing clients in threatened evictions and in denials of public housing, subsidized housing, and Section 8 housing. Students also represent clients in other areas of landlord-tenant law, including the Fair Housing Act.

In addition, there are opportunities for real estate-related work for individuals and with community-based nonprofit groups. Students may draft deeds, earnest money contracts, affidavits of heirship, and leases.

Most cases are completed during the semester, so that the student sees his or her case from beginning to end.

Students register for Law 497C. All credit is awarded on the pass/fail basis. Participants must have completed at least forty-three semester hours in law.

Immigration Law Clinic. Clinic students represent low-income immigrants before the immigration courts and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), including bond and deportation hearings, asylum, Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) cases, and other applications for discretionary relief. Students interview clients, develop case strategy, locate and prepare witnesses, and present cases before the court and the agency.

The clinic includes three hours of class a week. Classroom lectures and discussion focus on substantive immigration law, client interviewing, trial preparation and strategy, and review of ongoing cases. In addition, students spend fifteen to twenty hours a week on clinic work, including four office hours a week at the clinic. Students must travel to San Antonio for an initial DHS and court tour and for all court hearings and DHS interviews.

Because many of the clinic's clients are Spanish-speaking, fluency in Spanish is preferred but not required. Volunteer interpreters are available for non-Spanish-speaking students.

All credit is awarded on the pass/fail basis. Preference is given to students who have taken an immigration law course or seminar or who have other immigration experience. Students who wish to register for the clinic must fill out a

questionnaire that is available during registration. If space is unavailable during registration, students may request to be placed on a waiting list.

Juvenile Justice Clinic. This clinic offers litigation experience and exposes students to the operations of the juvenile justice system. Under the supervision of an attorney, students serve as student attorneys with the Travis County Juvenile Public Defender’s Office.

Student attorneys are assigned a caseload (four open cases at all times during the semester) for which they have primary responsibility. The student attorneys perform all investigation, interview, discovery, plea bargain, and litigation functions on their cases. Clients are indigent juveniles, aged ten to seventeen, who are charged with criminal offenses ranging from Class B misdemeanors to first-degree felonies.

Students spend about twelve to fourteen hours a week on their cases and participating in the classroom component. For two days of the semester, each student attorney also acts as the public defender at the juvenile court’s daily detention hearings. The student attorney represents each juvenile who has a hearing on that day.

During the first month of the semester, the class travels to Marlin, Texas, to tour a Texas Youth Commission facility and meet with juveniles who are serving sentences at the facility. At the end of the semester, the class adopts a local middle school and speaks to seventh-grade students about constitutional rights and protections and the consequences of violating the law.

Students must also complete a videotaped mock hearing exercise. The exercise focuses on preparing for argument and examining witnesses in the context of a hearing to suppress illegally seized evidence.

Students register for Law 397C and 397D. All credit is awarded on the pass/fail basis. Students must have completed forty-three semester hours in law. Courses in criminal law and criminal procedure are recommended but not required.

Mediation Clinic. Students in this clinic mediate cases referred from small claims courts. The clinic may also accept cases from other courts and from nonprofit entities. Students interview the disputants, make arrangements for the mediation, and prepare for and conduct mediations. Students may also serve as mediators for litigation advocacy classes and for mediation competitions. Weekly class meetings examine the mediation process in depth, comparing facilitative, evaluative, and transformative approaches to mediation. In addition, students collaborate on a class project.

All students must have completed a mediation course or training program that complies with Texas Civil Practice and Remedies Code section 154.052(a), which requires a minimum of forty classroom hours of training in dispute resolution techniques. Students who have completed Law 381S meet this statutory requirement. There are no other prerequisites. The mediation clinic is open to graduate students in other disciplines as well as law students, but enrollment is limited. All credit is awarded on the pass/fail basis.

This course is approved by the master's and doctoral portfolio programs in dispute resolution as meeting the requirement for a course in the practical application of dispute resolution processes. Additional information about the portfolio programs is given on page 64.

Mental Health Clinic. Under faculty supervision, students in this clinic represent people confined in mental health facilities at civil commitment hearings before the Travis County Probate Court. Weekly class meetings are devoted to the substantive area of mental health law, instruction in trial advocacy, and case review. Several short written assignments are required, such as briefs and the preparation of cross examination.

Clinic students register for Law 397C and 397D on the pass/fail basis. Completion of at least forty-three semester hours in law, including Law 283, 383, or 483, is a prerequisite; preference is given to third-year students.

Transnational Worker Rights Clinic. Students in this clinic represent low-income immigrant workers in the Austin area in cases that attempt to recover unpaid wages for work performed. Depending on the requirements of each case, students may participate in worker education meetings; interview and advise clients; investigate cases and develop case strategy; negotiate with opposing parties; research legal issues; prepare legal documents, including pleadings, motions, and discovery; represent clients in litigation, administrative actions, and community-based enforcement strategies; and may also assist in developing cases for criminal prosecutions on wage fraud charges. Clinic students may also participate in international labor rights advocacy projects such as assistance with domestic litigation involving international labor rights claims, investigation of foreign labor conditions, or preparation of cases alleging international labor rights violations for regional or international labor and human rights bodies.

The work of the clinic is conducted in cooperation with the Central Texas Immigrant Worker Rights Center. Clinic students spend approximately twelve hours a week handling cases, including two scheduled office hours a week and evening meetings with workers and conferences with clients as necessary.

Weekly class meetings place the employment rights of transnational workers in a broad, interdisciplinary framework of evolving national and international labor and human rights advocacy.

The clinic is open to students who have completed the first year of law school. Students will benefit from previous coursework or experience in employment law, immigration

law, international law, human rights law, low-wage working people, migrant workers or immigrant communities, and Latin American communities. Spanish fluency is preferred but not required.

Center for Public Policy Dispute Resolution

Since 1993, the Center for Public Policy Dispute Resolution has advanced the appropriate use of alternative dispute resolution processes (ADR) by Texas governmental entities and provided ADR education and research to the University community and the citizens of Texas. Law students play a major role in the center's work through internships.

To accomplish its mission, the center staff provides advice and ADR services to government entities and administers a statewide clearinghouse for information about ADR methods and public policy dispute resolution.

In its consultative capacity, the center helps government clients design, implement, administer, and evaluate ADR processes. Clients include Texas state agencies, state courts, local and regional governments, and the University community. As a result of the center's work, ADR processes such as mediation, arbitration, collaborative problem solving, and negotiated rule making are increasingly used to help disputants reach satisfactory results without litigation or administrative hearings.

The center also serves as a resource for information about ADR. Members of the center's Fellows Program, attorneys, ADR practitioners, public policy leaders, and academics provide research and technical assistance. Throughout the year, the center also provides training seminars taught by experts in the field of alternative dispute resolution.

The center administers the University's portfolio program in dispute resolution to both law and graduate students. This interdisciplinary program synthesizes theory with the practical

application of ADR. Information about portfolio programs is given on page 64.

The center staff teaches a law school seminar each year and maintains roundtable quarterly meetings of thirty state agency representatives for ADR training.

The University of Texas Law School Foundation

The University of Texas Law School Foundation was established in 1952 by Charles I. Francis, Sylvan Lang, Angus G. Wynne, Hines Baker, Dan Moody, Robert E. Hardwicke, and Hugh Lamar Stone. They foresaw that private support would be needed to supplement state funding if the law school were to achieve its potential. The foundation's objective is to establish or assist in establishing chairs, professorships, and scholarships. The scholarship endowment is now approximately \$36 million; it provided more than \$1.5 million in financial aid for 2004–2005. Over the years, the foundation's role and significance have grown as its assets have increased. Today, the foundation maintains half of the endowments and privately sponsored funds that support the law school. The other half is maintained by The University of Texas System on behalf of the law school. The law school's endowment is one of the largest in the nation.

Officers and trustees of the foundation are

C. Kenneth Roberts, President, Life Member

Robert C. Grable, Vice President

Linda L. Addison

Morris Atlas, Senior Trustee

F. Scott Baldwin Sr.

E. William Barnett, Life Member

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The University of Texas Law Alumni Association

Founded in 1939, The University of Texas Law Alumni Association operates under the nonprofit status of the Law School Foundation. The primary purposes of the association are to raise funds for the law school, to strengthen the relationship between the school and its alumni, and to assist the dean, the faculty, and the staff in their efforts to make the School of Law the best public law school in the nation.

Endowments

The University and the Law School Foundation have adopted as one of their major objectives the development of endowment funds to be used to attract and retain eminent scholars and teachers for the law school. The income from these funds is used to supplement the salaries of distinguished professors and to provide research assistance and other logistical support. Faculty members who hold endowed chairs, professorships, and research professorships are identified in chapter 6.

Financial Assistance

The Office of Student Financial Services offers various forms of assistance to all University students; these are described in *General Information*. 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.

Law School Emergency Loans

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

Law School Scholarships

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

Loan Funds and Endowed Scholarships

Many lawyers, law firms, and associations contribute annually to the awards and scholarships program of the law school. Information about these contributions is available from the school. In addition, many permanent loan and scholarship funds have been established.

Career Services

The School of Law's Career Services Office (CSO) provides career counseling for students and alumni. The office maintains contact with a wide range of employers, including law firms of all sizes, judges, federal and state agencies, corporations, and public interest and legal service organizations around the nation. The CSO disseminates information on current job openings, offers individual career counseling, schedules on-campus interviews, and coordinates a variety of nationwide job fairs, recruitment programs, and career workshops. The office also refers students to employers who do not interview on campus and posts notices of available positions, both part-time and permanent. The Career Services Library houses computers for student use and provides information about employers around the nation, interview techniques, and the development of general job-hunting skills.

The Career Services Office makes every effort to assist students and alumni in their job search and career development. The law school typically achieves a placement rate for its graduates of better than 95 percent, but the school makes no promise to secure employment for each graduate.

Law School Publications

Texas Law Review

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

Texas International Law Journal

Established in 1965, the *Texas International Law Journal* is the fourth-oldest student-edited international law journal in the United States and the second-oldest periodical at the law school. Four times a year the *Journal* publishes timely articles by international scholars and noted practitioners, as well as selected student works. The *Journal* focuses on all subjects of international law: public and private international law, the law of international organizations, and comparative and foreign law. Subscribers include law school and government libraries, law firms, corporations, and individuals in the United States and abroad.

In addition, the *Journal* organizes a yearly symposium attended by faculty members, judges, law students, and lawyers from around the country and the world. Symposium

topics have included international bankruptcy; sustainable development; human rights; energy and international law; teaching and practicing law in the twenty-first century; and globalization of the judiciary.

The *Journal* staff is selected on a competitive basis. Prospective staff members are asked to submit their first-year grades and to participate in the annual write-on competition.

American Journal of Criminal Law

The *American Journal of Criminal Law* is one of the top student-edited scholarly legal journals in the nation devoted to current issues in criminal law. It is also the only organization at the law school that focuses on criminal law. Published three times a year for about a thousand subscribers in the United States and abroad, the *Journal* includes articles and notes from professors, practitioners, and students that cover a wide range of topics in criminal law and address constitutional, political, and practical concerns. Membership is offered to students who demonstrate excellent writing ability in the winter and summer write-on competitions and to those who earn grades of A+ in Law 323.

The Review of Litigation

The *Review of Litigation* is the eighth most cited speciality journal in the country, based upon aggregate number of court citations. Now in its twenty-fifth year, the *Review* synthesizes works authored by scholars, practitioners, and select staff members into three issues published annually. National in scope and discriminating in content, the *Review* provides scholarly commentary on the current state of dispute resolution and offers innovative suggestions for the future resolution of contentious matters. The *Review* selects its sixty student staff members on a competitive basis from second-year students who complete the spring write-on process.

Texas Environmental Law Journal

Since the summer of 1990, law students have published the *Texas Environmental Law Journal* in association with the Environmental and Natural Resources Section of the State Bar of Texas. Published quarterly, the *Journal* gives timely and practical information about developments in environmental law. It includes articles by practitioners and academicians; information about recent developments involving cases, statutes, and rules relevant to environmental law; and notes submitted by law students throughout Texas.

Texas Journal of Women and the Law

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

Texas Intellectual Property Law Journal

The *Texas Intellectual Property Law Journal* is dedicated to all aspects of intellectual property law at all levels. Articles in the *Journal* are written by scholars, practitioners, and students, and address a variety of legal issues, including patents, copyrights, trademarks, and trade secrets. The *Journal* also hosts an annual

intellectual property law symposium featuring topics that are timely and important to practitioners. Members of the *Journal* are selected based on their writing and analytical skills.

Texas Hispanic Journal of Law and Policy

The *Texas Hispanic Journal of Law and Policy* is one of five journals in the nation 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. By maintaining a neutral position on all issues, the *Journal* encourages an exchange of diverse ideas and opinions. The *Journal* is published annually. Membership is open to all students who demonstrate excellence in legal writing and analysis.

