Dedman School of Law

Graduate Programs

Southern Methodist University

2014–2015

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BULLETIN OF SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY

VOL. XCV 2014–2015

Southern Methodist University publishes a complete bulletin every year. The following catalogs constitute the General Bulletin of the University:

Undergraduate Catalog
Cox School of Business Graduate Catalog
Dedman College of Humanities and Sciences Graduate Catalog
Dedman School of Law Graduate Catalog
Hart eCenter/The Guildhall Graduate Catalog
Lyle School of Engineering Graduate Catalog
Meadows School of the Arts Graduate Catalog
Perkins School of Theology Graduate Catalog
Simmons School of Education and Human Development Graduate Catalog

Every effort has been made to include in this catalog information that, at the time of preparation for printing, most accurately represents Southern Methodist University. The provisions of the publication are not, however, to be regarded as an irrevocable contract between the student and Southern Methodist University.

Except as otherwise specifically determined by the University, students entering the Dedman School of Law in fall 2014 must fulfill the requirements for graduation as set forth in this catalog. Students entering prior to fall 2014 are subject to the requirements for graduation as set forth in the catalog in effect at the time they entered the School of Law.

The University reserves the right to change, at any time and without prior notice, any provision or requirement, including, but not limited to, policies, procedures, charges, financial aid programs, refund policies and academic programs.

Catalog addenda are published online at www.smu.edu/catalogs. An addendum includes graduation, degree and transfer requirements that do not appear in a specific print or online catalog but apply in that academic year.

Information concerning admissions and financial aid is available online at www.smu.edu/law or from the address below. *ZIP code information should be included on all return addresses.*

Office of Admissions
Dedman School of Law
Southern Methodist University
PO Box 750110
Dallas TX 75275-0110

ADDRESS ALL OTHER MATTERS TO THE OFFICE OF THE DEAN.

Produced by the Office of the Provost
Southern Methodist University
Dallas TX 75275-0221
2014

A MESSAGE FROM THE DEAN

Welcome to the SMU Dedman School of Law! We are absolutely delighted that you are here and hope this catalog will give you some idea of the quality, richness and excitement of a legal education at Southern Methodist University. With an outstanding student body, a faculty with superb credentials and excellent physical facilities on a beautiful tree-lined campus just minutes from the heart of vibrant downtown Dallas, the School of Law seeks to give each student a personal educational experience of the highest order. In addition to the full-time day and part-time evening J.D. programs, the School of Law has some of the oldest and most outstanding graduate legal programs in the country, including a Master of Laws in taxation, a Master of Laws in comparative and international law, a General Master of Laws and a Doctor of the Science of Law. We also offer joint degree programs with other colleges in the University, including the J.D./M.B.A. program with the SMU Cox School of Business.

As you will see in the following pages, the school has a diverse and highly talented faculty whose members are dedicated to teaching. Not only do they hold outstanding academic credentials, but virtually all of them also have had practical experience before entering their teaching careers. Consequently, they provide the invaluable link between the theory of classroom instruction and the reality of legal practice. The School of Law enjoys a national and international reputation, with its graduates practicing in every state in the union and in many foreign countries.

We take pride in offering our students a total educational experience. Students have the opportunity to participate in five respected law journals; a summer program in Oxford, England; various externship programs; and several legal clinics, including one of the very few in taxation. While our curriculum is extremely rich, we are still small enough to take a personal interest in each student. The school's Law Quadrangle provides a beautiful setting for learning and includes the Underwood Law Library, a modern and comprehensive research facility equipped with state-of-the-art instructional technologies. Our Office of Career Services sponsors numerous programs throughout the year, including on-campus interview programs and off-campus job fairs, seminars and workshops, to provide a broad range of employment opportunities.

Our student body is diverse, intelligent and inquisitive. Students come from a variety of backgrounds and from all over the United States, although the majority is from Texas and surrounding regions. The student body is enriched by the addition of students from many other countries who participate in the graduate legal programs. Upon graduation, students enter private practice, government practice and the corporate sector, or they may engage in public interest work, serve as prosecutors or defense attorneys, or obtain judicial clerkships.

I hope that you will visit our campus, interact with our students and experience SMU Dedman School of Law in a way that the pages of a catalog can only suggest. We wish you the best in your pursuit of a legal career.

JENNIFER M. COLLINS
Judge James Noel Dean and
Professor of Law

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I. ADMINISTRATION, FACULTY AND STAFF

A. CORPORATE OFFICERS OF THE UNIVERSITY

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B. DEDMAN SCHOOL OF LAW

1. Administration

Jennifer M. Collins, B.A., J.D., *Judge James Noel Dean and Professor of Law*

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J. Mark McWatters, B.B.A., M.B.A., J.D., LL.M., LL.M., *Assistant Dean for Graduate Programs and Professor of Practice*

Greg Ivy, B.B.A, M.A., J.D., *Interim Director of the Underwood Law Library and Technology*

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Linda A. Hale, B.A., J.D., *Director of Career Services*

Stephen B. Yeager, B.B.A., J.D., *Director of Career Services*

Becca Henley, B.A., J.D., *Director of Admissions*

Laura Amberson, B.S., *Registrar*

2. Faculty Emeriti

Regis W. Campfield, B.B.A., J.D., *Professor of Law Emeritus and Marilyn Jeanne Johnson Distinguished Law Faculty Fellow Emeritus*

Beverly M. Carl, B.S.L., J.D., LL.M., *Professor Emerita of Law*

Henry J. Lischer, Jr., B.B.A., J.D., LL.M., *Professor Emeritus of Law*

Joseph W. McKnight, B.A, B.A.,B.C.L, M.A., LL.M., *Larry and Jane Harlan Faculty Fellow Emeritus and Professor Emeritus of Law*

Charles J. Morris, B.A., LL.B., *Professor Emeritus of Law*

Frederick C. Moss, A.B., J.D., LL.M., *Professor Emeritus of Law*

John J. Mylan, B.S., J.D., LL.M., *Professor Emeritus of Law*

Kenneth L. Penegar, A.B., J.D., LL.M., *Professor Emeritus of Law*

Roark M. Reed, B.S., B.A., J.D., *Professor Emeritus of Law*

Ellen K. Solender, A.B., J.D., *Professor Emerita of Law*

Walter W. Steele, Jr., LL.B., *Professor Emeritus of Law*

Harvey Wingo, B.A., M.A., J.D., *Vinson & Elkins Fellow Emeritus and Professor Emeritus of Law*

3. Faculty

Roy Ryden Anderson, *Vinson & Elkins Fellow and Professor of Law,* B.A., 1966, Texas Christian University; J.D., 1969, Southern Methodist University; LL.M., 1975, Yale University. A former notes and comments editor of the *Journal of Air Law and Commerce,* Professor Anderson has served at SMU School of Law as executive director of the criminal justice program, assistant dean, associate dean and senior associate dean for academic affairs. He teaches in the areas of contracts, commercial law and commercial remedies. He is the author of numerous law journal articles and the two-volume treatise *Damages Under the Uniform Commercial Code* (1988; 2d ed. 2003). He is co-author of three volumes of the *Texas Litigation Guide* and Anderson, Bartlett and East's *Texas Uniform Commercial Code Annotated* (2002, 2006). Professor Anderson is a member of the American Law Institute and a life fellow of the Texas Bar Foundation. He has served as a member of the American Law Institute Consultative Group on the revision of Uniform Commercial Code Article 2 and as a commentator for the ABA subcommittee of advisers to the U.C.C. Article 2 Drafting Committee. Professor Anderson was a member of the State Bar of Texas committee that prepared the bill analysis of U.C.C. Article 1 for the Texas Legislature and was the co-chair and is the reporter for the Texas Bar committee that prepared a bill analysis of the proposed amendments to U.C.C. Articles 2 and 2A for the Texas Legislature.

Maureen N. Armour, *Co-Director of Civil Clinic and Associate Professor of Law,* B.A., 1970, University of California, Santa Cruz; M.S.W. (administration), 1974, University of California, Berkeley; J.D., 1981, Southern Methodist University. Following graduation, Professor Armour was a law clerk to Judge Barefoot Sanders, federal district judge, Northern District of Texas. Professor Armour has been a partner in the litigation section of the Dallas law firm of Akin, Gump, Strauss, Hauer & Feld. Professor Armour has served SMU at the School of Law since 1989 as a member of the faculty and as associate dean for clinical education. Professor Armour currently codirects the Civil Clinic and teaches civil rights litigation. Professor Armour's research interests and publications focus on judicial discretion and the role of advocacy in constitutional decision-making.

John B. Attanasio, *Judge William Hawley Atwell Chair of Constitutional Law, Professor of Law and former Dean, ,* B.A., 1976, University of Virginia; J.D., 1979, New York University; Diploma in Law, 1982, University of Oxford (Oriel College); LL.M., 1985, Yale University. Professor Attanasio has taught at the University of Pittsburgh School of Law and Notre Dame Law School, where he also served as the John M. Regan, Jr., Director of the Joan B. Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies from 1991 to 1992. He was dean of Saint Louis University School of Law from 1992 to 1998 and for the School of Law at SMU from 1998 to May 2013. He was Distinguished Faculty Fellow at New York University School of Law from 2013 to 2014. As a 1990 Fulbright Award recipient to the former Soviet Union, Professor Attanasio taught courses and delivered lectures on American constitutional law in Moscow and throughout the country. He has advised various legislative and judicial officials about the rule of law in countries around the world. In addition, he arranged the first United States visit of five justices of the Russian Constitutional Court and accompanied them to Washington, D.C. He has organized summits and other high-level meetings with justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, the European Court of Justice, the Italian Constitutional Court, the Russian Constitutional Court, the South African Constitutional Court and the German Constitutional Court. During 2001–12, he was the principal investigator of the Rule of Law Forum, which brought high-level leaders from 10 countries to the United States for meetings with American counterparts in the Senate, Supreme Court, State Department, Federal Reserve Bank, etc. He is the former co-chair of the American Bar Association's Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar Out-of-the-Box Committee on the Future of American Legal Education. He is co-editor-in-chief of *The International Lawyer,* member of the American Law Institute and served on the board of the Appellate Judges Educational Institute for 10 years. Professor Attanasio has taught constitutional law, First Amendment, civil procedure, torts and jurisprudence. He is co-author (with Joel Goldstein, and the late Norman Redlich and Bernard Schwartz) of *Constitutional Law and Understanding Constitutional Law,* and he has written numerous articles for legal journals, including the *New York University Law Review,* the *Virginia Law Review*, the *University of Chicago Law Review, Georgetown Law Review* and the *American Journal of Comparative Law*. He has written and lectured in more than 30 countries in the areas of international law, constitutional law, federalism, the global financial crisis, religion and law in society, human genetic engineering, and legal education.

Lackland H. Bloom, Jr., *Professor of Law,* B.A., 1970, Southern Methodist University; J.D., 1973, University of Michigan. A member of Phi Beta Kappa and the Order of the Coif, as well as administrative editor of the Michigan Law Review, Professor Bloom was a law clerk to Chief Judge John R. Brown of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. He later was associated with the Washington firm of Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering. A specialist in constitutional law, he has published two books with the Oxford University Press. The first, *Methods of Interpretation: How the Supreme Court Reads the Constitution,* published in 2009, received the Godbey Lecture Series Authors Award in 2010. The second book, *Do Great Cases Make Bad Law?,* was published in 2014. Professor Bloom has published articles concerning affirmative action, copyright and free speech, defamation and offensive speech. He has recently delivered talks to the Bill of Rights and the Intellectual Property sections of the Texas Bar. He also delivered a four-part Godbey Lecture Series entitled "Constitutional

Law 101: One Hundred and Twenty-five Years of Supreme Court Precedent in Four Hours." He teaches courses in constitutional law, freedom of speech and religion, and copyright.

William J. Bridge, *Associate Professor of Law,* B.S.F.S., 1970, J.D., 1974, Georgetown University. A member of Phi Beta Kappa and of the *Georgetown Law Journal,* Professor Bridge was assistant dean and adjunct professor at Georgetown University Law Center before accepting the Jervey Fellowship in Foreign Law from Columbia University in 1976–78. He studied at the Faculties of Letters and of Law at the University of Caen, France, in 1970–71 and at the French Court of Cassation, the French Council of State and the French Center for Comparative Law in 1977–78. In 1984 and 1986, Professor Bridge was a visiting professor at Georgetown University Law Center. Fluent in French, he teaches criminal law and procedure, evidence, professional responsibility, comparative law, and law and literature. He publishes and pursues research in evidence, professional responsibility, criminal procedure and foreign law.

Cheryl Nelson Butler, *Assistant Professor of Law,* B.A., 1990, Harvard-Radcliffe College; J.D. 1995, New York University School of Law. Professor Butler teaches torts, employment discrimination and critical race theory. Her scholarship utilizes feminist legal theory, critical race theory and legal history as tools to explore the intersection of race and gender in the legal response to sexual exploitation. Several of her articles explore the U.S. legal response to sex trafficking and exploitation. Professor Butler's articles have been published, or are forthcoming, in the *North Carolina Law Review, Washington University Law Review, Yale Journal of Law & Feminism, Seton Hall Law Review, SMU Law Review* and the *Akron Law Review*. Professor Butler is a graduate of Harvard University, where she received a B.A., cum laude, in American history and African-American studies. Professor Butler received her J.D. degree from New York University School of Law where she was a Root Tilden Kern Scholar and a fellow with the Center for International Legal Studies. She has received numerous honors for her work on equal justice issues, including the 2014 Outstanding Faculty Leadership Award from the Women in Law Association at SMU. Before joining the SMU Dedman School of Law, Professor Butler worked as executive director and general counsel of Top Teens of America Inc., in Houston. She has also worked with other leading advocacy organizations such as the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Legal Momentum and the National Partnership for Women & Families. Her corporate experience includes working as an associate at Debevoise & Plimpton and Cleary Gottlieb Steen & Hamilton. Professor Butler clerked for Judge Emmett Sullivan, U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia and was also a fellow with the Georgetown University Women's Law and Public Policy Program. She has taught at the University of Houston Law Center as an assistant clinical professor.

Michaela Cashen, *Senior Lecturer in Law,* B.A., 1981, Augustana College; J.D., 1984, University of Illinois. Prior to attending law school, Ms. Cashen was a practicing registered nurse in Illinois. After graduation from law school, she practiced law as an associate with the Dallas firm of Johnson, Bromberg & Leeds, where she focused on commercial litigation, employment law and construction law. She then served as in-house counsel with Texas Instruments, focusing primarily on real estate law. Before joining the SMU full-time faculty, she taught legal software and online legal research for a number of years in Dallas. At SMU, she currently teaches primarily in the areas

of legal research and legal writing. In addition to her first-year legal research and writing classes, Ms. Cashen teaches a graduate course on perspectives of the American legal system for international Master of Laws students. She also teaches a Texas Bar Exam essay-writing workshop twice a year, prior to both the February and July bar exams.

Anthony J. Colangelo, *Gerald J. Ford Research Fellow and Associate Professor of Law,* B.A., 2000, (Phi Beta Kappa) Middlebury College; J.D., 2003, (Order of the Coif) Northwestern University; LL.M., 2006, Columbia University; J.S.D., 2009, Columbia University. Professor Colangelo's scholarly and teaching interests are in the fields of conflict of laws, civil procedure, U.S. foreign relations law, and private and public international law. His scholarship has been selected multiple times for presentation at the prestigious Stanford/Yale Junior Faculty Forum and has been published in top general and international scholarly journals. His articles have also been cited and quoted in a number of high-profile cases at the U.S. Court of Appeals and U.S. District Court levels as well as in a recent U.S. Military Commission ruling regarding, among other things, the extraterritorial application of U.S. law implementing the U.N. Torture Convention to Chuckie Taylor (son of former Liberian dictator Charles Taylor), the proper exercise of universal jurisdiction in relation to Alien Tort Statute claims by South African plaintiffs against corporations alleged to have been complicit in apartheid-era abuses by the South African government, and Salim Hamdan's (Osama bin Laden's driver) challenges to U.S. Military Commission jurisdiction. Prior to coming to SMU, Professor Colangelo held an associate-in-law research and teaching fellowship at Columbia Law School. Before Columbia, he worked as a litigation associate at the law firm Cleary Gottlieb Steen and Hamilton LLP in the New York and Rome offices. Following law school, where he was notes editor of the *Northwestern University Law Review,* Professor Colangelo clerked for the Honorable Ralph K. Winter, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.

Jennifer M. Collins, *Judge James Noel Dean and Professor of Law,* B.A., 1987, Yale University; J.D. 1991, Harvard University. Dean Collins graduated magna cum laude from Harvard Law School and served as the notes editor of the *Harvard Law Review*. After graduation, she served as a law clerk to the Honorable Dorothy Nelson of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. Dean Collins served as an attorney adviser in the Office of Legal Counsel in the U.S. Department of Justice and as an assistant U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia, where she specialized in homicide cases. She also worked in private practice at Miller Cassidy Larroca & Lewin (now Baker Botts) and Sidley Austin. Prior to joining the SMU faculty, Dean Collins was at the Wake Forest University School of Law, where she taught criminal law, criminal procedure, family law, and gender and the law, and won every teaching award offered by the law school. She also served as vice provost for the university. Dean Collins' articles have appeared in the *Yale Law Journal, Northwestern University Law Review, Iowa Law Review* and many others. Her first book, *Privilege or Punish: Criminal Justice and the Challenge of Family Ties* (coauthored with Dan Markel and Ethan Leib), was published by Oxford University Press in 2009.

Nathan Cortez, *Associate Dean for Research and Associate Professor of Law,* B.A., 1999, University of Pennsylvania; J.D., 2002, Stanford University. Professor Cortez teaches and writes on health law, food and drug law, administrative law, and legislation. His research focuses on the challenges of regulating emerging markets in health care and biotechnology. For example, he has become one of the world's lead-

ing legal scholars on medical tourism and cross-border health care. He also writes extensively on Food and Drug Administration regulation, including First Amendment challenges, alternative forms of regulation such as adverse publicity and the ways the FDA addresses new technologies such as mobile medical applications. Professor Cortez has presented his research to regulators, at industry conferences, to professional societies and at law schools around the country including Harvard, North Carolina, Texas, Wisconsin and Yale. He also provides frequent legal commentary to the media, including the *Chicago Tribune*, CNN, the *Huffington Post*, the *Los Angeles Times*, NPR and The Associated Press. Before joining SMU, Professor Cortez practiced with the Washington, D.C., law firm Arnold & Porter, representing clients in regulatory matters, with a special emphasis on health care fraud and abuse, FDA enforcement, health privacy, and the Medicare and Medicaid programs. He represented clients in litigation, in transactions, during agency enforcement actions and during congressional investigations and hearings. While at Arnold & Porter, Professor Cortez litigated pro bono cases with the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund, and was a board member of the D.C. Hispanic Bar Foundation. In 2006, he was a visiting assistant professor at Rutgers-Camden Law School. He received his B.A. from the University of Pennsylvania and J.D. from Stanford University.

Gregory S. Crespi, *Professor of Law,* B.S., 1969, Michigan State University; M.S., 1974, George Washington University; Ph.D., 1978, University of Iowa; J.D., 1985, Yale Law School. Prior to joining the faculty at SMU, Professor Crespi served in the White House as the senior counsel for the Council of Economic Advisers under the Reagan and Bush administrations. Professor Crespi also practiced law for several years with the firms of Debevoise & Plimpton and Davis, Hockenberg specializing primarily in securities law. He is the author of two books on securities law and of a number of articles on law and economics, securities regulation, contract law, disability rights and other topics. Professor Crespi teaches in the areas of contract law, law and economic analysis, business enterprise, and corporate finance and acquisitions.

Ruth A. Cross, *Associate Dean for Administration, Director of Legal Research, Writing and Advocacy Program and Senior Lecturer in Law,* B.A., 1975, University of Texas at Austin; J.D., 1978, University of Texas School of Law. After graduation, Ms. Cross worked in the Dallas offices of Akin, Gump, Strauss, Hauer, & Feld and Arter & Hadden as a litigator, with an emphasis on appellate practice, and she clerked for the Dallas Court of Appeals. She is heavily involved in creating the research project that serves as the basis for the Jackson Walker Moot Court Oral Advocacy Competition. She also serves as faculty adviser to the Jackson Walker Moot Court Board. Ms. Cross teaches courses in Texas pretrial procedure, Texas trial and appellate procedure, and legal research, writing and advocacy. She taught legal research and writing as an adjunct at SMU during 1984–99 before joining the faculty on a full-time basis.

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Julia P. Forrester, *Professor of Law and former Dean ad interim,* B.S.E.E., 1981, J.D., 1985, University of Texas at Austin. Professor Forrester joined the law faculty in 1990 after practicing as a real estate attorney with the Dallas firm of Thompson & Knight. She served the School of Law as dean ad interim during the 2013–14 academic year and as associate dean for academic affairs in 1995–96. She has published articles on real estate finance, predatory lending, real property and bankruptcy law, and she received the 1995 John Minor Wisdom Award for Excellence in Legal Scholarship for her first predatory lending article. She teaches in the areas of property, real estate transactions and land use, and is co-author with Edward Chase of *Property Law: Cases, Materials, and Questions*. Professor Forrester served on the State Bar Real Estate, Probate, and Trust Law Section committee that drafted the Texas Assignment of Rents Act. She serves as secretary for the Real Estate Transactions Section of the Association of American Law Schools, and she is a member of the American Law Institute and the American College of Real Estate Lawyers.

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Christopher H. Hanna, *Alan D. Feld Endowed Professor of Law and Altshuler Distinguished Teaching Professor,* B.S., 1984, J.D., 1988, University of Florida; LL.M., 1989, New York University. Professor Hanna has been a visiting professor at the University of Texas School of Law, the University of Florida College of Law and the University of Tokyo School of Law, and a visiting scholar at Harvard Law School and the Japanese Ministry of Finance. In 1998, Professor Hanna served as a consultant in residence to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris. From June 2000 to April 2001, he assisted the U.S. Joint Committee on Taxation in its complexity study of the U.S. tax system; from May 2002 to February 2003, he assisted the joint committee in its study of Enron; and, upon completion of the study, he continued to serve as a consultant to the Joint Committee on Tax Legislation. Since May 2011, Professor Hanna has served as senior policy advisor for tax reform to the United States Senate Committee on Finance. In March 2014, he was appointed a fellow at the George W. Bush Institute. Prior to coming to SMU, Professor Hanna was a tax attorney with the Washington, D.C., law firm of Steptoe & Johnson. His primary duties included tax planning for partnerships and corporations on both a domestic and international level, and also tax controversy. He has received the Dr. Don M. Smart Teaching Award for excellence in teaching at the SMU Law School on eight separate occasions. In 1995, he was featured in *Barrister* magazine, a publication of the American Bar Association Young Lawyers Division, as one of "21 young lawyers leading us into the 21st century" (special profile issue 1995). He has authored numerous articles in various areas of taxation including international taxation, corporate taxation, partnership taxation and tax accounting. Professor Hanna's first book, *Comparative Income Tax Deferral: The United States and Japan*, was published in July 2000. He coauthored a second book, *Corporate Income Tax Accounting*, which was published in fall 2007 and is now in its eighth edition. Professor Hanna is a member of the American Law Institute and the American College of Tax Counsel.

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Jeffrey Kahn, *Professor of Law,* B.A., 1994, Yale University; M.Phil., 1996, Oxford University; D.Phil., 1999, Oxford University; J.D., 2002, University of Michigan. Professor Kahn's doctoral dissertation was published by Oxford University Press as *Federalism, Democratization, and the Rule of Law in Russia* (2002). Following graduation, he served as a law clerk to the Honorable Thomas P. Griesa of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. Professor Kahn was a trial attorney in the Civil Division of the United States Department of Justice from October 2003 until April 2006, litigating a nationwide docket of constitutional, statutory and administrative law issues. In 2005, he was briefly detailed to the Criminal Division to conduct research in Russia on Russian criminal procedure for the Justice Department's Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance and Training. In fall 2006, that office sent him to Armenia to advise senior officials of the Armenian Ministry of Justice. During the spring 2006 term, Professor Kahn served as an adjunct assistant professor of the School of Foreign Service at Georgetown University. Professor Kahn was named the 2007–08 teaching fellow by SMU's Cary M. Maguire Center for Ethics and Professional Responsibility, and a 2008–09 Colin Powell Fellow at John Goodwin Tower Center for Political Studies. His articles have been published in the *Michigan Law Review, UCLA Law Review, Michigan Journal of Law Reform, Review of Central and East European Law, Georgetown Journal of International Law* and *Georgia Journal of International and Comparative Law*. Professor Kahn teaches and writes on American constitutional law, Russian law, human rights and counterterrorism.

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John S. Lowe, *George W. Hutchison Chair in Energy Law,* B.A., 1963, Denison University; LL.B., 1966, Harvard University. A Maxwell Fellow in Malawi in 1966–69, Professor Lowe practiced law privately in Columbus, Ohio, in 1970–75. He then became a member of the faculty at the University of Toledo, where he served as assistant and associate professor in 1975–78. He joined the faculty of the University of Tulsa in 1978 as professor and associate director of the National Energy Law and Policy Institute. Professor Lowe has been a visiting professor at the University of Texas, was the distinguished visiting professor of natural resources law at the University of Denver in 1987, was the Visiting Judge Leon Karelitz Chair of Oil and Gas Law at the University of New Mexico in 1996, and Visiting Borden Ladner Gervais LLP Chair of Energy Law and Policy at the University of Alberta in 2006. He is a former chair of the Section of Environment, Energy and Resources Law of the American Bar Association and a former president of the Rocky Mountain Mineral Law Foundation. He is author of *Cases & Materials on Oil & Gas Law, Oil & Gas Law in a Nutshell* and *International Petroleum Transactions*. Professor Lowe teaches courses on oil and gas law, and oil and gas contracts. He also teaches as a senior fellow of the faculty of law at the University of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, and as a visiting professor at the faculty of law at the University of Sydney, NSW, Australia. He is an international legal adviser in the Commercial Law Development Program of the United States Department of Commerce; a member of the bars of Texas, Oklahoma and Ohio; and a member of the commercial arbitration panels of the American Arbitration Association, the CPR Institute for Dispute Resolution and the International Chamber of Commerce.