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 Section on Individual Rights and Responsibilities 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.

Texas Journal of Oil, Gas, and Energy Law

The *Texas Journal of Oil, Gas, and Energy Law* focuses on legal issues at the intersection of energy law and business law. The *Journal* was founded because a group of law school students

saw the need for a forum for legal scholarship that discussed the ever-changing and growing world of energy business law. Each issue of the *Journal* contains outstanding submissions from legal scholars, law students, government officials, and attorneys practicing in the field.

Texas Review of Entertainment and Sports Law

The *Texas Review of Entertainment and Sports Law* was founded in 1997 by law students committed to publishing the best available scholarship on legal issues that affect the entertainment and sports industries. Among the areas covered by the *Journal* are copyright, labor-management relations, antitrust, and corporate affairs.

Texas Review of Law and Politics

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

Student Activities

Student Bar Association

The student body of the law school is organized as a Student Bar Association, the membership of which includes all students in the school. The officers of the association are

president, vice president, secretary, and treasurer. There are also elected class representatives and representatives of the Texas State Bar, the American Bar Association, and the Senate of College Councils. The Board of Governors consists of the officers and the representatives.

The Student Bar Association coordinates the intellectual, cultural, social, and community service activities of the student body. Its goals are to unify the students and direct them toward worthy ends; to enhance cooperation and understanding among students, the faculty, and practitioners; and to foster respect for the legal profession and pride in the School of Law.

American Constitution Society for Law and Policy

The University chapter of the American Constitution Society for Law and Policy (ACS) was formed in 2001 to add a progressive, human dimension to the law school dialogue. The ACS is a national organization made up of law students, lawyers, and others who are working to ensure that the fundamental principles of human dignity, individual rights and liberties, genuine equality, and access to justice occupy a central place in American law.

Asian Law Students Association

The Asian Law Students Association (ALSA) is dedicated to addressing the interests and concerns of the Asian American community at the law school. Open to all members of the law school community, ALSA sponsors a variety of activities to meet students' social and academic needs. In addition to social activities, the organization has sponsored workshops on a variety of topics, including tips for studying and outlining

for final exams and registration advice. ALSA participates in the National Asian Pacific American Law Student Association (NAPALSA).

Assault and Flattery

Assault and Flattery (A&F) is one of the largest student organizations at the law school. Each spring A&F presents the school's annual musical comedy revue as part of Law Week. Usually based on a popular film or Broadway musical, the show embraces and satirizes all aspects of the legal profession—students, faculty members, and the law itself. The production is written, directed, designed, and choreographed by law students and features performances by student and faculty actors, singers, dancers, and musicians.

Board of Advocates

The Board of Advocates promotes development of practical skills in oral and written legal advocacy and sponsors a wide range of activities designed to give participants realistic experience in trial and appellate advocacy, negotiation, and client contact. The top ten advocates in each graduating class are inducted into the Order of Barristers. In addition, the Niemann Cup, established by Stanley P. and Claudie P. Wilson in 1984, is awarded to the top advocate in each graduating class.

Teams compete in a wide range of interscholastic and intramural competitions, including mock trial, client counseling, alternative dispute resolution, and negotiation competitions. These competitions, with critiques and coaching provided by the legal community, promote the development of advocacy skills and provide important experiences for prospective practitioners.

Each year, students enter the American Bar Association National Appellate Advocacy Competition, Phillip C. Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition, American Trial

Lawyers Association Student Trial Advocacy Competition, Texas Young Lawyers' Association's Annual National Mock Trial Competition, as well as others. Since 1999, the Board of Advocates' teams have won nine national championships and numerous regional championships and have been national finalists in several competitions.

Chicano/Hispanic Law Students Association

The Chicano/Hispanic Law Students Association (CHLSA) is dedicated to addressing the needs of Hispanic law students. The organization is open to all members of the law school community. CHLSA provides various social and academic services, including an extensive outline library, academic sessions to discuss test-taking and studying strategies, résumé and career planning sessions, bar review scholarships, and a mentoring program with second- and third-year law students and the Hispanic Bar Association of Austin. CHLSA is committed to providing a support network that will help each student have an intellectually challenging and successful law school experience.

Christian Legal Society

The Christian Legal Society (CLS) is a nondenominational association of law students seeking friendship, encouragement, and a refuge from the challenges of law school. Activities include weekly Bible study, prayer, monthly luncheons, and an annual retreat. CLS hosts both locally and nationally known attorneys to speak about how they have integrated their faith with their legal education.

Entertainment and Sports Law Society

The focus of the Entertainment and Sports Law Society (ESLS) is on educating students about the fields of entertainment law and sports law. Meetings include guest speakers from around the country who provide current and practical information about these growing fields. Guest speakers have included sports agents, members of the film and music industries, and entertainment attorneys.

Environmental Law Society

The Environmental Law Society (ELS) exists to increase awareness of environmental issues, especially in the legal context, and to provide students with opportunities for advocacy related to these issues. To these ends, ELS members are active in creating and learning from many events and activities, including career-related activities, scheduling speakers and symposia, holding social events, working with environmental groups, hosting the Environmental Moot Court competition, working with other environmental law societies, attending the National Association of Environmental Law Societies conferences, running the law school recycling program, and providing access to environmental law resources such as the Environmental Law Alliance Worldwide.

Intellectual Property Law Society

Intellectual property law, the law of patents, copyrights, trademarks, and trade secrets, is currently the area with the greatest market demand. The Intellectual Property Law Society exists to inform and assist students interested in the practice of intellectual property law. The society offers regular guest speakers, opportunities to visit with local intellectual prop-

erty lawyers, and broad ranging information about the area, including the Patent and Trademark Office examination and career options.

Jewish Law Students Association

The Jewish Law Students Association (JLSA) strives to create a Jewish community within the law school. Engaging students and faculty members, the JLSA plans a variety of events, including student/faculty dinners, happy hours, and holiday celebrations. In addition, the JLSA cosponsors events with other Jewish student groups on campus and Jewish young professional groups in Austin.

Legal Research Board

The Legal Research Board is an organization of University law students chartered by the State Bar of Texas to provide legal research and prepare legal memoranda for licensed attorneys. Founded in 1962, the LRB is one of the oldest student-run legal research organizations of its kind in the country. While providing a valuable service to lawyers nationwide, the LRB's primary purpose is to refine the research and writing skills of its members by giving them opportunities to work with actual problems in consultation with practicing attorneys. The LRB, a self-funded organization, compensates members for the memoranda they write. Twenty first-year law students are selected for membership in the LRB based on outstanding performance in the freshlaw research and writing program. Scholarships for the best memo in each section are sponsored by Bracewell & Giuliani, LLP.

National Lawyers Guild

The National Lawyers Guild is a national network of more than five thousand lawyers, legal workers, law students, and jailhouse lawyers that has provided legal support to virtually every campaign for economic, social, and political justice in this country since 1937. The programs of the University chapter of the guild reflect the diverse interests of progressive students at the law school and provide a forum for action on a variety of issues. Activities include guest speakers, meetings with alumni, symposia, workshops, and volunteer legal aid projects. Students may take part in guild activities beginning in their first semester.

OUTLaw (Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual Law School Alliance)

OUTLaw seeks to promote the interests of gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgendered students at the School of Law. Membership is open to all law school students, faculty members, and staff members, regardless of sexual orientation. OUTLaw organizes social activities and works to raise awareness of gay and lesbian issues by hosting panel discussions and guest lectures on campus. Informally, OUTLaw acts as an academic and professional support network for law students who are interested in matters that affect the gay community.

Phi Delta Phi

Phi Delta Phi International Legal Fraternity, established in 1869 to promote a higher standard of professional ethics, is one of the oldest legal organizations in North America. During the past two decades, Phi Delta Phi's reputation as an organization devoted to legal excellence has begun to spread to Mexico and Europe. The University chapter, Roberts Inn, was established at the University of Texas School of Law in 1910.

To be eligible for active membership, a law student must be of good moral character and in good academic standing at a law school in which a student inn is located. First-semester students may participate in select inn activities pending second-semester initiation. To be admitted to Roberts Inn, the student must have the required grade point average.

Public Interest Law Association

Since 1995, the Public Interest Law Association (PILA) has sought to create a student forum for education, discussion, and involvement with public interest law and ideas. Through its annual Public Interest Law Conference, a brown bag lecture series, a mentorship program, and other social and academic activities, PILA aims to provide information to students on opportunities in public interest law careers, to allow students to meet other students interested in public interest issues, and to work with the law school administration to create and improve existing public interest programs. All students are welcome to join.

Street Law

Working in partnership with the Austin Young Lawyers Association, Street Law sends law students into local middle and high schools to make presentations about legal issues relevant to young people. Street Law presents about eighty lessons a year to Austin-area schools. Each spring, Street Law brings high school students to the law school for a day of campus tours, sample classes, mock trials, and panel discussions about law school and legal careers.

Student Recruitment and Orientation Committee

The Student Recruitment and Orientation Committee (SROC) is open to students interested in meeting new and potential law students. SROC introduces potential students and entering freshman students to the law school through a number of projects; these include freshman orientation, fall open house, UT Undergraduate Day, spring phonathon, Prospective Students Day, law school tours, and new student contact buddies.

Survivor Support Network

The Survivor Support Network is an organization devoted to helping survivors of domestic violence become economically independent. Because economic dependence is one of the main reasons individuals stay in abusive relationships, the organization's goal is to give survivors the tools to be self-sufficient. Members help clients learn to keep a budget, do safety planning, produce résumés, find jobs, and find daycare; members also act as advocates for clients in legal proceedings. In addition, the organization hosts a number of fundraisers each year in order to provide clients with emergency funds for urgent needs such as car repair or medical expenses.

Texas Law Fellowships

Texas Law Fellowships (TLF), founded in 1986 and run by students, is a nonprofit corporation dedicated to funding summer fellowships in public interest law for students of the School of Law.

In 2004–2005, TLF raised more than \$100,000 and awarded funding to twenty-six law students. The Spring Pledge Drive, which receives contributions primarily from students, is augmented with matching contributions from faculty members and employers. The Fall Auction Fundraiser offers students and members of the legal community a chance to

celebrate a shared commitment to public interest law. TLF also honors attorneys, faculty members, and students who have demonstrated a commitment to serving the public with the annual Excellence in Public Interest Awards.

The members of Texas Law Fellowships believe that legal education is not complete unless it instills in students an obligation to contribute to the public good in exchange for the privilege of practicing law. The group strives to create an environment at the School of Law in which students can fully, effectively, and easily serve the public interest.

Texas Technology, Science, and Law Association

The Texas Technology, Science, and Law Association exists to promote and explore issues of law pertaining to emerging science and developing technologies.

Thurgood Marshall Legal Society

The Thurgood Marshall Legal Society (TMLS) is the law school affiliate of the National Black Law Students Association. The purpose of TMLS is to foster legal, cultural, and social awareness among black law students. To achieve this goal, TMLS maintains a variety of subcommittees that address such areas as academics, public relations, community service, career placement, alumni relations, and fund-raising. TMLS actively recruits African Americans into the law school community and promotes an atmosphere at the law school that is conducive to their academic and professional success.

Women's Law Caucus

The Women's Law Caucus (WLC) reflects both the diversity and the growing influence of women at the School of Law. Founded in 1972, WLC is one of the largest volunteer stu-

dent organizations at the law school. Activities range from professional development and academic support to social events and golf lessons. Because membership is open to all law students, WLC is a diverse group with equally diverse concerns and activities.

As women are increasingly represented in the legal profession, their influence grows in all areas of the profession. Networking is a way for women who have achieved success to provide the benefit of their experience to those just entering the profession. Some of WLC's networking opportunities include activities with the Travis County Women Lawyers Association, Wine About Law School, Women and the Law Panel, and a seasonal golf clinic and tournament with members of the local bar.

WLC provides many social and academic activities for students, such as a personal safety seminar, StressBusters Fair, examination preparation seminar and outline bank, big-sister mentoring program with first-year students, happy hour mixers, and a first-year summer internship advice seminar. WLC is active in raising money for charities and in volunteering with local service organizations, such as AngelTree, Women's Advocacy Project, SafePlace, and the Survivor Support Network.

Women's Roundtable

Women's Roundtable creates a forum for learning and interaction between a select group of female law students and leaders in the Texas legal community. The purpose of the program is to help develop the potential of future female leaders and to contribute to their empowerment. The casual dinner format of the roundtable meetings is an opportunity for students to meet and talk with judges, lawyers, and community leaders from both the public and the private sectors.

2. Admission

Admission as a Beginning Student

More information about admission to the law school, including admission criteria and application fees, is given in *General Information*.