George A. Martinez, *Professor of Law,* B.A., 1976, Arizona State University; M.A. (philosophy), 1979, University of Michigan; J.D., 1985, Harvard University. A member of Phi Beta Kappa, Professor Martinez was a teaching fellow in the department of philosophy at the University of Michigan in 1979–81 and a visiting assistant professor of philosophy at Texas Christian University in 1981–82. He was a litigation associate with the Chicago firm of Mayer, Brown & Platt in 1985–88 and with the San Francisco firm of Morrison & Foerster in 1988–91. Professor Martinez has been a visiting professor of law at the University of Illinois and has presented papers at numerous universities including Yale University, the University of California at Berkeley and the University of Buenos Aires. Professor Martinez has published numerous law review articles in the areas of federal courts, critical race theory and jurisprudence. His work has been reprinted in a number of leading anthologies on critical race theory. He is an editor of *A Reader on Race, Civil Rights and American Law: A Multiracial Approach*. He is associate editor of *Law and Business Review of the Americas*. Professor Martinez teaches in the areas of civil procedure, complex litigation, federal courts and jurisprudence.

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Joseph Jude Norton, *James L. Walsh Faculty Fellow and Professor in Financial Institutions,* A.B., 1966, Providence College; LL.B., 1969, University of Edinburgh; LL.M., 1970, University of Texas; S.J.D., 1973, University of Michigan; Diplôme (*droit privé*), 1976, Hague Academy of International Law; D.Phil. (law), 1995, Oxford

University; LLD (h.c.), 2002, University of Stockholm; LLD, 2005, University of London. Professor Norton primarily teaches domestic and international business and banking-related courses along with courses on international economic development law. He holds the James L. Walsh Distinguished Faculty Fellowship and Professorship in Financial Law at the School of Law, where he has been a tenured full professor of law since 1981 and an adjunct professor since 1973. He jointly held the Sir John Lubbock Professorship in Banking Law and head of the International Financial Law Unit at the University of London from 1993 until 2005, and he was the Cameron Professorial Fellow in Banking Law at London in 1988–93. In the spring 2005 term, he held the Nomura Distinguished Visiting Professorship in International Financial Systems at the Harvard Law School. In 1999–2001, he held the Vice Chancellor's Distinguished University Professor of Law at the University of Hong Kong, where he was co-founder of the Asian Institute of International Financial Law. He currently holds visiting university professorships at the Peking University Law Faculty and the Shanghai University of Finance and Economics. He previously held a chaired visiting professorship at the Banking Law Center, University of Johannesburg (RAU) South Africa; a visiting professorial fellowship at the Mandela Institute, Wits University, Johannesburg; and a professorial fellowship in financial law and institutions at the British Institute of International and Comparative Law (London). In addition, he held a visiting professorship position at the University of Muenster Law Faculty for eight years, and he was a visiting professor at Soochow University Law Faculty, Taipei. He was the editor-in-chief on the *International Lawyer* journal for 14 years, and he is currently editor-in-chief of the *Law and Business Review of the Americas*. He is general editor of three major international book series, and he sits on the advisory boards of five international journals. In September 2001, he was honored with a Doctor of Laws degree from the University of Stockholm in recognition of such accomplishments; and in 2005, he was awarded an earned LL.D. degree from the University of London for his writings in 1996–2001. He also holds a Doctor of Philosophy (law) degree in international banking from Oxford University, and a Doctor of the Science of Law degree in international and European Community law from the University of Michigan Law School. He has published more than 50 books and 150 articles on related subjects, and he has lectured on banking and finance law, international business law, financial sector reform and corporate/enterprise governance issues worldwide. He has practical experience with international and domestic (U.S.) banking and capital markets transactions; international financial regulatory matters; bank, corporate and asset restructuring; asset securitization; and enterprise governance respecting small, medium-sized, "publicly held" and multinational enterprises. He has consulted with a broad range of governmental and intergovernmental authorities worldwide, including the World Bank; the International Monetary Fund; the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development; the Korean government; the South African Development Community; the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; the Bank of Thailand; the Bank of England; and the Czech, Estonian and Mauritian banking authorities. He has served as a member of the World Bank/IMF Core Consultative Group Bank Insolvency Initiative and of the London Financial Law Panel, and is currently on the Banking Panel of China International Economic and Trade Arbitration Commission. He also has served as an academic consultant to the Latin American Association of Bank Supervisors and to the International Association of Deposit Insurers, and as an adviser with respect to the Thai, Korean and Indonesian financial crises in the mid-1990s.

He has successfully supervised more than 40 Ph.D. (law)/S.J.D. students during the past two decades and is currently supervising or cosupervising four doctoral students. He is an elected member of the American Law Institute, the American College of Commercial Lawyers and the International Academy of Commercial and Consumer Law, and he holds the Martindale Hubbell AV (highest professional lawyer) rating. He has served as a corporate/banking partner (director) of a major Texas law firm; as a consultant to several other major Texas law firms, working for two of these at their London offices; as a member of the American Bar Association and Texas Banking committees; as a council member of the ABA's International Law and Practice Section; and as a member of the United Kingdom/International Chamber of Commerce Banking Committee. He is founder and director of SMU's Institute of International Banking and Finance and of the reactivated SMU Law Institute of the Americas. For 10 years, he was the director of SMU's annual Institutes of Banking Law, Commercial Lending and Finance, and of Lender Liability, and for four years, of SMU's Bankruptcy Law Institute. He is a member of the Advisory Board to the SMU Tower Center for Political Studies. He is a former president, and for 11 years, he was a member of the board of directors of the North Central Texas Legal Service (for the poor). He is the founder and executive director of the London (now Global) Forum for International Economic Development Law. He has produced 55 books and more than 155 articles, and he has presented more than 120 papers in 26 countries. His current research interests concern global and U.S. financial sector reform, the reform of international economic and financial institutions/arrangements, comparative and global corporate governance issues, and inadvertent liabilities in enterprise relationships. His most recent books include *Law, Culture and Economic Development: A Liber Amicorum for Professor Roberto MacLean* (2007); *Corporate Governance Post-Enron: Comparative and International Perspectives* (2006); *Universalism v. Multilateralism: Policy Challenges for the 21st Century* (2005); *Festschrift for Sir Joseph Gold* (2002); and *Financial Sector Law Reform in Emerging Economies* (2000).

Victoria Palacios, *Associate Professor of Law,* J.D., 1975, University of Nebraska College of Law. Professor Palacios held the Hastie Fellowship at the University of Wisconsin College of Law in 1975–77; she taught at the University of Utah College of Law in 1977–83 and as an adjunct professor in 1983–88. She has been on the faculty of the National Institute of Corrections since 1987 and has written an N.I.C. monograph, *Parole Law* (1990, revised 1994). In 1983–90, Professor Palacios was a member and, for two years chair, of the Utah Parole Board. In 1990–91, she was a visiting associate professor at the University of Notre Dame Law School. She teaches in the areas of torts and criminal justice.

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tions, network architecture, application specific electronic devices, semiconductor devices and manufacturing, data mining, search technology, vehicle safety systems, radio frequency identification technology, Internet applications, and business methods. Prior to joining SMU, Professor Robinson was an adjunct professor at George Washington University Law School. Professor Robinson teaches and writes in the areas of property, intellectual property, patent law, and law and technology. His current research focuses on analyzing the challenges small firms face in obtaining patent rights via the current U.S. patent system. He has written or lectured on patent lawsuit avoidance, the patenting of business methods, joint infringement and the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office's examination guidelines. Professor Robinson's most recent article appeared in the *American University Law Review* and will be reprinted in the *Intellectual Property Law Review*. Professor Robinson is admitted to practice in the District of Columbia, Virginia, and before the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office.

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Meghan Ryan, *Associate Professor of Law,* A.B., 2002, Harvard University, J.D., 2005, University of Minnesota. Professor Ryan received her A.B., magna cum laude, in chemistry from Harvard University in 2002. In 2005, she earned a J.D., magna cum laude, from the University of Minnesota Law School, where she was a member of the Order of the Coif and received the American Law Institute-American Bar Association Scholarship and Leadership Award. She was a member of both the *Minnesota Law Review* and the *Minnesota Journal of Global Trade*. After graduation, Professor Ryan clerked for the Honorable Roger L. Wollman of the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit. She also worked as an associate in the trial group at the Minneapolis-based law firm of Dorsey & Whitney LLP, where she focused her practice on commercial and intellectual property litigation, as well as on white-collar defense and compliance. Additionally, Professor Ryan has conducted research in the areas of bioinorganic chemistry, molecular biology, and experimental therapeutics at the Mayo Clinic and the University of Minnesota. Prior to joining the SMU faculty, Professor Ryan taught criminal law, advanced criminal procedure, and sales at the University of Minnesota Law School. Her current research focuses on the Supreme Court's evolving standards of decency jurisprudence and the impact of evolving science, technology and morality on criminal procedural and civil norms. Professor Ryan teaches and writes in the areas of criminal law, criminal procedure, torts, and law and science.

Mary B. Spector, *Co-Director of Civil Clinic Director of Consumer Law Project and Professor of Law,* B.A., 1979, Simmons College; J.D., 1986, Benjamin N. Cardozo School of Law. Professor Spector is a 2009 recipient of the Association of American Law Schools Clinical Section's Bellow Scholar Award, the University's Golden Mustang Teaching Award and the School of Law's Don Smart Directed Student Research Award. She was a law clerk to Judge Jerry Buchmeyer of the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Texas before joining the Dallas law firm of Akin, Gump, Strauss, Hauer & Feld as an associate. Professor Spector served as a member of the adjunct faculty from fall 1991 to spring 1995. During that time, she served as a supervising attorney with the SMU Legal Clinic and as a field instructor with the SMU/Legal Services of North Texas externship program. She has served on the board of directors of several community organizations and as a member of the Consumer Law Section Council of the State Bar, the Legal Education Subcommittee of the Texas Access to Justice Commission and the United States District Court Advisory Committee for the Northern District of Texas. She has testified before Congress and before the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau on matters relating to debt collection and credit reporting. She teaches consumer law, codirects the Civil Clinic and directs the Consumer Advocacy Project. Professor Spector has published articles in the area of property law, clinical teaching and consumer credit. She is currently working on projects involving empirical research on credit reporting and consumer debt litigation.

Marc I. Steinberg, *Rupert and Lillian Radford Chair in Law,* A.B., 1972, University of Michigan; J.D., 1975, UCLA; LL.M., 1977, Yale University. Following law school, Professor Steinberg served as law clerk to Judge Stanley N. Barnes of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit and as legislative counsel to U.S. Senator Robert P. Griffin. He subsequently served as special projects counsel and confidential legal adviser to the general counsel at the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. Before joining the SMU law faculty, Professor Steinberg was professor of law at the University of Maryland School of Law, visiting professor at the Wharton School of Business at the University of Pennsylvania, visiting associate professor at the National Law Center, George Washington University, and adjunct professor at Georgetown University Law Center. In addition, he has lectured and consulted on company law in Australia, China, England, Finland, Germany, Israel, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Russia, South Africa, Sweden and Taiwan. He also has held the title of visiting professorial fellow in international securities regulation for the Centre for Commercial Law Studies at the University of London, as well as visiting professor of law at Heidelberg University. Professor Steinberg is the author of more than 125 law review articles as well as 25 books. He is editor-in-chief of the *Securities Regulation Law Journal* and co-editor-in-chief of *The International Lawyer*. He is on the advisory board of *The Journal of Corporation Law* and is a member of the American Law Institute. He teaches in the corporate and securities law areas.

Heather L. Stobaugh, *Senior Lecturer in Law,* B. A., 1994, University of Texas at Dallas; M.A. (literary studies), 1997, University of Texas at Dallas; J.D., 2003, Southern Methodist University. After graduation, Ms. Stobaugh was an associate at Carrington, Coleman, Sloman & Blumenthal in Dallas. She practiced primarily in the areas of securities law and business litigation, and she served as outside general counsel to a major telecommunications provider. Ms. Stobaugh also has represented numerous clients pro bono, including a renowned nonprofit animal welfare organi-

zation for which she wrote an amicus brief that resulted in a favorable interpretation of a revised Texas statute. In 2003, Ms. Stobaugh was a member of the *SMU Law Review* and Order of the Coif. She received awards for best student law review comment and best brief. Her current teaching area is legal research, writing and advocacy.