Requirements

Students beginning the study of law are admitted to the School of Law at the beginning of the fall semester. To be eligible for admission, an applicant must have earned a baccalaureate degree from an accredited college or university, must have earned a grade point average of at least 2.20 on all undergraduate work (as calculated by the Law School Admission Council), and must have attained a reportable score on the Law School Admission Test (LSAT). An applicant who meets these minimum requirements is not guaranteed admission; each year, the law school receives applications from a greater number of qualified candidates than the school can accommodate. In 2004, the law school received over 5,400 applications for the 475 seats in the entering class. An applicant's Law School Admission Test score and undergraduate grade point average are two of the major factors considered, along with the résumé, personal statement, letters of recommendation, and other supporting documents.

If an applicant lacks no more than six semester hours to be entitled to a baccalaureate degree, the dean may declare the applicant eligible for admission on condition that the ap-

plicant make arrangements to earn the baccalaureate degree before beginning the third year of law study.

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

Procedures

Application forms are available from The University of Texas School of Law, Admissions Office, 727 East Dean Keeton Street, Austin TX 78705-3299, and at <http://www.utexas.edu/law/depts/admissions/>. Complete instructions are provided with the application form. The steps to be taken may be summarized as follows:

1. For an applicant to be considered for early-decision admission, his or her complete credentials must be postmarked by November 1. Applicants who fulfill the requirements for an early decision are notified of their admission status by the end of January.

Complete credentials must be postmarked by February 1 for the applicant to be considered for regular admission.

A nonrefundable application processing fee of \$70 is required of each applicant and must be submitted with the requisite credentials.

2. Applicants must take the Law School Admission Test (LSAT), administered by the Law School Admission Council. The test is given four times a year, usually in October, December, February, and June, at designated colleges and universities in the United States and at several test centers in other countries. Applicants must take the test no later than December in order to make timely application to the law school; to be considered for early-decision admission, applicants must take the test no later than October. Additional information about the LSAT is available at

<http://www.lsac.org/> and from the Law School Admission Council, P O Box 2000, Newtown PA 18940-0998.

3. Applicants must also register with the Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS), a division of the Law School Admission Council, by October 10 for early-decision admission or by January 10 for regular admission. All applicants are encouraged to register in October. LSDAS receives applicants' transcripts, computes their grade point averages, and transmits the information to the School of Law.

An applicant with undergraduate credentials from outside the United States should contact LSDAS to determine whether that agency accepts transcripts from the universities the student has attended. If not, the applicant must submit the foreign transcripts directly to the School of Law or World Education Services (WES). The University's Graduate and International Admissions Center will evaluate the applicant's credentials for the law school.

Unless they have undergraduate credentials from outside the United States, applicants should not submit transcripts to the School of Law as part of the application process. However, an applicant who is admitted must submit to the University a final transcript showing the awarding of the baccalaureate degree as soon as such a transcript is available.

An applicant who fails to meet all of these requirements by the dates indicated is considered an untimely applicant.

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 must file a formal Declaration of Intention to Study Law, on forms supplied for that purpose. The declaration

must be filed by October 1 in the student's first semester in law school. These declarations of intention to study law provide for a certification of good moral character. Forms are available from the Texas Board of Law Examiners at http://www.ble.state.tx.us/applications/apps_index.html.

Admission as a Transfer Student

A person may apply to the dean for admission to the School of Law as a transfer student from another law school. Approval of such applications is entirely at the dean's discretion. Admission as a transfer student may be granted only if the applicant (1) would have been competitive if he or she had applied as a first-year entering student; (2) has completed a first-year law school curriculum; (3) has compiled a superior academic record at the other law school; and (4) demonstrates good cause for the transfer. Because of limited availability of spaces at the law school, only a few requests for transfer are granted each year; the law school receives far more applications for transfer from qualified candidates than can be granted.

A transfer student from another law school receives University credit on the following terms: (1) the total amount of credit transferred may not exceed the amount earned during the first year by University law students; (2) transfer credit is not given for any course in which the student earned a grade of less than *C*, or its equivalent as determined by the dean; (3) a grade of *CR* is recorded for all transferred work; (4) the law school from which the applicant seeks to transfer must be a member of the Association of American Law Schools and approved by the American Bar Association. The transfer student is subject to the same performance standards as students who complete the first year of study at the University's School of Law.

Application forms and instructions are available from the School of Law Admissions Office, 727 East Dean Keeton

Street, Austin TX 78705-3299, and at <http://www.utexas.edu/law/depts/admissions/>.

Transfer to Another Law School

At any time before graduation, a law student in good standing may apply to the assistant dean for student affairs to transfer to another law school. Approval of such a transfer is wholly dependent on the actions of the other law school. If the application is granted, the School of Law will cooperate with the other law school to facilitate the transfer.

Admission as a Transient Student

With the consent of the assistant dean for admissions, a student attending another law school may enroll in the School of Law as a transient student for the summer session if he or she presents a Statement of Good Standing from the school he or she is attending and demonstrates good cause. A law student who has not completed the first year of study may not enroll as a transient summer student.

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

Application forms and instructions are available at <http://www.utexas.edu/law/depts/admissions/> and from the

Law School Admissions Office, 727 East Dean Keeton Street,
Austin TX 78705-3299.

Visiting Status at Another Law School

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

Classification of Students

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

3. 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, one faculty member in each section of the prescribed first-year curriculum is designated the academic adviser. Students in that section are encouraged to consult their professor-adviser for counseling. Prior to registration, the professor-adviser in each section advises students on course selection for the second year.

Each first-year section is divided into two societies, led by an upper-division student called a mentor. The mentor also holds academic advising sessions prior to registration.

In the spring semester, before registration for the fall semester, the law school issues a detailed manual of course

descriptions and academic advice. Additional counseling is available from the assistant dean for student affairs.

Honor System

All students are bound by the Institutional Rules on Student Services and Activities given in *General Information*. Regulations and procedures regarding student discipline and conduct are set forth in chapter 11 of the rules. All students are bound by the following University Honor Code; law school students are also bound by the School of Law Honor Code described below.

University Honor Code

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

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.

Quantity of Work Rule

A student with fewer than twenty semester hours of credit in law may take no more than fifteen semester hours a semester in the law school; a student with credit for more than twenty semester hours may take no more than sixteen semester hours a semester. In rare situations, the assistant dean for student affairs may, for good cause shown, permit a second- or third-year student to register for more than sixteen hours. Law students may take courses in other schools and colleges only with the express prior permission of the dean. Normally, a student may not take a course in another school or college, except an ROTC course, in addition to the maximum load in the law school.

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

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

Changes in Registration

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

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

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

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

Class Attendance

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 Office of the Registrar and secure the consent of the course instructor and the assistant dean for student affairs. A separate, additional petition to the assistant dean is required to audit a first-year course. A nonstudent must obtain the Class Auditor Permit and the consent of the instructor and assistant dean and must also pay a twenty-dollar auditor's fee for each course; those who are sixty-five or older are exempt from this fee.

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

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

Withdrawal

The general rules governing withdrawal from the University are given in *General Information*. In addition, the following rules apply to the School of Law.

A person who has earned fewer than nine semester hours of credit in the School of Law, has withdrawn, and then wishes to resume studies, must reapply for admission to the School of Law. The reapplication for admission is handled and evaluated

as if it were an initial application. If the dean determines that the student withdrew for good cause, his or her eligibility for admission is judged by the standards in effect at the time of the previous admission.

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

Examinations

Examinations in the School of Law are conducted in accordance with the University of Texas at Austin School of Law Honor Code, given on page 47.

Written examinations are administered at the end of each semester and summer term. When a course is continuous through two semesters or terms, a midcourse examination is usually given. A schedule giving the time and place of each final and midcourse examination is posted at <http://www.utexas.edu/law/depts/sao/coursepg.html> in advance.

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 with a *Q*. 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 used in calculating the student's grade point average.

Grades and Minimum Performance Standards

Grading System

The following letter grades are assigned in the School of Law: *A+*, *A*, *A-*; *B+*, *B*, *B-*; *C+*, *C*; *D*; and *F*. In calculating the grade point average for law courses, an *A+* counts as 4.30 points a semester hour; an *A*, as 4; an *A-*, as 3.70; a *B+*, as 3.30; a *B*, as 3; a *B-*, as 2.70; a *C+*, as 2.30; a *C*, as 2; a *D*, as 1.70; and an *F*, as 1.30. An explanation of the grading policy appears on the student's transcript.

Grades, except those in seminars, are based primarily on examinations. In two-semester first-year courses, a grade, based on an examination or other work, should be given and reported to the student after the first semester. If possible, some explanation should be given for the grade assigned. If such a preliminary grade is given, the instructor has full discretion to determine how the grade should be weighed in relation to the student's grade on the final examination; however, some allowance should be made for improvement on the final examination. Until the student has completed the second semester, first-semester grades in two-semester courses are treated as final grades.

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

Registration on the Pass/Fail Basis

In general, students receive letter grades in law courses. The dean may determine that pass/fail grading is preferable for a course. Courses that will be offered only on the pass/fail basis are announced before registration.

A nonlaw graduate student who enrolls in a law school course offered for a letter grade may register on the credit/no credit basis if permitted to do so by his or her graduate adviser.

Minimum Performance Standards

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

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

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

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

for failure from the School of Law will be permitted, prior to readmission, to visit classes.

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

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

Honors

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.

Chancellors

Established in 1912, Chancellors is the most prestigious honorary society of the School of Law. The purpose of the society is to honor and reward students who, through outstanding and consistent scholarship and achievement, have shown themselves most likely to succeed and to become a credit to their profession and their alma mater. Eligible for membership each year are the sixteen students who have the highest grade point averages among those who are not already members and who have completed forty-two semester hours of coursework in the School of Law. The number of Chancellors selected in one academic year may be increased from time to time, but at

no time does the total selected in any year exceed 5 percent of the preceding senior class. The offices of Chancellors are, in order of scholastic standing and rank: Grand Chancellor, Vice Chancellor, Clerk, Keeper of Peregrinus, and, in equal rank, such Chancellors-at-Large as are required to fill out the membership.

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 a hundred member law schools from all parts of the nation. Each year a University of Texas law school student is elected national secretary. Membership in the University chapter is limited to ten third-year students, chosen by the Faculty Advocacy Committee, who have demonstrated superior abilities in advocacy.

Dean's Achievement Award

The School of Law does not participate in the American Jurisprudence Award Program. Instead, it offers its own Dean's Achievement Award. The award is given each semester to the outstanding student in each course, chosen from among those with the highest grades. Seminars and courses offered only on the pass/fail basis are excluded.

Graduation

Graduation under a Particular Catalog

A student may receive a degree in the School of Law by fulfilling either the requirements given in the catalog in effect at the time he or she entered the school or those given in the catalog governing any subsequent year in which he or

she was in residence in the school. In any case, however, all the requirements for a degree in the School of Law must be completed within five years of the academic year on which the student's catalog eligibility is based. If a student leaves school to enter military service during a national emergency, the time required to meet the military obligation is excluded from the time allowed for completion of the degree.

General Requirements for Graduation

1. No degree will be conferred except on dates publicly announced.
2. The student must complete the last two long-session semesters, or their equivalent, in residence in the School of Law of the University of Texas at Austin.
3. A candidate for a degree must be registered at the University in the semester or summer session in which the degree is to be conferred and must apply to the dean for the degree by the deadline given in the academic calendar. This date falls about eight weeks before the end of a long-session semester and about four weeks before the end of a summer session.
4. Students are encouraged to attend the University's Commencement and the law school's Sunflower Ceremony, both held each spring. Summer and fall graduates are strongly encouraged to attend the Sunflower Ceremony along with spring graduates.

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. Honors are awarded to graduates with grade point averages of 3.35 through 3.84; high honors are awarded to graduates with grade point averages of 3.85 through 4.04; highest honors are awarded to graduates with grade point averages of 4.05 or higher.

4. Degrees

Doctor of Jurisprudence

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

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

Students who complete undergraduate foreign language courses may apply one credit hour toward the JD degree per two and a half credit hours earned.

4. The student must have a grade point average of at least 1.90 on all work taken in the School of Law.

Curriculum

Required Courses

The following courses are required: Law 421 or 521; 423 or 523; 427 or 527; 431 or 531; 132 or 232; 433 or 533; 434 or 534; one of the following: 251K, 351K, 270M, 370M, 181C, 281C, 381C, or 481C; 285 or 385; 397S; and such other courses as the dean and faculty of the School of Law may specify. In addition to the required first-year courses, each first-year student must take one elective. Elective courses that are open to first-year students are identified in the course schedule published each semester by the School of Law. To avoid scholastic difficulty, the student should complete all required work except the seminar before the final semester.

Seminars

To graduate from the School of Law, a student must take and pass during the second or third year at least one three-semester-hour writing seminar (Law 297S, 397S). Writing seminars are small classes that emphasize writing and group discussion. Each writing seminar involves written work by the student that embodies the results of research. Students may take additional writing seminars if space is available.