Diane M. Sumoski, *Director of the W.W. Caruth, Jr. Child Advocacy Clinic and Lecturer in Law,* B.A., 1984, Franklin & Marshall College; J.D., 1987, Cornell Law School (cum laude). Ms. Sumoski, in her clinical course, teaches child advocacy law as well as investigative, case preparation and trial advocacy skills. Upon graduation from law school, she began her legal career at the Dallas law firm of Carrington, Coleman, Sloman & Blumenthal LLP, where she became a partner in 1993. She served as pro bono partner at Carrington Coleman for 15 years and supervised associates in all family law pro bono cases at the firm. She also served on the firm's Executive Committee for five years. After joining the faculty at SMU Dedman School of Law in 2013, she became of counsel at the firm. Ms. Sumoski has been listed in *Best Lawyers in America* since 2010. She has held numerous leadership positions in the Litigation Section of the American Bar Association, including director of the section's Public Service Division, chair of the Expert Witnesses Committee, chair of the Woman Advocate Committee, chair of the Special Committee of the Future of Multidistrict Litigation and co-chair for the section's annual meeting. She also has served as chair of the Host Committee for the Fifth Circuit Judicial Conference. Ms. Sumoski is a member of the board of directors of the Dallas Bar Association and has been a director since 2009. She has served as chair of numerous DBA committees, resulting in her being awarded with the JoAnna Moreland Outstanding Committee Chair award in both 2008 (for her service as the chair of the Pro Bono Activities Committee) and 2012 (for her service as chair of the Judiciary Committee). With respect to her pro bono efforts in private practice, Ms. Sumoski received the Women's Legal Advocacy Award from Legal Services of Northwest Texas in 2010 for her work benefiting women and children and the Dallas Volunteer Attorney Program's award for Outstanding Pro Bono Coordinator in 1998 and 2005. She also served as chair of the DBA's Equal Access to Justice Campaign, which raises funds to support pro bono legal services to the poor as provided through the Dallas Volunteer Attorney Program and Legal Services of North Texas. Ms. Sumoski is also a member of the Dallas Committee for a Qualified Judiciary. Ms. Sumoski's article "Bridging the Gender Gap" was published in *The Litigation Manual* (First Supplement 2007). She has also given numerous presentations at American Bar Association meetings and Dallas Bar Association meetings, publishing companion pieces. She is admitted to practice law in all districts of Texas as well as in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, and is a life fellow in the Dallas Bar Foundation and Texas Bar Foundation.

Joshua C. Tate, *Associate Professor of Law,* B.A. 1996, Pomona College; M.A., 2000, M.Phil., 2001, Yale University Graduate School of Arts and Sciences; J.D., 2002, Yale Law School; Ph.D., 2009, Yale University Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. Professor Tate's research and teaching focus on legal history, property, and trusts and estates. He has been a full-time faculty member at SMU Dedman School of Law since fall 2005, and he was a visiting assistant professor at the University of Pennsylvania Law School in spring 2008. In the fall 2012, he was a Lloyd M. Robbins Senior Research Fellow at the University of California at Berkeley. He serves as co-chair of the Uniform Acts for Trust and Estate Law Committee for the ABA Real

Property, Trust and Estate Law Section. Professor Tate has chaired the Sutherland Prize Committee for the American Society for Legal History, and he was recently appointed by the Selden Society as honorary secretary and treasurer for the United States. Professor Tate has given invited presentations at numerous academic conferences, colloquia and workshops in the United States and abroad. He is currently engaged in a study of the development of property rights and remedies in medieval England, focusing on issues of jurisdictional conflict with regard to rights of presentation to churches. Professor Tate is admitted to practice in Texas and Connecticut.

David O. Taylor, *Assistant Professor of Law,* B.S. (mechanical engineering), 1999, Texas A&M University (magna cum laude); J.D., 2003, Harvard University (cum laude). At Harvard Law School, Professor Taylor was a member of the *Harvard Journal of Law & Technology* and the *Harvard Journal of Law & Public Policy*. After graduation from law school, Professor Taylor clerked for the Honorable Sharon Prost of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. Admitted to practice in Texas and before the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, he also worked in the intellectual property department of the law firm of Baker Botts LLP in its Dallas office. While at Baker Botts, Professor Taylor engaged in patent prosecution, patent licensing and patent litigation in various district courts and at the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. He also assisted with various advanced patent law courses at SMU and successfully represented clients in pro bono matters, including before the U.S. Court of Veterans Appeals. Professor Taylor has published articles in the *New York University Law Review; Connecticut Law Review; SMU Law Review; Temple Law Review; Fordham Intellectual Property, Media and Entertainment Law Journal*; and *Texas Intellectual Property Law Journal*. His scholarship focuses on patent law, patent policy, patent litigation and civil procedure. Professor Taylor teaches contracts, patent law and advanced patent law courses.

Elizabeth G. Thornburg, *Senior Associate Dean for Academic Affairs and Richard R. Lee Professor of Law,* B.A., 1976, College of William and Mary (highest honors); J.D., 1979, Southern Methodist University (cum laude). While a student at SMU, Professor Thornburg was the senior notes and comments editor for the *Journal of Air Law and Commerce,* a member of the Barristers and the Order of the Coif, and a law clerk for a small firm specializing in civil rights litigation. After graduation, she clerked for the Honorable Robert M. Hill, U.S. District Judge for the Northern District of Texas, and was a commercial litigation associate at the firm then known as Locke, Purnell, Boren, Laney & Neely. Drawing on her experience with civil rights and commercial litigation, her scholarship focuses on the procedural fairness of the litigation process, especially at the pleadings, discovery and jury charge stages. She also writes and speaks in the areas of comparative procedure, online dispute resolution, and the intersection of law and culture. Her most recent book is *Lawtalk: The Unknown Stories Behind Familiar Legal Expressions* (Yale University Press, with co-authors). Professor Thornburg's articles have appeared in law reviews at Virginia, U.C. Davis, North Carolina, Notre Dame, Michigan, Texas, Wisconsin, Duke, Fordham, Oregon, Missouri, Houston, West Virginia, Edinburgh and SMU, and in international journals in Scotland, England and Australia. She is the co-author (with Professor Dorsaneo) of a study guide for civil procedure; she has two Texas procedure casebooks; and she has contributed chapters to books on civil procedure issues in consumer law, sports law, computer law and classic civil procedure cases. Professor Thornburg is a member of the American Law Institute and served as one of the U.S.

representatives to the international project on "Teaching Civil Procedure in Common Law Countries." She teaches civil procedure, conflict of laws, complex litigation, Texas procedure, remedies and an advanced procedure seminar. During 2012–14, Professor Thornburg also served the University as the director of the Center for Teaching Excellence, and in 2013, she received the University Scholar/Teacher of the Year Award.

Jenia Iontcheva Turner, *Professor of Law,* B.A. (international relations), 1999, Goucher College; Caplan Scholar, Cambridge University, 1997–98; J.D., 2002, Yale Law School. At Yale Law School, Professor Turner was a Coker Fellow and articles editor for the Yale Law Journal and the Yale Journal of International Law. In 2000, she was a summer clerk at the Appeals Chamber of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, and, the following summer, she worked at the Federal Public Defender's Office in Houston and the New York and Paris offices of Debevoise & Plimpton. In 2002–04, Professor Turner served as a Bigelow Fellow at the University of Chicago Law School, where she taught legal research and writing and comparative criminal procedure. Her teaching and scholarship interests include criminal law and procedure, comparative criminal procedure, international criminal law, international organizations, and European Union law. Her first book, *Plea Bargaining Across Borders,* was published in 2009. Her articles have appeared in the Virginia Law Review, Michigan Law Review, Federal Sentencing Reporter, American Journal of Comparative Law, and the international law journals of Stanford, Virginia, Chicago and NYU.

Jonni Walls, *Lecturer in Law,* B.A., 1968, University of Tennessee in Knoxville (Phi Beta Kappa); J.D., 1991, Southern Methodist University School of Law. While at SMU, Ms. Walls was notes and comments editor for the *Journal of Air Law and Commerce* and a member of Order of the Coif. She is admitted to practice in all Texas courts; United States District courts for the Northern, Southern, Eastern and Western districts of Texas; and the 5th Circuit Court of Appeals. After graduation, she practiced with various Dallas law firms, specializing in employment litigation for management, as well as supervisor training and counseling with respect to human resource issues. Ms. Walls' practice experience includes litigation of statutory and common law claims arising in the employment context, practice before administrative agencies, arbitration of disputes arising under employment contracts and collective bargaining agreements, contract negotiation, drafting of employment policies and handbooks, management training seminars, enforcement of confidentiality and noncompetition agreements, and alternative dispute resolution. Her experience also includes traditional labor law, union representation campaigns, and practice before the National Labor Relations Board and the National Mediation Board. She served as an adjunct professor for the School of Law from 1992 through 2010 and joined SMU's faculty full-time in August 2010, teaching legal research, writing and advocacy. She also serves as faculty adviser to the SMU Board of Advocates.

Jessica Dixon Weaver, *Assistant Professor of Law,* B.A., 1992, University of Pennsylvania; J.D., 1995, University of Virginia. While at the University of Virginia School of Law, Professor Weaver served as notes development editor of the *Virginia Law Review*. She began her legal career in 1995 with the national firm of Littler Mendelson and eventually began a solo practice in 1997. She practiced in the area of juvenile, employment and business law before coming to SMU's Dedman School of Law in 2002. Professor Weaver was the founding director of the W.W. Caruth, Jr. Child

Advocacy Clinic, where she taught an interdisciplinary course and supervised law students who served as guardians and attorneys *ad litem* for abused and neglected children. Professor Weaver was promoted from lecturer to senior lecturer before joining the tenure track faculty at the Law School in 2009. She was honored in 2009 as an Extraordinary Minority in Texas Law by the *Texas Lawyer*. Professor Weaver is an active member of the legal scholar's community, is the chair-elect of the Children and the Law Section of the American Association of Law Schools, and is a member of the Executive Committee of the AALS Family and Juvenile Law Section. Her first article, "The African-American Child Welfare Act: A Legal Redress for African-American Disproportionality in Child Protection Cases," was published by the *Berkeley Journal of African-American Law & Policy* in the 2008 spring symposium issue. She was featured as a child welfare expert by "NBC Nightline News" and "News Hour with Jim Lehrer" regarding the Fundamentalist Latter Day Saints' Eldorado compound child removal in Texas. Her second article, "The Texas Mis-Step: Why the Largest Child Removal in Modern U.S. History Failed," was the lead article in the spring 2010 issue of the *William and Mary Journal of Women and the Law*. Her most recent article, "The Principle of Subsidiarity Applied: Reforming the Legal Framework to Capture the Psychological Abuse of Children," will be published in the spring 2011 issue of the *Virginia Journal of Social Policy and the Law*. She has presented her research and articles at Washington and Lee School of Law, Emory University School of Law, and Washington University School of Law. Professor Weaver is currently working on two articles: "Grandma in the White House" and "Family and Race in Post-Obama America."

Peter Winship, *James Cleo Thompson, Sr., Professor of Law,* A.B., 1965, LL.B., 1968, Harvard University; LL.M., 1973, University of London (London School of Economics); candidate for the J.S.D., Yale University. Professor Winship teaches primarily in the areas of domestic and international commercial law.

4. Clinical Faculty

Maureen N. Armour, B.A., M.S.W., J.D., *Co-Director of Civil Clinic and Associate Professor of Law*
Mary B. Spector, B.A., J.D., *Co-Director of Civil Clinic, Director of Consumer Advocacy Project and Professor of Law*
Chris Jenks, B.S., J.D., LL.M., *Director of Criminal Justice Clinic and Assistant Professor of Law*
Diane M. Sumoski, *Director of the W.W. Caruth, Jr. Child Advocacy Clinic and Lecturer in Law*
Larry Jones, B.B.A., J.D., LL.M., *Adjunct Clinical Professor of Law*
Walter Theiss, A.B., M.B.A., J.D., *Adjunct Clinical Professor of Law, Small Business Clinic*
Michael McCollum, LL.B., *Adjunct Clinical Professor of Law Criminal Justice Clinic*
Brook Busbee, B.AS., J.D., *Adjunct Clinical Professor of Law, Criminal Justice Clinic*
Eliot Shavin, B.A., J.D., *Adjunct Clinical Professor of Law, Civil Clinic*
Eric Cedillo, B.S., J.D., *Adjunct Clinical Professor of Law, Consumer Advocacy Project*

5. Visiting and Research Professors

The Honorable Don Bush, *United States Magistrate Judge for the Eastern District of Texas*
Rudolf Dolzer, *Professor of Law,* University of Bonn (Germany)
The Honorable Robert M. Fillmore, *Justice of the 5th District Court of Appeals of Texas*
The Honorable A. Joe Fish, *United States Senior District Judge for the Northern District of Texas*
The Honorable Dennise Garcia, *303rd Judicial District (Family) Court*
Bryan A. Garner, *President of LawProse Inc.*
The Honorable H. DeWayne Hale, *United States Bankruptcy Court for the Northern District of Texas*
Yehiel Kaplan, *Senior Lecturer,* Haifa University, Faculty of Law
Michele Kwon, *Associate Professor of Law,* University of Tennessee College of Law
The Honorable D. Michael Lynn, *United States Bankruptcy Court for the Northern District of Texas*
Roberto MacLean, *Former Supreme Court Justice in Peru and Former Peruvian Ambassador to the United States*
The Honorable Russell F. Nelms, *United States Bankruptcy Court for the Northern District of Texas*
The Honorable Richard A. Schell, *United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Texas*
Shiao-Ming Shen, *International Legal Consultant to Mackenzie and Albritton LLP*
The Honorable Adel Omar Sherif, *Deputy Chief Justice for the Supreme Constitutional Court of Egypt*
T. S. Somashekar, *Associate Professor in Economics,* National Law School of India University, Bangalore, Visiting Professor
Dale Whitman, *James E. Campbell Missouri Endowed Professor Emeritus of Law,* University of Missouri School of Law

6. Adjunct Faculty

The list of faculty adjuncts provided here is advisory only. In any given semester term, a particular adjunct may not be able to teach because of other commitments. This is especially true because many of the our adjuncts are professionals or scholars who are in high demand throughout Dallas and the nation.

Sherrie R. Abney	Patricia H. Flynn	Shane Read
Michael F. Albers	Evan Fogelman	Stuart Reynolds
Val J. Albright	Zeke Fortenberry	G. Tomas Rhodus
Carl Y. Baggett	Elizabeth Fraley	Brent M. Rosenthal
Daniel Baucum	Jason B. Freeman	Laura K. Rogers
Jeffry M. Blair	Randy D. Gordon	Davor Rukavina
Jonathan Blum	Rebecca A. Gregory	Michelle P. Scheef
Vickie S. Brandt	Susan M. Halpern	Paul D. Schoonover
Ada Brown	Charles M. Hosch	Irwin F. Sentilles, III
John Browning	James T. Jacks	Mark A. Shank
Martin L. Camp	Ralph Jones	Bart Showalter
William F. Carroll	Barry R. Knight	Ronald F. Shuff
David W. Carstens	Kent C. Krause	Maxel Silverberg
Arthur T. Carter	Gary Lawrence	Steven Smathers
Russell Chapman	Jay J. Madrid	Stefan P. Smith
Wilson Chu	Robert M. Manley	Jaime Spellings
Robert Colwell	Ernest Martin, Jr.	Sally Spurgin
John M. Cone	Errin B. Martin	Sidney Stahl
Susan C. Cox	Robert McClelland	Harry W. Sullivan, Jr.
Terry I. Cross	Alex G. McGeogh	Michael Threet
Anthony P. Daddino	Barry F. McNeil	John C. Tiholiz
Joseph R. Dancy	Susan Mead	Cody L. Towns
Myron D. Dornic	Judge Mary Murphy	Robert Udashen
Dennis B. Drapkin	Roger Nober	Michael J. Uhl
Joanne Early	Charlotte Noel	John Vernon
Yolanda Eisenstein	Christopher Nolland	Peter Vogel
Paul Enriquez	Michael L. Parham	Lewis M. Wasserman
Sander L. Esserman	David J. Parsons	David A. Weatherbie
Stephen Fahey	Michael P. Penick	Brian L. Webb
Randy W. Fickel	Phillip B. Philbin	George E. West, II
Felicia A. Finston	Will Pryor	Glenn D. West
Sharon Lee M. Fjordbak	Judge Irma Ramirez	Russell Wilson, II
C.W. Flynn	Robert Probasco	Denney Wright

7. Library and Information Technology Staff

Gregory L. Ivy, B.B.A., M.A., J.D., *Interim Director of Library and Technology*
Thomas Kimbrough, B.S.F.S., M.L.I.S., J.D., *Associate Director for Public Services*
Donna Wolff, B.A., M.L.I.S., J.D., *Head of Research Services*
Rebecca Sherman, B.A., J.D., M.L.I.S., *Research and Faculty Services Librarian*
Cassie Rae DuBay, B.S., J.D., M.L.I.S., *Research and Faculty Services Librarian*
Angela R. Jones, B.A., M.L.S., *Senior Technical Services Librarian*
James Hsin J. Pan, B.S., M.S., *Assistant Director for Computing and Technology Services*
Brad Pittler, B.S., *Information Technology Specialist*
Debbie Seiter, *Information Technology Specialist*
Winston N. Phan, *Information Technology Specialist*
Winston E. Tubb, Jr., *Circulation/Collection Manager*
David G. Black, B.S., M.A., M.A., *Library Specialist (Technical Services)*
Shannon DeKat, B.F.A., *Library Specialist (Technical Services)*
Marja Pietilainen-Rom, Library Specialist (Technical Services)
Sandra D. Heads-Thorpe, *Library Specialist (Circulation Desk)*
Christopher A. Molinar, B.A., *Library Specialist (Circulation Desk)*
Randall Richmond, *Library Specialist (Circulation Desk)*
Andrew Trantham, *Circulation Services*
Frankye R. Ross, *Administrative Assistant*

8. Law School Staff

Betty Alexander, *Coordinator, Dean's Office*
Brenda Aylesworth, *Administrative Assistant, Dean's Office*
Rebekah Bell, *Assistant Director, Special Events, Alumni and Development*
Claudia Beltran, *Administrative Assistant, Office of Career Services*
Tina Brosseau, *Executive Assistant to the Dean*
Lisa Browning, *Administrative Assistant, Journal of Air Law & Commerce*
Cheryl Cothrum, *Accountant II*
TaLibra Ferguson, *Administrative Assistant, The International Lawyer*
Donna Gaubert, *Faculty Administrative Assistant*
Kimalee Grace, *Assistant Registrar*
Bobbye Heine, *Assistant Director, Graduate Legal Studies*
Michael Law, *Web Developer*
Beth Lee, *Associate Director, Office of Career Services*
Lisa Montes, *Administrative Assistant, Civil Clinic*
Lynn Moubry, *Administrative Assistant, Public Service and Academic Support Programs*
April Michele Oswald, *Faculty Administrative Assistant*
Phyllis Jan Spann, *Faculty Administrative Assistant*
Sharon Tabbert, *Faculty Administrative Assistant*
Wendy Wang, *Associate Director, Office of Career Services*
Robin Webb, *Admissions Assistant*
Janet White, *Advancement Associate*
Carolyn Yates, *Faculty Administrative Assistant*
Gloria Zapata, *Administrative Assistant, Legal Clinics*

II. General Information

A. SCHOOL OF LAW CALENDAR

Summer Session 2014

May 19, Monday: Classes Begin; Payment Due Date

May 22, Thursday: Last Day to Add/Drop

May 26, Monday: University Holiday, Memorial Day

July 4, Friday: University Holiday, Independence Day

July 7, Monday: Classes End; Last Day to Withdraw

July 8–9, Tuesday–Wednesday: Reading Days

July 10, Thursday: Examinations Begin

July 14, Monday: Examinations End

Fall Term 2014

August 18–22, Monday–Friday: International LL.M. Orientation

August 19–21, Tuesday–Thursday: J.D. Evening and Day Program Orientation

August 22, Friday: Tax LL.M. Orientation

August 21, Thursday: Transfer and Visitor Orientation

August 25, Monday: Classes Begin

August 29, Friday: Last Day to Add/Drop Without Receiving a Grade of W; Payment Due Date

September 1, Monday: University Holiday, Labor Day

October 14, Tuesday: Follow Thursday Class Schedule

November 26, Wednesday: No Classes

November 27–28, Thursday–Friday: University Holidays, Thanksgiving

December 5, Friday: Classes End; Last Day to Withdraw with a Grade of W

December 8, Monday: Reading Day

December 9, Tuesday: Examinations Begin

December 19, Friday: Examinations End

December 20, Saturday: University Commencement for December Graduates

December 24–January 1, Wednesday–Thursday: University Holidays, Winter Break

Spring Term 2015

January 1, Wednesday: University Holiday, New Year's Day

January 8, Thursday: Classes Begin

January 14, Wednesday: Last Day to Add/Drop Without Receiving a Grade of W; Payment Due Date

January 19, Monday: University Holiday, Birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr.

March 5, Thursday: Follow Monday Class Schedule

March 9–13, Monday–Friday: Spring Break

April 3, Friday: University Holiday, Good Friday

April 24, Friday: Classes End; Last Day to Withdraw With a Grade of W

April 27, Monday: Reading Day

April 28, Tuesday: Examinations Begin

May 8, Friday: Examinations End

May 19, Saturday: Commencement and Law School Hooding Ceremony

Offices of the University will be closed September 1, 2014; November 27–28, 2014; December 24, 2014–January 1, 2015; January 19, 2015; April 3, 2015; and May 25, 2015.

B. DESCRIPTION OF THE UNIVERSITY

1. The Vision of Southern Methodist University

To create and impart knowledge that will shape citizens who contribute to their communities and lead their professions in a global society.

2. The Mission of Southern Methodist University

Southern Methodist University will create, expand and impart knowledge through teaching, research and service, while shaping individuals to contribute to their communities and excel in their professions in an emerging global society. Among its faculty, students and staff, the University will cultivate principled thought, develop intellectual skills and promote an environment emphasizing individual dignity and worth. SMU affirms its historical commitment to academic freedom and open inquiry, to moral and ethical values, and to its United Methodist heritage.

To fulfill its mission, the University strives for quality, innovation and continuous improvement as it pursues the following goals:

Goal One: To enhance the academic quality and stature of the University.

Goal Two: To improve teaching and learning.

Goal Three: To strengthen scholarly research and creative achievement.

Goal Four: To support and sustain student development and quality of life.

Goal Five: To broaden global perspectives.

3. Southern Methodist University

As a private, comprehensive university enriched by its United Methodist heritage and its partnership with the Dallas Metroplex, Southern Methodist University seeks to enhance the intellectual, cultural, technical, ethical and social development of a diverse student body. SMU offers undergraduate programs centered on the liberal arts; excellent graduate and continuing education programs; and abundant opportunities for access to faculty in small classes, research experience, international study, leadership development, and off-campus service and internships, with the goal of preparing students to be contributing citizens and leaders for our state, the nation and the world.

SMU comprises seven degree-granting schools: Dedman College of Humanities and Sciences, Edwin L. Cox School of Business, Dedman School of Law, Bobby B. Lyle School of Engineering, Meadows School of the Arts, Perkins School of Theology, and Annette Caldwell Simmons School of Education and Human Development.

Founded in 1911 by what is now the United Methodist Church, SMU is nonsectarian in its teaching and is committed to the values of academic freedom and open inquiry.

At its opening session in 1915, the University had two buildings, 706 students, a 35-member faculty and total assets of $633.540.

Today, the University has more than 100 buildings, a total enrollment that has averaged more than 10,000 the past 10 years, a full-time faculty of 727 and assets of $2.5 billion – including an endowment of $1.3 billion (market value, May 31, 2013).

Offering only a handful of degree programs at its 1915 opening, the University presently awards baccalaureate degrees in more than 80 programs through five undergraduate schools and a wide variety of graduate degrees through those and one professional school.

Of the 10,929 students enrolled for the 2013 fall term, 6,357 were undergraduates and 4,572 were graduate students. The full-time equivalent enrollment was 6,271 for undergraduates and 3,176 for graduate students.

Nearly all the students in SMU's first class came from Dallas County, but now 50 percent of the University's undergraduate student body comes from outside Texas. In a typical school year, students come to SMU from every state; from more than 100 foreign countries; and from all races, religions and economic levels.

Undergraduate enrollment is 51 percent female. Graduate and professional enrollment is 42 percent female.

A majority of SMU undergraduates receive some form of financial aid. In 2013–2014, 75 percent of first-year students received some form of financial aid, and 35 percent of first-year students received need-based financial aid.

Management of the University is vested in a Board of Trustees of civic, business and religious leaders – Methodist and non-Methodist. The founders' first charge to SMU was that it become not necessarily a great *Methodist* university, but a great *university*.

4. Academic Accreditation

Southern Methodist University is accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools Commission on Colleges to award bachelor's, master's, professional and doctoral degrees. Students should contact the Commission on Colleges at 1866 Southern Lane, Decatur, Georgia 30033-4097 or call 404-679-4500 for questions about the accreditation of Southern Methodist University. Note: The commission is to be contacted only if there is evidence that appears to support an institution's significant noncompliance with a requirement or standard.

Individual academic programs are accredited by the appropriate national professional associations.

In Dedman College, the Department of Chemistry is accredited annually by the Committee on Professional Training of the American Chemical Society, and the Psychology Department's Ph.D. program in clinical psychology is accredited by the American Psychological Association.

The Cox School of Business is accredited by AACSB International, the Association to Advance Collegiate Schools of Business (777 South Harbour Island Boulevard, Suite 750, Tampa, Florida 33602-5730; telephone number 813-769-6500). The Cox School was last reaccredited by AACSB International in 2012.