Master of Laws

The degree of Master of Laws (LLM) is awarded to students who have completed a rigorous program of coursework and research. The program leading to the degree is designed for

students of high ability seeking academic work beyond the Doctor of Jurisprudence degree or its equivalent. Information about the graduate program and application forms are available from the Director of Graduate Studies, School of Law, The University of Texas at Austin, 727 East Dean Keeton Street, Austin TX 78705-3299, e-mail llm@law.utexas.edu.

The School of Law and the Teresa Lozano Long Institute of Latin American Studies offer a curriculum in Latin American and international law for the Master of Laws degree. The one-year program takes advantage of the unique faculty talents and course offerings of the University to add a special focus to the LLM program. It is designed for highly qualified legal practitioners and scholars from both the United States and abroad who seek to increase their understanding of the transnational legal environment in the Americas. The curriculum addresses such matters as international trade and investment, international human rights, international environmental law, legal problems of the United States–Mexico border region, and specific legal regimes of Mexico and other Latin American states.

Admission to Candidacy

Applicants are considered for admission to candidacy for the degree by the Graduate Studies Committee of the School of Law. Complete applications must be submitted by February 1 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 have earned a Doctor of Jurisprudence degree or its equivalent from a school that is a member of the Association of American Law Schools and is approved by the American Bar Association, or have earned a Doctor of Jurisprudence degree or its equivalent from an established university outside the United States.

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). This test is administered by the Educational Testing Service in the United States and other countries. Information about it is available at <http://www.toefl.org/> and from TOEFL Services, P O Box 6151, Princeton NJ 08541-6151.

Degree Requirements

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

1. Residence during one academic year, consisting of two long-session semesters. The residence requirement of two long-session semesters cannot be reduced by coursework taken in residence during the summer session.
2. Completion of a program of work in the School of Law and other divisions of the University that includes at least twenty-four semester hours of coursework, including a thesis. This program must be approved by the Graduate Studies Committee.
3. Preparation of a thesis that makes a substantial contribution to the literature of the chosen subject area, and approval of the thesis by the Graduate Studies Committee.

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 LL.M. degree. They must complete the Master of Laws degree requirements within one calendar year of beginning graduate

law study at the University unless, in unusual circumstances, the Graduate Studies Committee grants an extension.

The University also has approval to offer the degree of Master of Comparative Jurisprudence, but this degree program is inactive.

Dual Programs

Together with other units of the University, the School of Law offers dual degree programs that lead simultaneously to the JD and the following degrees. To be admitted into any of the dual degree programs, a student must apply to, and be accepted by, both programs independently. Then he or she must apply to the dual program. Admission to both programs does not guarantee admission to the dual program. Information about admission to nonlaw graduate programs is published by the Office of Graduate Studies at <http://www.utexas.edu/ogs/admissions/>.

Master of Business Administration. This program is designed to train qualified students for careers in business or the legal profession or both. Students must complete at least 134 semester hours of coursework to earn the two degrees. Generally, the first year of coursework is taken entirely in the School of Law and the second year is taken entirely in the Red McCombs School of Business.

Master of Public Affairs. This program is designed to train qualified students for careers at any level of government and in government-related areas of the private sector or the legal profession. Students register in one school during year I of the program and in the other during year II; in years III and IV the student may take courses in both schools.

Master of Arts with a major in Latin American studies. This program is designed for students who wish to study law and Latin American issues in an integrated and interdisciplinary manner. Generally, a student with the requisite language

background can obtain both degrees in eight semesters. A student admitted to the dual program must complete the normal first-year coursework in the law school during the first year of the program, before taking any courses in the dual program.

Master of Science in Community and Regional Planning.

This four-year program is designed to train students for careers in which knowledge of planning methodology and process, coupled with the analytic skills and professional expertise of lawyers, are essential. Students register in the School of Law during the first year of the program.

Master of Arts with a major in Russian, East European, and Eurasian studies.

This program combines study of law with interdisciplinary area studies and language study. It responds to an increased need in both public and private sectors for legal specialists with a thorough understanding of the culture, economics, geography, history, and politics of the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. This program takes approximately four years; the first year must be taken in the School of Law.

Master of Arts with a major in Middle Eastern studies.

This program responds to the increased need in both public and private sectors for legal specialists with a thorough understanding of the economics, geography, history, politics, language, and culture of the Middle East and North Africa.

Combined JD/PhD Programs

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

cognate discipline toward the JD, students can save up to a year of coursework. The law school also provides financial aid to students at the dissertation stage of the program. More information on the JD/PhD in government is available at (512) 471-5121; and on the JD/PhD in philosophy, at <http://www.utexas.edu/law/academics/curriculum/philosophy/>.

Master's and Doctoral Portfolio Programs

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

Doctoral portfolio programs are available in the following areas.

- ◆ African and African American studies
- ◆ Cellular and molecular imaging for diagnostics and therapeutics
- ◆ Communication, information, and cultural policy
- ◆ Cultural studies
- ◆ Dispute resolution
- ◆ Gerontology
- ◆ Interdisciplinary European studies
- ◆ Mexican American studies

- ◆ Nanoscience and nanotechnology
- ◆ Nonprofit and philanthropic studies
- ◆ Presidential studies
- ◆ The study of religion
- ◆ Women's and gender studies

Master's portfolio programs are available in the following areas.

- ◆ Communication, information, and cultural policy
- ◆ Dispute resolution
- ◆ Gerontology
- ◆ Nonprofit and philanthropic studies
- ◆ The study of religion
- ◆ Women's and gender studies

Information about portfolio programs is available from the Office of Graduate Studies and at <http://www.utexas.edu/ogs/docport/>.

5. Courses

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

The faculty has approval to offer the following courses in the academic years 2006–2007 and 2007–2008; however, not all courses are taught each semester or summer session. Each spring the law school issues a manual of course descriptions and academic advice; law students should consult this manual before registering.

The first digit of a course number represents the value of the course in semester hours; for example, students taking Law 233 earn two semester hours of credit, while those taking Law 333 earn three semester hours. Unless otherwise indicated, each course meets for one semester, for one lecture hour a week for each semester hour of credit earned.

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

221, 321, 421, 521, 621. Contracts. Methods by which rights and duties of promissory and quasi-promissory origin are created, transferred, limited, discharged, breached, and enforced.

323, 423, 523. Criminal Law I. Promulgation, interpretation, and administration of substantive laws of crime; constitutional limitations and relevant philosophical, sociological, and behavioral science materials.

227, 327, 427, 527. Torts. Limits of liability and methods of establishing liability for intentional and unintentional injuries to persons or property.

231, 331, 431, 531. Property. A survey of interests in land and limited topics involving chattels: estates, cotenancy, landlord and tenant issues, conveyancing, private and public control of land use.

132, 232, 332. Legal Research and Legal Writing. Types of law books and their functions in research; practice in writing various kinds of legal material, designed to develop research technique and good style; preparation of a brief and delivery of an oral argument. The equivalent of one, two, or three lecture hours a week for one semester.

233, 333, 433, 533. Civil Procedure. Introduction to the civil adjudicative process, primarily that of the federal courts, including jurisdiction, pleading, dispositive motions, discovery, and trial procedure.

334, 434, 534. Constitutional Law I. Distribution of powers between federal and state governments; constitutional limitations on and judicial review of governmental action.

Advanced Courses

223F, 323F. Federal Criminal Law. Prosecution and defense of criminal trials in federal district court; considerable emphasis on white-collar crime.

223L, 323L, 423L. Criminal Law II. Theory and content of complex criminal offenses, principally federal crimes. *Prerequisite:* Law 323.

230M, 330M, 430M. Real Estate Finance. An advanced problems course dealing with acquisition, financing, development, and disposition of real estate. *Prerequisite:* Law 231K, 331K, or 431K is recommended but not required.

231D, 331D. Real Estate Development. Intermediate-level overview of the real estate development process and relevant areas of law: land acquisition, leasing, construction finance, and permanent finance.

231K, 331K, 431K. Real Estate Transactions. Intermediate conveyancing course dealing with the transfer, finance, and development of real estate.

132C, 232C, 332C. Advanced Legal Research. May be repeated for credit when the topics vary. Offered on the pass/fail basis only. *Prerequisite:* As announced for each topic.

Topic 1: *Advanced Research: Foreign and International Law.* Introduction to the sources and methods of research in foreign and international law, tailored to the needs of American lawyers.

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

132D, 232D, 332D. Advanced Legal Writing. A review of grammar, rhetorical techniques, organizational schemes, transitional devices, and persuasive language. Students focus on work completed in another course or in a clerkship. May be repeated for credit when the topics vary. Offered on the pass/fail basis only.

232E, 332E. Teaching Quizmaster. Restricted to second- and third-year students. Students teach legal research skills to first-year students and serve as teaching assistants for the writing portion of legal research and writing courses. At least ten to twenty hours a week for one semester. Offered on the pass/fail basis only. *Prerequisite:* Acceptance into the Teaching Quizmaster program and appointment as a teaching assistant. Students must apply to the program in the spring semester prior to enrollment in the course and must complete a six-week training program.

132F, 232F. Internet Resources for Lawyers. Internet tools such as Web browsers and Web search and indexing engines. Emphasis on location and content of primary and secondary legal source material. Offered on the pass/fail basis only.

232G, 332G. Basic Drafting. Practice in drafting a client letter, a basic contract, and a set of rules; review of sentence-level skills, organization, and tone.

232J, 332J. Writing for Litigation. Study and review of sentence-level skills and tone. Emphasis on plain language, as well as clarity, brevity, organization, professionalism, and polish. Law 232J, 332J and 279M (Topic: *Writing for Litigation*) may not both be counted.

232N. Editing for Editors. Weekly workshop in editing techniques for law review editors. Each week the class discusses a submission from one law review. Offered on the pass/fail basis only.

239, 339, 439. Jurisprudence. Underlying problems in the functioning of a legal order; legal definition and justice as factors in decision making; discovery and interpretation of authority; rights and privileges of the person relative to society and government; conditions for imposing legal responsibility on a person; procedures for decision making; the relationship between law and the market in economic decision making.

240, 340. Family Law. Legal problems related to the establishment, dissolution, and reorganization of family relationships, including marriage, divorce, annulment, alimony and child support, custody, and injuries to family relations. *Prerequisite:* Completion of first-year law courses.

240M, 340M, 440M. Antitrust: Economic Analysis and Legal Interpretation. An examination of the business functions and competitive impact of practices that are subject to antitrust regulation to determine their legality under United States antitrust laws.

241F, 341F. Literature and the Law. Justice and law as they are presented in literary works that deal with race and work.

341G. Sports Law. An amalgam of contracts, antitrust, and labor law as they affect professional and collegiate sports in the United States. Emphasis on issues affecting professional team sports. Individual and college (especially Title IX) sports and the regulation of agents. *Prerequisite:* Knowledge of baseball, basketball, and football; Law 260K, 360K, or 460K and Law 261K, 361K, or 461K are recommended but not required. Course is best taken during the student's third year.

241H, 341H. Equine Law. Survey of the law relating to the American horse industry. Law 241H, 341H and 279M (Topic: *Equine Law*) may not both be counted.

241J. Environmental Law: Technical Issues. A survey of the scientific and technical aspects of environmental law, including chemistry, human physiology, toxicology, laboratory analysis methods, and risk assessment. A study of environmental control strategies and technologies for air and water pollution, groundwater protection, and hazardous waste management.

241L, 341L, 441L. Environmental Law. May be repeated for credit when the topics vary. *Prerequisite:* As announced for each topic.

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

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

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

241M, 341M, 441M. Mass Media Law. Regulation of broadcast media by the Federal Communications Commission; the constitutional and administrative law problems generated by regulation.

241P, 341P. Comparative Environmental Law. Property rights and the environment, constitutional basis for environmental protection, sustainable development and the role of law, environmental enforcement, and trade and environment.

241R, 341R. Entertainment Law. Legal aspects of producing and financing a motion picture, with minor attention to the theatre industry. *Prerequisite:* Law 274K, 374K, 474K, or 574K.

341S. Entertainment Industry Law. Overview of the legal problems that arise in film, theatre, television, music, and literary publishing. Issues common to all branches of the entertainment industry, like the right of publicity, copyright, and contractual protections. *Prerequisite:* Knowledge of business associations law is helpful but not required.

241U, 341U, 441U. Telecommunications. Effect of federal, state, and local regulation and policy on the convergence of technologies and markets in the telecommunications industry.

242M, 342M, 442M. Bankruptcy. Introduction to Title II of the United States Code and related state and federal laws: both liquidation and reorganization bankruptcy, including exemptions, discharge of debt, avoidance of powers of trustees, and rights of various classes of creditors; jurisdiction and procedure. *Prerequisite:* Law 180D, 280D, 380D, or 480D.