The Dedman School of Law is accredited by the American Bar Association. The ABA conducted its inspection in 2012, and the Dedman School of Law was reaccredited in 2013.

In the Linda and Mitch Hart eCenter, The Guildhall at SMU's Master of Interactive Technology is accredited by the National Association of Schools of Art and Design for two specializations in art creation and level design.

The Lyle School of Engineering undergraduate programs in civil engineering, computer engineering, electrical engineering, environmental engineering and mechanical engineering are accredited by the Engineering Accreditation Commission of ABET, www.abet.org. The undergraduate computer science program that awards the degree Bachelor of Science is accredited by the Computing Accreditation Commission of ABET. The undergraduate computer science program that awards the degree Bachelor of Arts is not accredited by a Commission of ABET. ABET does not provide accreditation for the discipline of management science.

In the Meadows School of the Arts, the art and art history programs are accredited through the National Association of Schools of Art and Design, the Dance Division is accredited by the National Association of Schools of Dance, the Music Division is accredited by the National Association of Schools of Music, the music therapy program is approved by the American Music Therapy Association, and the theatre program is accredited by the National Association of Schools of Theatre.

Perkins School of Theology is accredited by the Commission on Accrediting of the Association of Theological Schools in the United States and Canada (10 Summit Park Drive, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15275-1110; phone 412-788-6505) to award M.Div., M.A.M., M.S.M., M.T.S. and D.Min. degrees.

Accredited programs in the Simmons School of Education and Human Development include the teacher education undergraduate and graduate certificate programs, which are accredited by the State Board of Educator Certification and the Texas Education Agency. The undergraduate program is approved annually by TEA. The SBEC and the TEA also accredit the M.Ed. in educational leadership's Accelerated School Leadership Program and the M.Ed. in educational leadership with urban specialization. The M.S. in counseling program meets the licensure standards of the Licensed Professional Counselors State Board and the Licensed Marriage and Family Therapist State Board. The Learning Therapist Certificate Program is accredited by the International Multisensory Structured Language Education Council.

C. DEDMAN SCHOOL OF LAW

1. Programs and Instruction

J.D. Degree

The Juris Doctor is the first law degree normally obtained in three years (full-time) or four years (part-time) of study. The primary purpose of the J.D. program is preparation for the practice of law, private or public. The curriculum combines training in the science and method of law, knowledge of the substance and procedure of law, understanding of the role of law in society and practical experience in handling professional problems. It also explores the responsibility of lawyers and their relations to other segments of society. See Section III, The Juris Doctor Program, and Section VIII, The Curriculum, for detailed discussion of the J.D. program and its unusually rich variety of courses.

Most courses are national or international in scope, although emphasis on Texas law is available for those who plan to practice in Texas. In addition to traditional academic study, the school sponsors several clinical programs that provide students with an opportunity to earn academic credit while engaging in the actual practice of law. For this work, the school provides administrative assistants and offices conveniently located on the School of Law campus. All clinical programs are under the supervision of full-time faculty members and a part-time staff of practicing attorneys. The clinics serve clients from Dallas County in civil, child advocacy, consumer advocacy, criminal, small business and tax cases. Students interview clients, prepare pleadings and present cases in court with the assistance of the clinic faculty and staff attorneys. Clinic students also attend classes dealing with techniques of the practice of law. This work is open to upper-division students. See Section VIII, The Curriculum, for individual descriptions and requirements for each clinic.

Many graduates choose to practice in the Southwest, but more than 12,000 SMU Dedman School of Law graduates are found in all 50 states and the District of

Columbia and in more than 77 foreign countries. Similarly, although most students come from the Southwest, students are enrolled from all parts of the country.

J.D./M.B.A. Program

The School of Law and the Graduate Division of the SMU Cox School of Business offer a joint program leading to the J.D. and the M.B.A. in four years of full-time study or in five years (including summers) of part-time study. Students must be admitted to both programs as joint J.D./M.B.A. or part-time J.D./Professional M.B.A. students. The joint program is designed to prepare students for law practice with a business emphasis or for business careers with a legal emphasis. See Section IV, Combined J.D./M.B.A. Program, for a detailed description.

J.D./M.A. in Economics Program

This program allows for joint study in law and economics following the first year of required legal study. Students must be admitted to both programs separately. See Section V, Combined J.D./M.A. in Economics Program, for a detailed description.

Advanced Degrees

The Master of Laws (taxation) and general LL.M. degrees for U.S.-trained law graduates, the LL.M. degree for foreign law school graduates and the Doctor of the Science of Law advanced research degree for both U.S. and foreign law school graduates are described in Section VI, Graduate Legal Studies. Approximately 50 full-time and 20 part-time students are enrolled in these graduate programs.

Nondegree Enrollment and Auditing

Attorneys holding valid U.S. law licenses or graduates from American Bar Association-approved law schools may enroll in or audit courses offered at the School of Law on a space available basis. See Section III D for more information.

2. The Law School Quadrangle

The Law School Quadrangle, a four-building complex, occupies six acres on the northwest corner of the SMU campus. Storey Hall houses administrative, faculty, law review and student organization offices and a clinical facility. Florence Hall contains class and seminar rooms and a state-of-the-art trial courtroom. Carr P. Collins, Jr. Hall contains a dining facility, career services offices, admissions offices, financial aid office, public service and academic support offices, student lounges and seminar rooms. Underwood Law Library contains open stacks for its collection, computer facilities, carrels and comfortable seating for students. Two large lecture halls, including one that serves as a magnificent grand appellate courtroom, are also located on the main floor of Underwood. Consistent with the entire SMU campus, the buildings are modified Georgian architecture. The Law School Quadrangle is served by a wireless network. Student housing is available on campus in areas close to the quadrangle. (See Section II F, University Services.)

3. The Underwood Law Library

Participation in the legal profession requires knowledge and skill in the discovery and manipulation of information. Familiarity with the materials and services of a law library is essential to effective performance as a law student and as an attorney.

The Underwood Law Library contains more than 640,000 volumes and access to numerous legal databases and is one of the major legal information resources in the

United States. American legal materials, federal and state, include constitutions, legislative compilations, administrative regulations and the reported court decisions of all jurisdictions. The treatise holdings cover all areas of the law with special strength in corporate, securities and tax matters. Periodical titles, Texas and United States government documents, appellate papers for cases in the Texas Supreme Court and the Supreme Court of the United States and related digests, encyclopedias and indices round out a comprehensive current information resource.

The collection includes primary source material, treatises and journals from Great Britain, the European Union, the Commonwealth of Nations and selected jurisdictions from Western Europe, Latin America and the Pacific Rim.

International law materials are a strong resource that includes documentation from the United Nations and relevant publications from a number of other international organizations.

The library also houses a student computer lab and two classrooms. The library has a wireless network throughout the building.

4. Student Conduct

Students are expected to conduct themselves as prospective members of the legal profession. A Student Code of Professional Responsibility (located in Section IX) that was drafted by a student/faculty committee, approved by the faculty and ratified by the student body is in effect. By enrolling in the school, students are deemed to have notice of the code's contents and therefore should familiarize themselves with its standards and disciplinary procedures. In addition, students are expected to comply with the policies and procedures established by the administrative offices at the School of Law and the University. Matriculation in the University constitutes a declaration of compliance with all University rules and regulations.

Full-time students may not work more than 20 hours per week during the academic year. Violation of this American Bar Association standard may subject a student to penalties under the Student Code of Professional Responsibility.

Students are not permitted, without the written consent of the dean, either individually or collectively to use the name of the University or of the School of Law in any activity outside the regular work of the school.

5. Policy on Discrimination

Southern Methodist University will not discriminate in any employment practice, education program or educational activity on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, age, disability, genetic information or veteran status. SMU's commitment to equal opportunity includes nondiscrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity and expression. The executive director for access and equity and Title IX coordinator has been designated to handle inquiries regarding the nondiscrimination policies.

This nondiscrimination policy applies to the activities of the School of Law in admission, placement, housing, facilities, scholarships, grants and all other academic and nonacademic opportunities, including those that are honorary. Further, the Office of Career Services is available only to employers who sign a statement of compliance with nondiscriminatory practices in hiring as defined by the Association of American Law Schools.

D. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

1. Tuition, Fees and Living expenses

A catalog supplement, the *Financial Information Bulletin,* is issued each academic year. It provides the general authority and reference for SMU financial regulations and obligations, as well as detailed information concerning tuition, fees and living expenses. The supplement can be accessed at www.smu.edu/bursar ("Financial Bulletin" link).

Continuing students registering must ensure that payment for the full amount of charges is posted to their account by the payment due date showing on their bill. The due dates are also published on the Bursar website.

Billing notifications are sent to the student's SMU email address and to the designated authorized payer(s) email address when a bill is generated. The billing notification will provide instructions on how to view the bill online through SMUpay. If notification is not received two weeks prior to the due date, the student and/or designated authorized payer(s) should contact the Office of the University Bursar.

Payments made in person or mailed must be received by the Office of the University Bursar, located on the first floor of the Laura Lee Blanton Student Services Building, no later than 4 p.m. on the payment due date. Payments made online via electronic check or credit card must be posted no later than 11:59 p.m. Central Standard Time on the payment due date. Students and/or those paying on behalf of the student who pay online automatically receive an electronic confirmation of payment; students and/or designated authorized payer(s) paying through other methods can also verify receipt of payment online.

Students enrolling after the payment due date must pay at the time of enrollment. Students whose accounts are not cleared by the payment due date or at the time of enrollment are subject to a late payment fee of $50 for balances between $250 and $999.99, and $150 for balances between $1,000 and $5,000. Balances more than $5,000 are charged 3 percent of the outstanding balance, not to exceed $750. Also, after the monthly payment due date has passed, a 1.5 percent past due fee will be assessed on the unpaid student and/or miscellaneous account each month until the balance is paid. The enrollment of students whose accounts remain unpaid after the payment due date may be canceled at the discretion of the University. Students are individually responsible for their financial obligations to the University.

All refunds except federal parent PLUS loans, prepayment accounts, the SMU Monthly TuitionPay Payment Plan and international wires will be made payable to the student. International wires will be refunded by wire to the originating wire account less a $35 wire-processing fee. The PLUS loan borrower can request the refund to be processed to the student by submitting a Parent PLUS Release form, located on the Bursar website. If the refund is issued by check, the student may request, in writing, that the refund be sent to another party.

Any outstanding debts to the University will be deducted from the credit balance prior to issuing a refund. Any outstanding debts to the University that include Title IV funds must have an Authorization to Credit Account form and/or an Authorization to Credit Account Parent form on file in order to transfer funds to cover current award year debts. Students need to sign the ACA form and the federal parent PLUS loan borrower needs to sign the ACAP form.

Any outstanding debts to the University that do not include Title IV funds will be deducted from the credit balance prior to issuing a refund. All other debts should be paid directly by the student.

A student whose University account is overdue or who in any other manner has an unpaid financial obligation to the University will be denied the recording and certification services of the Office of the Registrar, including the issuance of a transcript or diploma, and may be denied readmission until all obligations are fulfilled. The Division of Enrollment Services may stop the registration, or may cancel the completed registration, of a student who has a delinquent account or debt, and may assess all attorney's fees and other reasonable collection costs (up to 50 percent) and charges necessary for the collection of any amount not paid when due. Matriculation in the University constitutes an agreement by the student to comply with all University rules, regulations and policies.

Arrangements for financial assistance from SMU must be made in advance of registration and in accordance with the application schedule of the Division of Enrollment Services, Financial Aid. A student should not expect such assistance to settle delinquent accounts.

Students who elect to register for courses outside of their school of record will pay the tuition rate of their school of record.

2. Refunds for Withdrawal From the University

Reduction of tuition and fees is determined by the effective date of the withdrawal and is based on the schedule listed in the *Financial Information Bulletin*, which can be accessed online at www.smu.edu/bursar ("Financial Bulletin" link).

Note: For students receiving financial aid (scholarships, grants or loans), when the withdrawal date qualifies for reduction of tuition and fees charges, the refund typically will be used to repay the student aid programs first and go to the student/family last. Further, government regulations may require that SMU return aid funds whether or not the University must reduce its tuition and fees (based on the *Financial Information Bulletin*); hence, a student whose account was paid in full prior to withdrawal may owe a significant amount at withdrawal due to the required return of student aid. Therefore, students who receive any financial aid should discuss, prior to withdrawal, the financial implications of the withdrawal with the Financial Aid Advising Office.

Medical withdrawals and mandatory administrative withdrawals allow a prorated refund of tuition and fees.

3. Payment Plan Options

SMU Monthly Payment Plan

The SMU TuitionPay Payment Plan administered by Sallie Mae allows term charges to be paid in monthly installments. Students can enroll in a payment plan at www.tuitionpaymentplan.com/smu. Sallie Mae consultants are available at 877-279-6092 to answer questions or help with the online enrollment process.

Annual payment plans are available in 12-month, 10-month and eight-month formats. Term payment plans are available in four-month, five-month and six-month formats. The summer payment plan is three months.

SMU Prepayment Plan

The SMU Prepayment Plan (a single payment up front for all terms) allows families to avoid the effects of tuition and fee increases by paying for two, three or four years in one single payment at the current rate of tuition and fees. Questions should be addressed to the Division of Enrollment Services, Southern Methodist University, PO Box 750181, Dallas TX 75275-0181; phone 214-768-1096.

4. Graduate and Professional Student Aid

University grants, scholarships, fellowships and assistantships are awarded in the school or department in which the graduate student will enroll. Schools and departments that offer master's or Ph.D. degrees offer a significant number of tuition scholarships and teaching or research assistantships each year. For more information, students should contact the appropriate school or department.

Grants and loans for Texas residents, private and federal loans, and employment programs may be available by filing the Free Application for Federal Student Aid. The FAFSA may be completed online at www.fafsa.gov. A personal identification number can be obtained at www.pin.ed.gov and used to electronically sign the application. The SMU Title IV school code number is 003613.

More information is available online at www.smu.edu/financial_aid.

E. FINANCIAL AID

1. Scholarships

A limited number of awards of full and partial tuition and fees are made annually to entering first-year students. The Financial Aid Committee endeavors to use the available funds to attract students who will enhance the School of Law with their academic achievement and potential (relying primarily on undergraduate grade point averages and Law School Admission Test scores) and life experiences. Unless otherwise specified in the award letter, these grants are renewed for subsequent years provided the student remains in good standing. Scholarships are applied to courses taken during fall and spring terms at Dedman School of Law.

James Elliot Bower Memorial Scholarship

Selection of James Elliot Bower Memorial scholars is made on the basis of academic proficiency, extracurricular achievement and financial need.

Charles and Peggy Galvin Endowment Fund

This fund was established in 1979 by multiple donors in honor of Charles and Peggy Galvin. The endowment provides support for a full-tuition scholarship based on

merit. The Charles and Peggy Galvin Scholar must rank in the top third of his or her law school class in order to retain the scholarship.

Haynes and Boone Minority Scholarship and Clerkship

Funded by the law firm of Haynes and Boone LLP, this program provides two exceptional minority students an opportunity to work as a summer associate in either the Dallas or Houston office of Haynes and Boone.

The Sarah T. Hughes Diversity Law Fellowship

The Dallas Bar Foundation funds several full-tuition scholarships annually to enable men and women from minority groups to obtain a legal education at Dedman School of Law and subsequently enter the legal profession. The fellowship is awarded initially to entering full-time students for one year and is renewable for the second and third years of study as long as the student remains in good standing. Applicants must complete a separate scholarship application and be accepted for admission to Dedman School of Law by the regular decision deadline.

Hutchison Scholarship Program

In 1984, Mr. and Mrs. William L. Hutchison, Sr., created this endowment with the following objectives: 1) to foster and encourage excellence in legal study so that students selected by the school for an award from the endowment income may become competent, able and respected members of the legal profession and/or the business community and 2) to develop in such students the highest sense of duty to community and nation in accordance with the Constitution of the United States. To accomplish these objectives, the school shall employ the following criteria in making scholarship awards: 1) Entering students selected as Hutchison Scholars shall have a superior undergraduate academic record and shall have a high sense of duty and commitment to the community and the nation. 2) A Hutchison Scholar must be a full-time student of the School of Law each term and must maintain a cumulative average in the upper third of his or her Dedman School of Law class. 3) A Hutchison Scholar shall attend classes regularly, abide by the rules and procedures of the school and maintain a cooperative, friendly attitude and relationship with school administrators, professors and other students.

Cary Maguire Ethics Scholarship

Cary M. Maguire created this endowment in 2001 for entering first-year law students who have demonstrated concern and interest in ethical behavior in law. The Cary Maguire Ethics Scholar selection process is based on the law school application and the recipient must write a paper on a topic related to ethical issues in the legal profession during his or her second year.

Rupert and Lillian Radford Scholarship Fund

The Rupert Radford Estate endowed this scholarship fund to aid worthy full-time students at the Dedman School of Law who have high financial need.

Robert Hickman Smellage, Sr., Memorial Fund

In 1984, the Estate of Oda Elizabeth Smellage created this endowment for worthy students at the Dedman School of Law or for students who have graduated from a

law school and are enrolled in a postgraduate law program or course of study at the Dedman School of Law.

The Sohmen Endowed Scholarship Fund and The Sohmen Chinese Scholars Program Endowment

These scholarships were endowed by the Sohmen Foundation and Dr. Helmut Sohmen to provide awards for not fewer than four students from mainland China or Hong Kong who are in the one-year LL.M. program and have demonstrated high academic achievement. The scholarships include full tuition, fees and a supplemental living stipend. Students must evidence their commitment to return to China immediately (within seven months) following graduation from the program.

The Hatton W. Sumners Scholarship Program

Endowed in 1979 by the Hatton W. Sumners Foundation, the scholarships, which cover the cost of full tuition, fees, books and a living stipend, are awarded each year to qualified entering students who are residents of or who attended colleges or universities in Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arkansas, Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri. Applicants must complete a separate scholarship application and be accepted for admission to the Dedman School of Law by the regular decision deadline (to be admitted by February 15, an applicant must have a complete application on file no later than January 15.).

The James Cleo Thompson, Sr. Endowed Scholarship Fund

Mr. and Mrs. James Cleo Thompson, Jr., and Mrs. James Cleo Thompson, Sr., created this endowment in 1984. James Cleo Thompson, Sr. Scholars are students who show high academic performance in their undergraduate education and demonstrate valuable traits as community citizens, including service in leadership positions, experience in the workplace, and volunteer commitment to the community.

2. Endowed Scholarships

In addition, the School of Law awards varying amounts of tuition and fee support from the following endowed scholarships that are established through gifts or bequests from graduates and other supporters:

The Nelda Sánchez Adamson Endowed Scholarship Fund	Joy and Ralph Ellis Scholarship
Akin, Gump, Strauss, Hauer & Feld Council for Excellence Scholarship Endowment Fund	The Bess and Ted Enloe Endowed Scholarship Fund
The Elizabeth and Louis Altman Endowed Scholarship Fund	The Armine C. Ernst Endowed Scholarship Fund
The Webster Atwell Scholarship Endowment Fund	The Henry R. and Rose S. Feld and Morton H. and Hortense Sanger Endowed Scholarship Fund
Baker & Botts Council for Excellence Scholarship Endowment Fund	Donald C. Fitch, Jr. Endowed Scholarship
Dennis Barger Memorial Scholarship	Charles and Peggy Galvin Endowment Fund
The Michael C. Barrett Endowed Scholarship	The Judge Dean Gandy Endowed Scholarship Fund
The Bennett Scholarship for International Studies	Gardere & Wynne Council for Excellence Scholarship Endowment Fund
The Nancy L. Benoit Memorial Scholarship Endowment Fund	The Larry D. George Endowed Scholarship Fund
James Elliot Bower Memorial Scholarship	Gibbs Memorial Scholarship Fund
The James Bozzell Endowed Memorial Scholarship Fund	Arthur I. and Jeannette M. Ginsburg Scholarship
The Eugene and Juanita Brady Endowed Scholarship Fund	Hawkins Golden Law Scholarship
The Frank and Debbie Branson Trial Advocacy Scholarship	J. Roscoe Golden Scholarship Fund
Dan Burney Law Students Scholarship	The Hall Family Endowed Scholarship in Law
The R.W. Calloway Scholarship Endowment Fund	W. R. Harris, Sr. Memorial Scholarship
The Class of 1986 Teresa Jenkins Carson Memorial Scholarship Endowment	The Linda Wertheimer Hart and Milledge A. Hart III Endowment for the School of Law
The Cain Denius Endowed Scholarship Fund	James Hartnett Scholarship Endowment Fund
Clovis G. Chappell Endowed Scholarship	Haynes and Boone Council for Excellence Scholarship Endowment
Citigroup Foundation Law Scholarship	Will T. Henry Endowment
The Tom C. Clark Scholarship Fund	Wilson W. Herndon Memorial Fund
The Frances Spears Cloyd Endowed Scholarship Fund	Justice John and Lena Hickman Endowed Scholarship Fund
Rosser J. Coke Scholarship	The John Howie Family Scholarship Endowment Fund
Dallas Lawyers' Auxiliary Endowed Scholarship Fund	The Richard M. Hull Endowed Service Scholarship
The J. Carlisle DeHay, Jr. Endowed Scholarship in Law	The William A. Hunter Memorial Scholarship Fund
Israel Dreeben Scholarship	Ray and Kay Bailey Hutchison Scholarship Endowment Fund
The Easterwood Foundation	Hutchison Scholarship Program

Johnson & Swanson Council for Excellence Scholarship Endowment Fund	The Martin Samuelsohn Endowed Scholarship
The Jones Day Endowed Scholarship Fund	The Richard L. Scott Family Scholarship Endowment Fund
Jones, Day, Reavis & Pogue Council for Excellence Scholarship Endowment Fund	The John T. Sharpe Scholarship Endowment Fund
The John Leddy Jones Memorial Scholarships	Robert Hickman Smellage, Sr., Memorial Fund
Journal of Air Law and Commerce Fund	The Edward R. & Jo Anne M. Smith Endowment Fund
K&L Gates Council for Excellence Scholarship Fund	Wm. Elliott and Mildred Smith Scholarship
K&L Gates Endowed Scholarship Fund	The Sohmen Chinese Scholars Program Endowment
Law School Endowment	The Sohmen Endowed Scholarship Fund
The Locke Liddell & Sapp Endowment Fund	Fred S. Stradley Memorial Scholarship
Cary Maguire Ethics Scholarship	Strasburger & Price Council for Excellence Scholarship Endowment Fund
E. Eugene Mason Endowed Scholarship Fund	Carl W. Summers, Jr., Endowment Fund
Joseph P. McKnight Memorial Scholarship Fund	The Hatton W. Sumners Scholarship Program
The Alfred E. McLane Endowed Scholarship Fund	The Louis Szep Endowed Memorial Fund
Rosemary and Tom Medders, Jr. Scholarship	The Thompson & Knight Endowed Scholarship Fund
Marvin and Mollyann R. Menaker Endowment Fund	Thompson & Knight Council for Excellence Scholarship Endowment Fund
The Britton D. Monts Endowed Scholarship Fund	The James Cleo Thompson, Sr. Endowed Scholarship Fund
Annie Morris Law Scholarship	Vial, Hamilton, Koch & Knox Council for Excellence Scholarship Endowment Fund
Alfred P. Murrah Memorial Scholarship	The Vinson & Elkins Endowed Scholarship Fund
The James L. Noel, Jr. Endowed Scholarship Fund	The Vinson & Elkins Endowed Scholarship Fund – 2002
The Dean Charles Shirley Potts Scholarship Endowment Fund	The Jackson Walker, L.L.P. Endowed Scholarship Fund
Maurice E. Purnell Endowed Scholarship Fund	Jackson & Walker Council for Excellence Scholarship Endowment Fund
Rupert and Lillian Radford Scholarship Fund	James L. and Catherine Nolan Walsh Scholarship Fund
Rain, Harrell, Emery, Young & Doke Council for Excellence Scholarship Endowment Fund	Meade Whitaker Law Scholarship
Professor Roy R. Ray Scholarship	Winstead, Sechrest & Minick Council for Excellence Scholarship Endowment Fund
The Homer B. Reynolds, III Endowed Scholarship Fund	The Robert A. Wooldridge Endowed Scholarship Fund
William J. Rochelle, Jr. Scholarship Endowment Fund	

F. UNIVERSITY SERVICES

1. English as a Second Language Program

www.smu.edu/esl

Students whose first language is not English may encounter special challenges as they strive to function efficiently in the unfamiliar culture of an American university setting. Dedman College offers the following ESL resources to students from all schools and departments of SMU. Students may apply on the ESL website.

More information about the ESL Program is available on the website or from the director, John E. Wheeler (jwheeler@smu.edu).

The Courses (ESL)

ESL 1001 (0). ESL COMMUNICATION SKILLS. The goal of this course is to improve ESL students' oral and aural interactive skills in speaking, giving presentations, pronunciation, listening, and American idiomatic usage so that they may become more participatory in their classes and integrate more readily with their native English-speaking peers. It is designed to meet the needs of undergraduate and graduate students who may be fully competent in their field of study yet require specialized training to effectively communicate in an American classroom setting. The course is free of charge, noncredit bearing, and transcripted as pass or fail. *Prerequisite:* ESL Program approval required.

ESL 1002 (0). ESL COMMUNICATION SKILLS II. Building on skills developed in ESL 1001, students make use of their knowledge and practice to explore various aspects of American studies. In addition to speaking and presentation skills, reading and writing are also exploited as a means for students to gain a deeper understanding of American culture, customs, attitudes, and idiomatic use of the language. The course is noncredit and no-fee, and is transcripted as pass or fail. ESL 1001 is recommended as a precursor but is not a prerequisite. *Prerequisite:* ESL Program approval required.