242N, 342N. Advanced Bankruptcy. Advanced bankruptcy issues frequently encountered in both complex and ordinary bankruptcy proceedings. *Prerequisite:* Credit or registration for Law 242M, 342M, or 442M.

142R. *Bankruptcy Workshop.* Representation of debtors and secured creditors in chapter 11 bankruptcy. Further study and application of the basic concepts of business bankruptcy, with emphasis on structuring and drafting.

242S, 342S. *Bankruptcy Reorganization.* Advanced course on the application of chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code to the reorganization of business entities. *Prerequisite:* Law 242M, 342M, or 442M.

343C. *United States Law and Legal Research, Introduction.* *Prerequisite:* Admission to the Master of Laws degree program.

243E, 343E. *The Emergence of Modern European Law.* Historical and cultural development of modern European law on the Continent and in England. Differences between English and American laws.

243G, 343G. *East European Law in Transition.* The collapse of socialist law in Eastern Europe and the subsequent problems and progress of law reform.

243L, 343L. *Latin American Law: Survey.* Short general and historical introduction, followed by presentation of the main common problems of Latin American countries, including the weakness of national integration and the role of the military in politics, and by a country-by-country survey, showing how these problems are manifest in constitutions and main laws of Latin America.

243S, 343S. *United States Trade and Investment in Mexico.* Substantive law found in treaties, Mexican commercial law, and selected United States tax and trade policies; application of the law to the key issues in a major and growing relationship in which Texas plays a dominant role.

243T, 343T. *International Tort Law.* In-depth analysis of some of the common problems and current methodology in American, German, and English modern tort laws. This is both an advanced torts and accident compensation course and an introduction to the comparative method.

344. *International Business Transactions.* Problems confronting exporters, importers, and firms doing business abroad; emphasizes American and foreign tariff, antitrust, corporation, and arbitration law, and the European Union.

344C. Transnational Business Transactions. Structuring, negotiation, and documentation of transnational business transactions, considered from the standpoint of a practicing transnational lawyer who represents both United States-based and foreign-based enterprise.

245, 345, 445. Products Liability. Problems of preventing and compensating harm attributable to dangerous or defective products through regulation by government agencies, the judicial process, and market forces. *Prerequisite:* Law 227 and 327, Law 427, or Law 527.

245C, 345C. Texas Consumer Protection. A brief overview of the primary common law causes of action available to purchasers of real property, goods, and services. Case law under the Texas Deceptive Trade Practices Act and Article 21.21 of the Texas Insurance Code.

245D, 345D. Consumer Protection (Deceptive Trade Practices Act). Overview of the primary common law causes of action available to purchasers of real property, goods, and services. Case law under the Texas Deceptive Trade Practices Act and Article 21.21 of the Texas Insurance Code. Law 245D, 345D and 379M (Topic: *Consumer Protection*) may not both be counted.

346K. Negotiation. An exploration, largely through simulated exercises, of the lawyer's role in the negotiation of transactions.

346L. Negotiation in Criminal Cases. An exploration, largely through simulated exercises, of the prosecutor's and defense attorney's roles in the negotiation of criminal cases. Offered on the pass/fail basis only. Law 346L and 379M (Topic: *Negotiation in Criminal Cases*) may not both be counted.

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

147L. *Business and Investment Math for Lawyers.* Introduction to basic vocabulary, concepts, and numbers of investing and business. The basics of investing and some business issues, including corporate capital structure, and an introduction to the framework of accounting. Law 147L and 179M (Topic: *Business and Investment Math for Lawyers*) may not both be counted. May not be counted by students with credit for any of the following: Law 254J, 354J, 454J, 554J, 274K, 374K, 474K, 574K.

147M, 247M. *Fundamentals of Business.* Basic vocabulary and concepts of business and finance.

248C, 348C, 448C. *Civil Rights Litigation.* A basic introduction to the theory and practice of suing under state and federal statutory and constitutional law for redress of harm to one's civil rights by the government or its agents. The course balances the traditional approach of exposing students to litigation strategies with that of relating the rule of law to society.

248D, 348D, 448D. *Americans with Disabilities.* The history of disability law, the trends in federal rulings, and emerging issues as Congress debates new legislation related to persons with disabilities. Law 248D, 348D, 448D and 379M (Topic: *Americans with Disabilities*) may not both be counted.

248E, 348E, 448E. *Protection of Human Rights in International Law.* An overview of the evolution of international human rights law, including the contours of various rights, their differences from domestic civil rights, and ongoing debates over cultural relativity of rights. Law 248E, 348E, 448E and 379M (Topic: *Protection of Human Rights in International Law*) may not both be counted.

249, 349, 449. *Children and the Law.* Survey of important legal problems involving children and their relationships to their families and to the state (including the public education system).

249C, 349C. *Juvenile Justice (Modern).* The unique legal procedure that constitutes the juvenile justice system; social issues such as safe schools, safe streets, juvenile gang control, and juvenile curfew controls.

350C. *Enterprise of Technology: Laboratory to Market.* Study of the activities involved in commercializing a technology from conception to profitable enterprise. Law 350C and 379M (Topic: *Enterprise of Technology: Lab to Market*) may not both be counted.

250G, 350G, 450G. *Intellectual Property, Introduction.* General overview of intellectual property law. Analysis of competing policies underlying intellectual property laws. Fundamentals of trade secrets, patent, copyright, and trademark law. Law 250G, 350G, 450G and 479M (Topic: *Intellectual Property, Introduction*) may not both be counted.

250H. *Enforcement of Intellectual Property.* Selected issues in the enforcement of intellectual property through litigation in federal and state courts and administrative tribunals; emphasis is on patent infringement litigation.

250J, 350J. *International Intellectual Property.* Selected issues involving the international protection of intellectual property, with emphasis on copyright.

250K, 350K, 450K. *Copyright.* Literary and artistic property, the law related to trade identity, and other rules of the competitive game.

250L, 350L. *Patent Law.* The substantive law of patents in the United States. Designed for individuals interested in practicing in the field of intellectual property law. Law 250L, 350L and 379M (Topic: *Patent Law*) may not both be counted.

350M. *Computer Law.* Various forms of intellectual property protection as they have been applied to computers; emerging issues in the law of computer networks; antitrust issues in the computer industry. *Prerequisite:* Law 350G, 250K, 350K, 450K, 250P, 350P, or 450P.

250N, 350N. *Trademarks.* Nature of marks, distinctiveness, acquisition of rights in marks, registration, loss of rights, infringement, defenses, remedies, trade dress, federal unfair competition, dilution, licensing, protection of marks outside the United States.

250P, 350P, 450P. Patents and Trade Secrets. Survey of patent law, which is related to science and technology and concerns useful solutions to real problems. It concerns manufactured structures and substances and manufactured processes affecting structures and substances. Patents depend upon a federal statute; trade secrets are state law analogs of patents.

250R, 350R. Patent Litigation. Analysis of the case law and statutes governing patent enforcement, and comparison with the most recent decisions of the US Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. Includes study of infringement and remedies. *Prerequisite:* Law 250P, 350P, or 450P is recommended but not required.

250T, 350T. Patent Prosecution Workshop. An overview of the rules of practice before the Patent and Trademark Office, and an introduction to the practical considerations in preparing and prosecuting a patent application. Offered on the pass/fail basis only. *Prerequisite:* Law 250P, 350P, or 450P, or concurrent enrollment in Law 250R or 350R.

250U. Internet Business. Explores and covers a wide range of legal and policy issues related to starting and operating an Internet-based business, with particular emphasis on the legal implications of evolving Internet business models. Law 250U and 279M (Topic: *Internet Business*) may not both be counted.

251C, 351C, 451C. History of American Law. History of law in the United States, from the colonial period to the twentieth century.

251K, 351K. Criminal Procedure: Investigation. Rules governing police conduct and the effect of these rules on admission of evidence; search and seizure, lineups, confessions, and similar matters.

252K, 352K, 452K. Texas Government. The structure and process of Texas government, including constitutional, administrative, and local government law.

253L, 353L, 453L. Economic Analysis and the Common Law. The allocative efficiency of various torts, contract, and property doctrines.

353M. Financial Markets and Institutions. How financial markets are organized and function. Includes debt equity and foreign exchange markets, primary and secondary market operations, and investment banking. Law 353M and 379M (Topic: *Financial Markets and Institutions*) may not both be counted.

254, 354. Corporate Finance. Advanced corporation law; topics include enterprise and securities valuation, capitalization, senior securities, distributions to shareholders, voluntary reorganizations, and business combinations. *Prerequisite:* Law 274K, 374K, 474K, or 574K.

254C, 354C. Tax and Business Strategy. The effect of tax on business decisions. *Prerequisite:* Knowledge of algebra.

354D. Corporate Governance. The issues faced by CEOs and those who report directly to them as they balance their time between achieving quarterly performance targets and building strong companies that can sustain above-market financial performance in the future. Law 354D and 379M (Topic: *Corporate Governance*) may not both be counted.

254J, 354J, 454J, 554J. Federal Income Taxation. An overview of the federal income tax, mostly as it applies to individuals.

254N, 354N. Federal Income Taxation A. Taxation of personal income and some typical personal investments.

254P, 354P. Federal Income Taxation B. Taxation of commercial investments and operations. *Prerequisite:* Law 254N, 354N, or the equivalent.

354Q. Partnership Tax. *Prerequisite:* Law 254J, 354J, 454J, 554J, 254N, or 354N. Law 274K, 374K, 474K, or 574K and a course in corporate income tax are recommended.

254R, 354R, 454R. Taxation of Corporations and Shareholders. The system of double taxation of C corporations, in which both the corporation and its shareholders are taxed on their earnings. *Prerequisite:* Law 254J, 354J, 454J, 554J, 254N, 354N, 254P, or 354P.

354S. Tax Controversy and Litigation. Civil and criminal tax litigation. *Prerequisite:* Law 454J, 554J, both 254N and 254P, an undergraduate course in tax, or related work experience.

354T. Federal Income Taxation of Corporations. Formation, operation, mergers, and liquidation of corporations, and the taxation of shareholders on different kinds of distributions. *Prerequisite:* Law 454J, or 254N and 254P.

254U, 354U. Federal Income Taxation of Trusts and Estates. Federal income taxation of estates, trusts, grantors, and beneficiaries, as prescribed by subchapter J of the Internal Revenue Code. Law 254U, 354U and 279M (Topic: *Federal Income Taxation of Trusts and Estates*) may not both be counted. *Prerequisite:* Law 254J, 354J, 454J, or 554J.

255C, 355C. Public School Law. Legal and practical doctrines governing the creation and operation of school districts; employment relations between professional and nonprofessional employees and local school districts; and regulation of students and limitations on the right of school districts to discipline children.

255L, 355L, 455L. Higher Education and the Law. Academic freedom and tenure; related constitutional issues; employment discrimination and collective bargaining in the university context.

256, 356, 456. Estate Planning. Advanced problems in estate planning; marital deduction trusts; planning for community and separate property; inter vivos gifts and trusts; closely held business interests; farm and ranch properties; income taxation of estates and trusts. *Prerequisite:* Law 289N, 389N, 489N, or 589N.

257, 357, 457. Texas Marital Relationships and Divorce. All aspects of divorce; premarital contracts, marriage, annulment, and ongoing family relationships.

258K, 358K, 458K. Labor Law in the Public Sector. The labor and constitutional issues posed by collective bargaining in public employment.

258N. Texas Legislature: Process and Procedure. The ways the Texas Legislature works, both officially and otherwise. Consideration of a wide range of procedural and substantive topics, with emphasis on the regulation of citizen conduct through statute, rather than on the purely political aspects of the institution.

260K, 360K, 460K. Antitrust. Federal and state law dealing with concerted action in unreasonable restraint of trade; monopolization; price discrimination, exclusive dealing arrangements, and other unfair competition; permissive resale price maintenance; mergers and joint ventures; limitations on the patent legal monopoly.

361, 461. Administrative Law. Forms of law governing jurisdiction and procedure of state and federal agencies; right and scope of judicial review; relation of administrative agencies to legislature and chief executive.

361E. Administrative Law, Texas. The law of and about administrative agencies; comparison between federal and Texas administrative law.

261J, 361J, 461J. Employment Law. An examination of legal doctrines governing employment relations outside the collective bargaining arena: development of the common law doctrine of at-will employment, the doctrine of free market control of employment, and problems raised by new employee rights, including affirmative action, pregnancy disability, and comparable worth.

261K, 361K, 461K. Labor Law. Collective bargaining and government intervention; functions of labor unions; settlement of labor disputes; rights of employees and of union members.

261M, 361M. ERISA: An Introduction to Employee Pension and Health Plans. Pension taxation, antidiscrimination rules, fiduciary duties arising from employee benefit trusts, and the regulatory tension between federal and state governments regarding health benefits. *Prerequisite:* Law 454J or 254N.

262L, 362L, 462L. Remedies. Compensatory, restitutionary, and exemplary damages for breach of contract or for injury of personal and property interests; injunctions and other equitable relief. Law 262L, 362L, 462L and 479M (Topic: *Remedies*) may not both be counted.

362P. Restitution. The law of restitution (unjust or unjustified enrichment), presented as the third heading of private, civil liability in the legal system, along with contract and tort. Law 362P and 379M (Topic: *Restitution*) may not both be counted.

263T, 363T, 463T. *International Energy Transactions.* International business transactions in the energy and natural resource industries.

264C, 364C, 464C. *Medicine and the Law.* May be repeated for credit when the topics vary. *Prerequisite:* As announced for each topic.

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

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

264D, 364D. *Medical Practice and Law.* The language and structure of the medical profession; the process of establishing medical diagnoses and treatments; the concept of standard of care as applied in medicine; and the legal validation and use of medical information.

364G. *Indian Law, Federal.* Federal law governing Indian tribes and Indian people. Contemporary original tribal source material.

264S, 364S. *Construction Law.* Issues in general United States law that affect commercial and industrial construction, with emphasis on significant Texas cases. Overview of the construction process, examining roles of various parties, followed by consideration of the legal problems frequently encountered.

264T, 364T. *Construction Litigation.* Analysis of theories of liability and defense in the area of construction litigation, with emphasis on Texas law. Law 264T, 364T and 279M (Topic: *Construction Litigation*) may not both be counted.

265M, 365M. *Land-Use Regulation.* Legal aspects of government programs for controlling land use, emphasizing urban problems.

267M, 367M, 467M. *Estate and Gift Tax.* Federal gift, estate, and generation-skipping taxes. May not be counted by students with credit for Law 256, 356, or 456. *Prerequisite:* Law 289N, 389N, 489N, or 589N.

368C. *Introduction to Mexican Law.* A general study of the Mexican legal system, including public, social, and private law.

268N, 368N, 468N. *Employment Discrimination.* Issues related to the elimination of discrimination and the promotion of equality in employment.

269, 369, 469. *Insurance.* Solicitation and sale of insurance; persons and interests protected by insurance; selection and control of risks; disposition of claims.

269P, 369P. *Texas Insurance Litigation.* Detailed review of consumers' rights and remedies in insurance litigation. Emphasis on practical applications of substantive law, including actionable conduct, statutory and common law theories, standing, persons and entities that may be liable, remedies, defenses, pre-suit considerations, pleadings, discovery, trial practice, and ethics.

269R, 369R. *Regulated Industries.* Law 269R, 369R and 279M (Topic: *Regulated Industries in a Deregulated World*) may not both be counted.

270G, 370G. *Mass Torts and Class Actions.* Issues practitioners deal with in mass torts and class actions such as the tobacco, AIDS/hemophilia, breast implant, and asbestos cases; the procedural hurdles of certifying and settling these cases. Law 270G, 370G and 279M (Topic: *Mass Torts and Class Actions*) may not both be counted.

270J, 370J. *Criminal Defense, Advanced.* The basics of criminal defense, from a practical perspective.

270M, 370M. *Criminal Procedure: Prosecution.* The litigation of a criminal case, from the defendant's initial appearance in court through pretrial matters and the trial itself.

270N, 370N. *Communications Torts.* An advanced torts course. Covers harm committed by means of communication rather than by physical acts, including defamation, invasion of privacy, and interference with commercial and familial relations. *Prerequisite:* Law 227 and 327, Law 427, or Law 527.

370R. *Torts, Advanced.* Issues that arise in a sophisticated tort practice. Personal injury litigation is considered from both the plaintiff's and the defense's viewpoint.

370S. Commercial Torts. Torts that protect purely economic interests and the interplay of tort and contract law. Includes misrepresentation, interference with business relations, defamation in a private context, the theory of prima facie tort, and the insurance torts.

370T. Mass Tort Litigation. Problems in complex mass tort litigation that emerged during the 1980s and have become a permanent part of the litigation landscape. *Prerequisite:* Law 233 and 333, or 533; and Law 227 and 327, or 527.

270U, 370U. White Collar Crime. Conspiracy, mail and wire fraud, money laundering, RICO, bank fraud, health care fraud, and tax fraud.

371G. Constitutional and International Law. The relationship between constitutional and international law: the origin of the latter in the former, the historical succession of constitutional archetypes that arose because of international conflict, and the future of international law as its constitutional basis changes.

371K, 471K. International Legal Process. Legal organization of the international community; sources of and modes of applying international law; jurisdiction and treatment of nationals and aliens; extradition; war and peace.

271M, 371M, 471M. Accounting for Lawyers. Introduction to the theory of financial accounting and its numerous applications to the practice of law.

471N. National Security Law. Survey of topics relating law and security: strategic arms and arms control, economic sanctions, intelligence. *Prerequisite:* Completion of first-year law courses.

371P. Economics and National Security Policies. The art and science of economic and national security policy-making, including the selection of policymakers, and the theory, implications, and consequences of policy decisions. Offered on the letter-grade basis only.

371R. Perspectives on Public Policy. Policy formation in the areas of economics, national security, science, technology, and trade.

271S, 371S. United States Law and National Security. Review of federal legal efforts and authority related to national security.

171T. Accounting for Lawyers, Basic. Introduction to the theory of financial accounting and its numerous applications to the practice of law. Law 171T and 179M (Topic: *Accounting for Lawyers*) may not both be counted. *Prerequisite:* Concurrent enrollment in Law 271M, 371M, or 471M.

371U. Politics and Process. Introduction to how public policy is developed and adopted in government systems. Covers the role of politics and institutions in implementing and managing policy. Law 371U and 379M (Topic: *Policy Development*) may not both be counted.

372G. International Affairs: President, Congress, and Courts. Powers of the three branches of federal government over foreign affairs; the extent to which domestic and international law constrains the exercise of these powers.

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

374H. International and Comparative Business Organizations. Study and comparison of the different business organizations in civil law systems (France and Mexico) and in common law systems (United States). Law 374H and 379M (Topic: *International and Comparative Business Organizations*) may not both be counted.

274J, 374J. Mergers and Acquisitions. Legal issues involved in the acquisition of business enterprises by multinational corporations: initial negotiations, documentation, financial structuring of the purchase, and sale of business enterprises.

274K, 374K, 474K, 574K. Business Associations. Basic course in the organization, management, financing, and dissolution of business associations and their creditors. Although some attention is given to agency principles governing the representation of business associations and to partnership law, emphasis is on the business corporation with particular attention to the problems of the closed corporation. Only one of the following may be counted: Law 274G, 374G, 474G, 274K, 374K, 474K, 574K, 479M (Topic: *Corporations*).

374N. Taxation of Natural Resources. Special application of the federal income tax to oil, gas, and solid mineral extractive industries.

274R, 374R, 474R. International Tax. Overview of ways the United States taxes (1) nonresident aliens and foreign corporations on income from United States sources and (2) United States persons and corporations on income received from international sources. *Prerequisite:* Law 254N or 354N.

275W, 375W, 475W. Civil Litigation Skills, Intermediate. Techniques such as preparing for and taking a deposition, drafting and responding to discovery, electronic issues, courtroom technology, and voir dire. Offered on the pass/fail basis only.

376C. Texas Civil Procedure: Pretrial. Pretrial preparation for litigation in Texas courts. The litigation process from inception to the days immediately before trial. Only one of the following may be counted: Law 365, 376C, 376D, 376K, 276P, 376P, 476P.

376D. Texas Civil Procedure: Trial and Appeal. Trials and appeals in Texas courts, from the days immediately before trial through the appellate process. Only one of the following may be counted: Law 365, 376C, 376D, 376K, 276P, 376P, 476P.

276E, 376E. The Jury System from John Jay to O.J. Origin of the jury and how it has changed over time. Jury selection, jury comprehension, jury instructions, and jury nullification.

276F, 376F, 476F. Legal Process. The institutional and jurisprudential consequences of legal rules; the application of legal-process approaches to problems of private and public law. Some sections are offered on the pass/fail basis only; these are identified in the *Course Schedule*. Law 276F, 376F, 476F and 279M (Topic: *Legal Process*) may not both be counted.

476G. Trial Tactics. An intensive trial advocacy course covering all aspects of trial. Only one of the following may be counted: Law 476G, 176N, 276N, 376N.

476H. Intensive Trial Skills. Designed for the advocacy student interested in improving trial skills. Consists of intensive skills exercises and trial technique training. Students try up to four cases in one semester in a fast-paced environment. Offered on the pass/fail basis only. Law 476H and 479M (Topic: *Intermediate Trial Skills*) may not both be counted.

176J. Texas Civil Procedure: Pretrial Workshop. Students work in teams of two to draft pleadings and motions that are discussed in Texas civil procedure courses.

276L, 376L. Water Law. Judicial, legislative, and administrative problems in water resources development, allocation, and control.

276M, 376M, 476M. Advocacy Survey. The basics of persuasive techniques in all litigation settings, including pretrial motions, alternative dispute resolution, arbitration, voir dire, and trial. Course culminates in a mock trial.

176N, 276N, 376N, 476N, 576N, 676N. Advocacy Survey: Skills. A skills course covering the basics of persuasive techniques in all litigation settings, including pretrial motions, alternative dispute resolution, arbitration, voir dire, and trial. Course culminates in a mock trial. Offered on the pass/fail basis only. Only one of the following may be counted: Law 476G, 176N, 276N, 376N, 476N, 576N, 676N. *Prerequisite:* Concurrent enrollment in Law 276M, 376M, or 476M.

276P, 376P, 476P. Texas Civil Procedure: Survey. A survey of the rules governing civil litigation in the Texas state courts, including pleadings, forum selection, discovery, summary judgment, jury charge, judgments, appeals, and settlements. Only one of the following may be counted: Law 365, 376C, 376D, 376K, 276P, 376P, 476P. *Prerequisite:* Law 233, 333, 433, 533, or the equivalent.

376R. Texas Civil Procedure for Litigators. The most advanced and specialized course in Texas civil procedure, emphasizing the practitioner's role in pleading, discovery, preservation of error, charge preparation, and appeals. Offered on the pass/fail basis only.

176S, 276S, 376S, 476S, 576S. Civil Litigation, Advanced. An advanced course encompassing the principles and skills of trial advocacy and civil procedure; pretrial discovery and motion practice, alternative dispute resolution, jury trial, and appeal. Some sections are offered on the pass/fail basis only; these are identified in the *Course Schedule*. *Prerequisite:* Law 365; 376K; 276M, 376M, or 476M; and 176N, 276N, or 376N.

276T, 376T. Texas Civil Litigation: Pretrial and Trial Strategy. Preparation of a civil case for trial, including ethical considerations and client relations, preparation of pleadings, preparation of discovery requests and responses to discovery requests, taking depositions, handling experts, evaluation of cases, and final trial preparation. Offered on the pass/fail basis only.

276U, 376U. Appellate Advocacy. Study of the advocate's strategies and role in the appellate process. Law 276U, 376U and 279M, 379M (Topic: *Appellate Advocacy*) may not both be counted.

176V. Texas Civil Procedure: Trial and Appeal Workshop. Further study and application of the basic concepts of Texas civil procedure covered in Law 376D. Law 176V and 179M (Topic: *Texas Civil Procedure: Trial and Appeal Workshop*) may not both be counted. *Prerequisite:* Concurrent enrollment in Law 376D.

276W, 376W, 476W. Advocacy Practice and Theory for the New Millennium. For students who have mastered the basic advocacy skills and will focus on cutting edge advocacy theories and techniques. Study centers on recent developments in behavioral science, communication, psychology, and technology. Offered on the pass/fail basis only. Law 276W, 376W, 476W and 479M (Topic: *Advocacy Practice and Theory for the New Millennium*) may not both be counted.

277, 377, 477. Admiralty Law. A survey of the law applicable to the business of using the oceans and other navigable waters to transport people, goods, and materials, and the related business of exploring for oil and gas beneath those waters.

377D. Maritime Injuries Litigation: Advanced Speciality Course. A review of recent important decisions dealing with the rights of maritime workers, harbor workers, and others injured under circumstances of potential admiralty jurisdiction. *Prerequisite:* Law 277, 377, or 477.

377E. Maritime Appellate Litigation. Study of the art of appellate advocacy in the context of maritime law by briefing, arguing, and deciding admiralty cases. Law 377E and 379M (Topic: *Maritime Appellate Litigation*) may not both be counted.

278J, 378J. *Domestic Violence and the Law.* Social and historical context of battering; related civil and criminal law issues; alternative procedural frameworks and legislative reforms; state-of-the-art court programs working to combat domestic violence.

178K, 278K, 378K, 478K. *Texas Marital Property Rights.* Property rights of husband and wife; the Texas community property system; homestead. *Prerequisite:* Law 231 and 331, Law 431, or Law 531.

278N, 378N, 478N. *Texas Criminal Procedure: Pretrial.* The statutory law and appellate case law related to pretrial criminal court procedure in Texas. *Prerequisite:* A course in criminal procedure.

378P, 478P. *Texas Criminal Procedure: Trial and Beyond.* The statutory law and appellate case law related to criminal court procedure—trial and beyond—in Texas. *Prerequisite:* A course in criminal procedure.

278R, 378R. *Capital Punishment.* General jurisprudential and moral issues related to capital punishment; developments in capital punishment law over the past two decades.

179M, 279M, 379M, 479M, 579M, 679M. *Contemporary Legal Developments.* Topics to be announced. May be repeated for credit when the topics vary. Some sections are offered on the pass/fail basis only; these are identified in the *Course Schedule*. *Prerequisite:* As announced for each topic.

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

180D, 280D, 380D, 480D. *Secured Credit.* Credit transactions in which the creditor by contract obtains a lien on personal property—Article 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code. It is recommended that students take Law 280C, 380C, or 480C before this course.

180R. *Secured Credit Workshop.* Further study and application of the basic concepts of secured credit covered in Law 180D, 280D, 380D, 480D. *Prerequisite:* Concurrent enrollment in Law 180D, 280D, 380D, or 480D.

181C, 281C, 381C, 481C. Constitutional Law II. Emphasis on First Amendment rights, due process, and equal protection; or other topics as announced. May be repeated for credit when the topics vary. *Prerequisite:* Law 334 or 434; additional prerequisites announced with topics.

281G, 381G. The Warren Court. Study of the Warren Court (1953–1969); the court’s decisions, the justices’ intentions, and the contemporaneous political and legal reactions to the court’s decisions.

281R, 381R. Alternative Dispute Resolution. Advanced specialty course. Negotiation, mediation, arbitration, minitrial, and other means of resolving disputes short of full litigation. Law 281R, 381R and 279M (Topic: *Alternative Dispute Resolution*) may not both be counted.

281S, 381S. Mediation. Skills and techniques needed for effective negotiation and mediation.

281T, 381T. Advocacy in Alternative Dispute Resolution. Study of the advocate’s strategies and role outside the trial process, focusing on prelitigation, negotiation, mediation, and arbitration.

381U. International Dispute Settlement. Explores the increasing variety of techniques, norms, and institutions available to states and other actors for the peaceful resolution of international disputes. Law 379M (Topic: *International Dispute Settlement*) and 381U may not both be counted.

282, 382, 482. Conflict of Laws. Treatment of claims concerning breach of contract, tortious injury of person or property, ownership of land or chattels, and status, where the claims involve facts foreign to the adjudicating state; jurisdiction and enforcement of foreign judgments.

282C, 382C. Immigration and Citizenship. Admission, exclusion, and deportation of aliens; native-born, derivative, and naturalized citizenship.

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

382E. *International Law and Foreign Investment.* The international community's regulation of foreign investment. Primary focus on United States investment in other countries, with some attention to foreign investment in the United States. *Prerequisite:* A course in international law is recommended but not required.

382F. *International Petroleum Transactions.* International petroleum transactions in the context of a single industry: the various participants and the transactions that take place at each stage of the industry, from acquisition of development rights through exploration and production to transportation and marketing.

282G, 382G. *Public International Law.* The way international norms (treaties and customs) are created and ascertained, the role of national courts in implementing international law, the rise and fall of states for the purpose of statehood, and the legal effects of recognition.

382J. *International Organizations.* The principal legal issues concerning organizations composed of nation-states, including interpretation of their organic instruments, legal status and powers, membership and participation, norm-creation, dispute settlement, and enforcement of decisions. Primary focus on the United Nations and its specialized agencies, with some discussion of economic organizations and other important groups of states.

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

282P, 382P, 482P. *Complex Litigation.* Advanced civil procedure course dealing with multiparty and complex cases, including problems in litigation context. *Prerequisite:* Law 233 and 333, Law 433, or Law 533.

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

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

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

284C. Corporate and Securities Law and Transactions. Aspects of corporate and securities law not covered in Law 274K, 374K, 474K, 574K. Legal as well as business and economic factors and considerations, with emphasis on corporate and securities transactions.

284D, 384D. Corporation Law, Finance, Securities, and Reorganizations. Examination of areas of corporation law not covered or covered briefly in Law 274K, 374K, 474K, 574K. Topics include the nature and theory of the firm and valuation of the firm and its securities. *Prerequisite:* Credit or registration for Law 274K, 374K, 474K, or 574K.

284N, 384N, 484N. Securities Regulation. Federal and state regulation of the distribution of, and trading in, securities, with particular emphasis on problems of coverage and administration of the Securities Act of 1933, the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, and the Investment Company Act of 1940. *Prerequisite:* Law 274K, 374K, 474K, or 574K.

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

285D, 385D. Professional Malpractice. Legal theories upon which recovery can be had and legal theories upon which professionals can be vindicated; including negligence, negligent misrepresentation, fraud, and breach of fiduciary duties.

286, 386, 486, 586. Federal Courts. Jurisdiction, venue, and procedure in federal trial and appellate courts; relationship between federal and state courts; remedies against government and against state and federal officers. Law 286, 386, 486, 586 and 579M (Topic: *Federal Courts*) may not both be counted.

286C, 386C. Federal Courts I. Supreme Court cases on the two-law system in both sets of courts. Judicial power to fashion federal common law, including new federal causes of action; doctrines of supremacy, preemption, and federalization; interpretation of federal law.

286D, 386D. Federal Courts II. Current and classic Supreme Court cases on the two-court system and American judicial power. Problems of separation of powers and federalism. Acute conflicts of jurisdiction. Federal judicial interference with state government.

287C. The Supreme Court. Discussion of cases currently pending before the Supreme Court. *Prerequisite:* Law 334; Law 386 is recommended but not required.

389G. Gender and the Law. Examination and evaluation of the role of law in maintaining a gendered society. Case readings, examination of statutes, and readings that provide different perspectives brought to this and related questions by feminist theory.

289N, 389N, 489N, 589N. Wills and Estates. Execution, revocation, and interpretation of wills; future interests, particularly those involved in testamentary trusts; perpetuities; powers of appointment. *Prerequisite:* Law 231 and 331, Law 431, or Law 531.

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

289S, 389S, 489S. Sociology of Law. Sociological theories and research about law and legal institutions.

190, 290, 390. Oil and Gas. Creation and transfer of interests in oil and gas; mutual obligations of parties to a mineral lease; correlative obligations of neighboring mineral owners; regulation of production.

294L, 394L, 494L. Local Government Law. State constitutional law concerning intergovernmental relations and the organization and administration of local government; ad valorem and other taxes; finance, lawmaking, personnel, contracts, and tort liability.

294P, 394P. State and Local Government. Study of subnational governments in the United States.

296K, 396K. Legislation. Roles of persons, institutions, courts, administrative agencies, and legislatures in lawmaking; interpretation of legislation; decision making and legal advocacy in the legislative process; drafting of legislation.

197C, 297C, 397C, 497C, 597C. Clinical Program. Practical experience in different areas of law. Topics to be announced. May be repeated for credit when the topics vary. Offered on the pass/fail basis only. *Prerequisite:* As announced for each topic.

197D, 297D, 397D, 497D, 597D. Clinical Program: Practice Skills. Practical experience in different areas of the law. Topics to be announced. Fieldwork to be arranged. May be repeated for credit when the topics vary. Offered on the pass/fail basis only. *Prerequisite:* As announced for each topic.

197J, 297J, 397J, 497J. Judicial Internship Program. Internship under the supervision of an individual judge or justice. Internship hours to be arranged. May be repeated for credit when the topics vary. Offered on the pass/fail basis only. *Prerequisite:* As announced for each topic.

197P, 297P, 397P, 497P, 597P, 697P, 797P, 897P, 997P. Internship Program. Internship under the supervision of a faculty member. Internship hours to be arranged. May be repeated for credit when the topics vary. Offered on the pass/fail basis only. *Prerequisite:* As announced for each topic.

297R, 397R, 497R. Nonprofit/Government Internship. Field placement in a public service organization. Internship hours to be arranged. Offered on the pass/fail basis only.

Research and Seminar Courses

197L, 297L, 397L, 497L, 597L, 697L. Directed Research and Study. Restricted to second- and third-year students. Individual research conducted under standards promulgated by the dean. The completed work must be approved by the supervising faculty member. May be repeated for credit. *Prerequisite:* Approval of research project by the supervising faculty member and by the associate dean for academic affairs.

297S, 397S. Law Seminar: Writing. Different sections explore different areas of the law in depth. One or two lecture hours a week for one semester, with additional hour to be arranged by instructor. May be repeated for credit when the topics vary.

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

6. The Faculty

The following faculty members held appointments during the fall semester 2005–2006.

Professors Emeritus

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

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

Richard V. Barndt, *Professor Emeritus*

BSL, Utah, 1959; LLB, 1960

William W. Gibson Jr., *Professor Emeritus, The Sylvan Lang Professor Emeritus*

BA, Texas, 1954; LLB, 1956

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

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

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

JD, Baylor, 1943; AB, 1950; LL.M., New York, 1952

Jack Ratliff, *Professor Emeritus, Ben Gardner Sewell Professor Emeritus in Civil Trial Advocacy*

BA, Texas, 1956; LLB, 1962

John F. Sutton Jr., *Professor Emeritus, A. W. Walker Centennial Chair Emeritus*

JD, Texas 1941

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

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

Russell J. Weintraub, *Professor Emeritus, The Ben H. and Kitty King Powell Chair Emeritus in Business and Commercial Law*

BA, New York, 1950; JD, Harvard, 1953

Professors and Senior Lecturers

- Alexandra Wilson Albright, *Senior Lecturer*
BA, University of the South, 1977; JD, Texas (Austin), 1980
- David A. Anderson, *Professor, Fred and Emily Marshall Wulff Centennial Chair in Law*
AB, Harvard, 1962; JD, Texas (Austin), 1971
- Mark L. Ascher, *Professor, The Sylvan Lang Professor*
BA, Marquette, 1975; MA, Kansas State, 1977; JD, Harvard, 1978; LLM, New York, 1981
- Lynn Baker, *Professor, Frederick M. Baron Chair in Law*
BA, Yale, 1978; BA, Oxford, 1982; JD, Yale, 1985
- Mitchell N. Berman, *Professor, The Bernard J. Ward Centennial Professor in Law*
AB, Harvard, 1988; JD, Michigan (Ann Arbor), 1993; MA, 1994
- Bernard S. Black, *Professor, Hayden W. Head Regents Chair for Faculty Excellence in the School of Law*
AB, Princeton, 1975; MA, California (Berkeley), 1977; JD, Stanford, 1982
- Lynn E. Blais, *Professor, Leroy G. Denman Jr. Regents Professor in Real Property Law*
AB, Wellesley College, 1983; JD, Harvard, 1988
- Philip C. Bobbitt, *Professor, A. W. Walker Centennial Chair*
AB, Princeton, 1971; JD, Yale, 1975; PhD, Oxford, 1983; MA, 1984
- Oren Bracha, *Assistant Professor*
LLB, Universitat Tel-Aviv, 1998; LLM, Harvard, 2000; SJD, 2003
- Loftus C. Carson II, *Professor, Ronald D. Krist Professor in Law*
BS, Cornell, 1968; MPAff, Princeton, 1970; JD, Harvard, 1973; MBA, Pennsylvania, 1980
- Michael J. Churgin, *Professor, Raybourne Thompson Centennial Professor in Law*
AB, Brown, 1970; JD, Yale, 1973
- Sarah H. Cleveland, *Professor, The Marrs McLean Professor in Law*
AB, Brown, 1987; MSt, Oxford, 1989; JD, Yale, 1992
- Jane Maslow Cohen, *Professor, Edward Clark Centennial Professor in Law*
BA, Wellesley College, 1967; JD, Yale, 1971

- Frank B. Cross, *Professor, Herbert D. Kelleher Centennial Professor in Business Law*
BA, Kansas, 1977; JD, Harvard, 1980
- Jens C. Dammann, *Assistant Professor*
JD, Johann Wolfgang Goethe-Universität Frankfurt, 1997; LLM, Yale, 2001; JSD, 2003; DrJur, Johann Wolfgang Goethe-Universität Frankfurt, 2004
- John Deigh, *Professor*
AB, California (Los Angeles), 1971; MA, 1975; PhD, 1979
- George E. Dix, *Professor, A. W. Walker Centennial Chair in Law*
BS, Wisconsin, 1964; JD, 1966
- John S. Dzienkowski, *Professor, John S. Redditt Professor in State and Local Government*
BBA, Miami (Florida), 1980; JD, Texas (Austin), 1983
- Karen L. Engle, *Professor, W. H. Francis Jr. Professor*
BA, Baylor, 1984; JD, Harvard, 1989
- William E. Forbath, *Professor, Lloyd M. Bentsen Chair in Law*
AB, Harvard, 1974; BA, Cambridge, 1976; JD, Yale, 1983; PhD, 1992
- David S. Gamage, *Assistant Professor*
AB, AM, Stanford, 2000; JD, Yale, 2005
- Mark P. Gergen, *Professor, The Fondren Foundation Centennial Chair for Faculty Excellence*
BA, Yale, 1979; JD, Chicago, 1982
- Julius G. Getman, *Professor, Earl E. Sheffield Regents Chair*
BA, City College (New York), 1953; JD, Harvard, 1958; LLM, 1963
- Steven J. Goode, *Distinguished Teaching Professor, G. Rollie White Teaching Excellence Chair in Law*
BA, Williams College, 1972; JD, Yale, 1975
- Lino A. Graglia, *Professor, A. Dalton Cross Professor at Law*
BA, City College (New York), 1952; LLB, Columbia, 1954
- Patricia I. Hansen, *Professor, J. Waddy Bullion Professor in Law*
AB, Harvard, 1982; JD, Yale, 1987
- 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, *Assistant Professor*
BA, Texas (Austin), 1991; MA, JD, Yale, 1998

Stanley M. Johanson, *Distinguished Teaching Professor, Fannie Coplin Regents Chair*

BS, Yale, 1955; LLB, Washington (Seattle), 1958; LLM, Harvard, 1963

Calvin H. Johnson, *Professor, Andrews & Kurth Centennial Professor in Law*

BA, Columbia, 1966; JD, Stanford, 1971

Emily E. Kadens, *Assistant Professor*

BA, Chicago, 1992; MA, 1993; Diploma, Université Catholique de Louvain, 1995; MA, Princeton, 1997; PhD, 2001; JD, Chicago, 2004

Susan R. Klein, *Professor, Baker and Botts Professor in Law*

BA, Wellesley College, 1984; JD, California (Berkeley), 1989

Douglas Laycock, *Professor, Alice McKean Young Regents Chair in Law*

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

Teresa R. LeClercq, *Senior Lecturer*

BS, Southwest Texas State, 1968; MA, 1970; PhD, Texas (Austin), 1977

Brian Leiter, *Professor, Joseph D. Jamail Centennial Chair in Law*

AB, Princeton, 1984; JD, Michigan (Ann Arbor), 1987; PhD, 1995

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

Katherine V. Litvak, *Assistant Professor*

BA, California (Los Angeles), 1996; MA, Harvard, 1998; JD, Stanford, 2001

Ronald J. Mann, *Professor, The Ben H. and Kitty King Powell Chair in Business and Commercial Law*

BA, Rice, 1982; JD, Texas (Austin), 1985

Basil Markesinis, *Professor, Jamail Chair in Law*

LLB, Etnikon kai Kapodistriakon Panepistimion Athinon, 1965; Doctor Iuris, 1968; MA, PhD, Cambridge, 1970; LLD, 1988; DCL, Oxford, 1995

Inga Markovits, *Professor, "The Friends of Joe Jamail" Regents Chair in Law*

DrJur, Freie Universität Berlin, 1966; LLM, Yale, 1969

- Richard S. Markovits, *Professor, The John B. Connally Chair in Law*
 BA, Cornell, 1963; PhD, London, 1966; LLB, Yale, 1968
- Thomas O. McGarity, *Professor, W. James Kronzer Chair in Trial and Appellate Advocacy*
 BA, Rice, 1971; JD, Texas (Austin), 1974
- Roy M. Mersky, *Professor, Harry M. Reasoner Regents Chair in Law*
 BS, Wisconsin, 1948; JD, 1952; MALS, 1953
- Linda S. Mullenix, *Professor, Morris and Rita Atlas Chair in Advocacy*
 BA, City College, City University of New York, 1971; MPhil, Columbia, 1974; PhD, 1977; JD, Georgetown, 1980
- Robert J. Peroni, *Professor, James A. Elkins Centennial Chair in Law*
 BSC, DePaul, 1973; JD, Northwestern, 1976; LLM, New York, 1980
- Hersel W. Perry, *Associate Professor*
 BA, Texas (Austin), 1976; PhD, Baylor College of Medicine, 1981; JD, Texas (Austin), 1986
- Scot Powe, *Professor, Anne Green Regents Chair*
 BA, Yale, 1965; JD, Washington (Seattle), 1968
- William C. Powers Jr., *Distinguished Teaching Professor, Hines H. Baker and Thelma Kelley Baker Chair in Law, and John Jeffers Research Chair in Law*
 BA, California (Berkeley), 1967; JD, Harvard, 1973
- David M. Rabban, *Distinguished Teaching Professor, Dahr Jamail, Randall Hage Jamail, and Robert Lee Jamail Regents Chair in Law*
 BA, Wesleyan, 1971; JD, Stanford, 1974
- Alan S. Rau, *Professor, Burg Family Professor in Law*
 BA, Harvard, 1963; LLB, 1967
- R. Anthony Reese, *Professor, The Thomas W. Gregory Professor*
 BA, Yale, 1986; JD, Stanford, 1995
- David W. Robertson, *Distinguished Teaching Professor, W. Page Keeton Chair in Tort Law*
 BA, Louisiana State, 1960; LLB, 1961; LLM, Yale, 1965; JSD, 1968
- John A. Robertson, *Professor, Vinson & Elkins Chair in Law*
 BA, Dartmouth College, 1964; JD, Harvard, 1968

- Lawrence G. Sager, *Professor, Alice Jane Drysdale Sheffield Regents Chair*
 BA, Pomona College, 1963; LLB, Columbia, 1966
- John J. Sampson, *Professor, William Benjamin Wynne Professor in Law*
 BBA, Minnesota (Duluth), 1957; LLB, 1966
- Alvaro Santos, *Assistant Professor*
 JD, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, 1999;
 LLM, Harvard, 2000; SJD, 2005
- Wayne C. Schiess, *Senior Lecturer*
 BA, Brigham Young, 1986; JD, Cornell, 1989
- Thomas K. Seung, *Professor, Jesse H. Jones Regents Professor in Liberal Arts*
 BA, Yale, 1958; MA, 1961; PhD, 1965
- M. Michael Sharlot, *Professor, Wright C. Morrow Professor in Law*
 BA, Antioch College, 1958; LLB, Pennsylvania, 1962
- Charles M. Silver, *Professor, Roy W. and Eugenia C. McDonald Endowed Chair of Civil Procedure*
 BA, Florida, 1979; MA, Chicago, 1981; JD, Yale, 1987
- Ernest E. Smith III, *Professor, The Rex G. Baker Centennial Chair in Natural Resources Law*
 BA, Southern Methodist, 1958; LLB, Harvard, 1962
- David Simon Sokolow, *Senior Lecturer*
 BA, Columbia, 1970; MA, 1971; JD, 1979; MBA, Texas (Austin), 1993
- Jane Stapleton, *Professor, Ernest E. Smith Professor in Law*
 BS, New South Wales, 1974; PhD, Adelaide, 1977; LLB, Australian National, 1981
- Jordan M. Steiker, *Professor, Cooper K. Ragan Regents Professor in Law*
 BA, Wesleyan, 1984; JD, Harvard, 1988
- Michael F. Sturley, *Professor, Stanley D. and Sandra Rosenberg Centennial Professor in Property Law*
 BA, Yale, 1977; BA, Oxford, 1980; JD, Yale, 1981; MA, Oxford, 1985
- Teresa A. Sullivan, *Professor*
 BA, Michigan State, 1970; MA, Chicago, 1972; PhD, 1975
- Gerald Torres, *Professor, Bryant Smith Chair in Law*
 AB, Stanford, 1974; JD, Yale, 1977; LLM, Michigan (Ann Arbor), 1980

Wendy E. Wagner, *Professor, Joe A. Worsham Centennial Professor in Law*
 BA, Hanover College, 1982; MEnvironStds, Yale, 1984;
 JD, 1987

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

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

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

Zipporah B. Wiseman, *Professor, Thos. H. Law Centennial Professor in Law*
 BA, McGill, 1950; LLB, Yale, 1954

Patrick Woolley, *Professor, Beck, Redden & Secrest Professor in Law*
 AB, Stanford, 1984; JD, Yale, 1987

Ernest A. Young, *Professor, Judge Benjamin Harrison Powell Professor in Law*
 BA, Dartmouth, 1990; JD, Harvard, 1993

Mark G. Yudof, *Professor, Charles Alan Wright Chair in Federal Courts*
 BA, Pennsylvania, 1965; LLB, 1968

Adjunct Professors

Douglas W. Alexander, *Adjunct Professor*
 BA, Pomona College, 1975; JD, Houston (University Park), 1980

William R. Allensworth, *Adjunct Professor*
 BA, Austin College, 1968; JD, Texas Tech, 1974

John J. Baker, *Adjunct Professor*
 BA, Austin College, 1985; JD, Notre Dame, 1990

William G. Barber, *Adjunct Professor*
 BSChE, Texas (Austin), 1984; JD, 1987

William H. Beardall Jr., *Adjunct Professor*
 BA, Rhodes College, 1975; JD, Harvard, 1978

Jerry A. Bell, *Adjunct Professor*
 BA, Texas (Austin), 1974; JD, 1977

- Allison H. Benesch, *Adjunct Professor*
BA, George Washington, 1975; MSW, Maryland
(Baltimore), 1980; JD, Southern Methodist, 1985
- William P. Bowers, *Adjunct Professor*
BBA, Texas A&M, 1972; JD, Southern Methodist, 1975;
LLM, Georgetown, 1979
- J. E. (Buster) Brown, *Adjunct Professor*
BS, Texas A&I, 1963; JD, Texas (Austin), 1967
- W. Amon Burton Jr., *Adjunct Professor*
BA, Texas Technological College, 1963; MA, Wichita
State, 1964; LLB, Texas (Austin), 1968
- Edward A. Cavazos, *Adjunct Professor*
BA, Texas (Austin), 1990; JD, 1993
- Joseph A. Cialone II, *Adjunct Professor*
BA, Texas (Austin), 1966; JD, 1972
- Jeffrey Civins, *Adjunct Professor*
AB, Brandeis, 1967; MS, Pennsylvania State, 1970; JD,
Texas (Austin), 1975
- Leif M. Clark, *Adjunct Professor*
BA, Maryland (College Park), 1968; JD, Houston
(University Park), 1980
- Dana Livingston Cobb, *Adjunct Professor*
BA, Texas (Austin), 1987; JD, 1990
- Ted Cruz, *Adjunct Professor*
AB, Princeton, 1992; JD, Harvard, 1995
- Dick DeGuerin, *Adjunct Professor*
BA, Texas, 1963; LLB, 1965
- Hector De Leon, *Adjunct Professor*
BSEd, Texas (Austin), 1970; JD, 1973
- Philip Durst, *Adjunct Professor*
BA, Houston, 1978; MA, JD, Texas (Austin), 1982
- John C. Fleming, *Adjunct Professor*
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- Patrick L. O'Daniel, *Adjunct Professor*
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- George Robertson, *Adjunct Professor*
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- David A. Sheppard, *Adjunct Professor*
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 BA, Barnard College, 1954; JD, St. Mary's, 1965

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About the cover: Pictured on the cover are two volumes from Rare Books and Special Collections, the Tarlton Law Library. Above is volume 7 of *The Laws of Texas, 1822–1897*, compiled and arranged by H. P. N. Gammel. One of the most important collections of Texas law, it includes not only early state laws but also those of the Republic of Texas, the Republic of Mexico, and the Mexican state of Coahuila y Texas. Gammel, a bookseller and the first rare book dealer in Texas, compiled the *Laws of Texas* from legislative records he salvaged after the state Capitol burned in the 1880s.

The smaller volume is the *Constitution of the State of Texas, Adopted by the Constitutional Convention, Begun and Held at the City of Austin, on the Sixth Day of September, 1875*. This pamphlet, published at Galveston in 1875, contains the first official printing of the twenty-six-page state Constitution, along with ten pages of implementing ordinances. The state still operates according to this Constitution, and the thousands of amendments enacted since the Constitution was adopted.

The sunflower pin is one of those given to each graduate by the UT Law Alumni Association. When the University's 1901 Commencement ceremony was planned, law seniors were not consulted on the choice of cap and gown. In protest, they chose as their academic regalia the sunflower, which turns to face the sun as lawyers turn toward the light of justice. Since that time, law graduates have been pinned with real sunflowers at the school's annual Sunflower Ceremony.

The background photograph is of limestone, which is indigenous to the Austin area and has been used in the construction of many University buildings.

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