ESL 20XX (0). INTENSIVE ENGLISH PROGRAM. All 2000-level ESL courses are exclusive to the Intensive English Program. This multilevel, yearlong program is designed to prepare students and professionals for academic success at the university level. The course of study consists of English for academic purposes, TOEFL-related skills, and American culture. It is open to currently enrolled and newly incoming students, as well as to those not affiliated with SMU. On-campus housing and meals are available during the 6-week summer term. This is a noncredit, nontranscripted program, and separate tuition fees are charged. *Prerequisite:* ESL Program approval required.

ESL 3001 (0). ADVANCED GRAMMAR FOR WRITERS. This course helps students develop their grammar and writing skills within the context of academic readings. Problem areas of English grammar and style are explored through periodic assignments, research documentation methods, and a final research project. The course is free of charge, noncredit bearing, and transcripted as pass or fail. *Prerequisite:* ESL Program approval required.

ESL 3002 (0). ADVANCED ACADEMIC WRITING. Building on principles of grammar and style covered in ESL 3001, this course helps students further improve the writing skills needed for their particular academic careers, using academic texts as a basis for out-of-class writing assignments and a final research project. The course is free of charge, noncredit bearing, and transcripted as pass or fail. *Prerequisite:* ESL Program approval required.

ESL 4001 (0). ESL PRONUNCIATION SKILLS. Students improve their pronunciation by focusing on sentence stress, rhythm, intonation, and body language while learning to mimic American speech patterns. With the instructor's assistance and extensive individual feedback, students develop personal strategies and exercises to become more aware of their own weaknesses. The course is free of charge, noncredit bearing, and transcripted as pass or fail. *Prerequisite:* ESL Program approval required.

ESL 6001, 6002. SEMINAR FOR INTERNATIONAL TEACHING ASSISTANTS. Graduate students who speak English as a second language prepare for their teaching responsibilities with undergraduate students taking University Curriculum courses. The main components include language skills needed as international teaching assistants, ITA-related teaching methodology, cross-cultural communication within the American classroom, and presentation skills.

Also, examination of case studies, microteaching demonstrations, and periodic out-of-class individual consultations on the student's language and pedagogical skills. The course is free of charge, noncredit bearing, and transcripted as pass or fail.

2. SMU-in-Plano

www.smu.edu/plano

SMU opened a campus in Plano's Legacy Business Park in fall 1997 to 1) extend SMU's resources to meet the educational needs of residents in Collin County and beyond, 2) make enrollment in graduate-level programs more convenient for working professionals and 3) collaborate with area businesses by offering programs to serve the training needs of their employees and by providing corporate meeting space.

Conveniently located about 1 mile south of the intersection of state Highway 121 and the Dallas North Toll Road, SMU-in-Plano features 16 landscaped acres and four buildings with nearly 200,000 square feet of classroom space, with an additional 9 acres adjacent to the facility.

SMU-in-Plano serves more than 800 adult students each year (excluding enrollment in noncredit courses) through a variety of full-time, evening and weekend programs leading to master's degrees and/or professional certificates in business administration, counseling, dispute resolution, liberal studies, education and learning therapies, engineering, and video game technology (The Guildhall at SMU). During the summer, nearly 2,000 children participate in a variety of programs designed to enhance their academic skills. The campus also provides important outreach services to the surrounding Collin County communities; these services include the Mediation and Arbitration Center, the Diagnostic Center for Dyslexia and Related Disorders, and the Center for Family Counseling.

More information is available online or through the SMU-in-Plano office: 5236 Tennyson Parkway, Building 4, Plano TX 75024, 972-473-3400.

3. Residence Accommodations

The mission of the Department of Residence Life and Student Housing is to advance the goals and objectives of the University by creating residential communities that empower residents to value learning, citizenship and leadership. To support SMU's mission, goals and objectives, RLSH develops and sustains the residence halls and apartments as communities that support the broad range of student needs. To this end, RLSH seeks opportunities to promote an intellectual culture in residence halls that complements an already flourishing campus social culture. The University prides itself on offering a full living and learning experience for its resident students. RLSH is responsible for the campus residential community, including all residence halls, approximately 40 SMU-owned apartments and 10 SMU-owned Greek chapter houses. This responsibility includes making sure that facilities are well maintained and that students have opportunities to grow personally and excel academically.

Housing Policy for All Students

All incoming first-year undergraduate students are required to live on campus for two years. Exceptions may be granted at the discretion of the dean of RLSH to those students from Dallas/Fort Worth who live with a parent or legal guardian in the primary residence of the parent or guardian. For housing purposes, the *two years* means the first two years of college. Incoming transfer students who are over the age

of 16 and under the age of 20 are required to live on-campus for their first year at SMU. For 2014–2015, upperclass, transfer and graduate students are not required to live on campus but may apply on a space available basis.

Applications for Residence

New graduate students should submit the completed application and contract to RLSH with a check or money order for $100 made payable to Southern Methodist University for the nonrefundable housing deposit. Notification of assignment will be made by RLSH.

The housing license agreement is for the full academic year (fall and spring terms). Room charges for the fall term will be billed and are payable in advance of the term for students who register before August 1, and room charges for the spring term will be billed and are payable in advance of that term for students who register before December 1. Students who register after these dates must pay at the time of registration. Room charges for the full academic year will be due and payable should a student move from the residence hall at any time during the school year. Accommodations for shorter periods are available only by special arrangement with the dean of RLSH before acceptance of the housing license agreement. It is important that applicants become familiar with the license agreement, as it is a legally binding document.

Graduate Residence

The Department of Residence Life and Student Housing operates one apartment residence hall designated for graduate students." Hawk Hall, a one-bedroom-apartment facility, houses single graduate students and married students (graduate and undergraduate) with families. Families with no more than two children may be housed in Hawk Hall.

Special Housing Needs

Students having special housing needs because of a disability should contact the SMU Office of Disability Accommodations and Success Strategies in order to establish eligibility for accommodations. When applying for housing, students should also submit information to RLSH regarding a request for accommodations. DASS and RLSH will work together with the student on their specific situation to make necessary accommodations.

General Housing Information

Each apartment is equipped with a telephone, local telephone service, voice mail system and wireless Ethernet connections to the University's computer system. All residence halls are air-conditioned and some have individually climate-controlled rooms. Washing machines and dryers are located in all residence halls. Meal plans are not required in the graduate hall.

For more information, students should visit www.smu.edu/housing or contact the Department of Residence Life and Student Housing, Southern Methodist University, PO Box 750215, Dallas TX 75275-0215; phone 214-768-2407; fax 214-768-4005; housing@smu.edu.

4. Disability Accommodations and Success Strategies

DASS offers comprehensive support services for any SMU student with a disability. Services include classroom accommodations for qualified students with a learning disability and/or attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, as well as physical accessi-

bility and accommodations for other conditions such as physical, visual, hearing, medical or psychiatric disorders. For undergraduate students, academic coaching with DASS learning specialists is available in the areas of transitioning, learning strategies, educational planning and self-advocacy. More information on the accommodations process and DASS resources is available at www.smu.edu/alec/dass.

5. Veterans Services

The Division of Student Affairs provides a coordinator of veteran support and services through the Office of the Dean of Student Life. The coordinator helps veterans navigate the campus community and connect with available resources on campus and in the greater Dallas community. A chartered student organization, U.S. Military Veterans of SMU (SMU MilVets), meets regularly to provide support to fellow veterans and to participate in fundraisers, care package drives, tailgating on the Boulevard during football games and other activities during the school year. In addition, the University Registrar's Office certifies veterans each term for their benefits under federal programs and the Office of Financial Aid works to provide individual aid packages. More information regarding services and benefits for veterans is available at www.smu.edu/veterans.

6. Women's Center

www.smu.edu/womenscenter

The Women's Center for Gender and Pride Initiatives of Southern Methodist University empowers students within the University to increase awareness and understanding of gender equity issues by eliminating barriers, diminishing prejudices and creating a supportive climate and space for all. Through advocacy, information, referral services and leadership experiences, the Women's Center provides a safe haven for students struggling with issues of injustice and oppression. Student organizations advised here include the Women's Interest Network, Campus YWCA, Women in Science and Engineering, and Spectrum, the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and ally organization. Also housed in the Women's Center is the SMU Women's Symposium (www.smu.edu/womsym), which is part of The Education of Women for Social and Political Leadership series, established in 1966. The center provides an informal, homelike atmosphere where members of the SMU community can meet.

7. Office of the Chaplain and Religious Life

www.smu.edu/chaplain

The Office of the Chaplain and Religious Life offers resources of pastoral care and theological reflection that nurture the spiritual maturation, moral and ethical vision and character of students, faculty and staff.

Chaplain Stephen W. Rankin is the pastor and minister to the University community. Chaplain Rankin leads and preaches at University Worship, an ecumenically Christian all-University service of worship in the Methodist tradition, in Perkins Chapel each Sunday during the term. Students, faculty and staff are invited to participate in this service through music, scripture readings or other expressions of worship. Other services, including the University Service of Memory, Ash Wednesday Service and memorial services as needed, are also planned and implemented by the Office of the Chaplain.

Presently, there are more than 30 religious life organizations. Alongside the Christian groups aligned with denominations, local Dallas-area congregations or

national parachurch ministries, SMU also has an active Hillel chapter for Jewish students, a bustling Muslim Student Association and other faith groups of various traditions. A large number of undergraduate, graduate and professional students, as well as many of SMU's faculty, staff and administrators, participate in these dynamic religious communities.

In cooperation with the Department of Residence Life and Student Housing, the Office of the Chaplain places a resident community chaplain in each residence hall. The RCC is a graduate student at the Perkins School of Theology who provides a listening ear and pastoral presence for students, helping them navigate the sometimes confusing concerns of life.

Chaplains are available for personal counseling and spiritual direction with students, faculty and staff during office hours. The Office of the Chaplain is located in the Hughes-Trigg Student Center, suite 316. Adjacent to this office is the Quiet Place, a setting for meditation, prayer and reflection for all faiths. The Quiet Place is open daily and available with no prior reservation needed.

8. Health Services

www.smu.edu/healthcenter

The University's health facilities are temporarily located at 3014 Daniel Avenue. Services include an outpatient primary care clinic, pharmacy and lab. Counseling and Psychiatric Services and the Office for Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention are located on the second floor. The SMU Memorial Health Center is accredited by the Accreditation Association for Ambulatory Health Care Inc.

Outpatient Medical Services. SMU provides a convenient, economical medical clinic for diagnosis and treatment of illness and injury, as well as for immunizations and continuation of treatment such as allergy injections. The clinic is staffed by physicians, registered nurses, medical assistants and lab technologists. Physicians are available by appointment 8:30 a.m.–4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday. For appointments and health information, students should call 214-768-2141.

Patient Observation. When ordered by a staff physician, a student may be held in observation between 8:30 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday. Observation is available for most types of non-major medical treatment. When necessary, students are referred to medical or surgical specialists in Dallas. The patient will be responsible for the costs of these services.

Acute/After Hours Care. For emergency care after clinic hours, it is recommended that students call 911 or go to a hospital emergency room. Students should refer to the Health Center website (www.smu.edu/healthcenter) for hospital information and location of an urgent care facility.

Costs. Undergraduate and graduate students pay a mandatory health center fee and receive fully covered primary care physician services at the Health Center for that term, as well as counseling and psychological services and access to health education programs. Any lab work, pharmacy items and medical supplies are charged at reasonable rates.

Mandatory Health Insurance Policy. To ensure that students have appropriate health care coverage, SMU requires all domestic students, both undergraduate and graduate, taking nine or more credit hours to have health insurance through either an individual/family plan or the University-offered plan. All international students taking one or more credit hours must enroll in the University-offered plan unless they have a special waiver personally granted by the Health Center staff.

SMU's mandatory policy requires those students with the enrollment status mentioned above to provide documentation of current insurance coverage or to enroll in the Student Health Insurance Plan by the drop/add date each term. Students can enroll in SHIP, after they have enrolled for classes, by selecting the "Health Insurance" button on the "Student Center" component of My SMU. A domestic student who already has private health insurance coverage must waive SHIP coverage to avoid automatic enrollment into the plan and thereby have the semiannual premium charge applied to his or her University account. Waivers will not be accepted nor will changes be made after the deadline each term. For more information and instructions on how to WAIVE or ELECT coverage, students should visit the website www.smu.edu/healthinsurance. Students who elect SHIP for the fall term will automatically be re-enrolled in mid-December unless the insurance office receives notification of the desire to waive for spring. **Note**: Health insurance is separate from the student Health Center fees and is paid for separately.

Pharmacy. A complete pharmacy with registered pharmacists is open from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday. Many prescription plans are accepted, and the pharmacy will transmit pharmacy claims to a student's insurance company if provided with the student's pharmacy benefits information.

X-ray and Laboratory Services. X-ray and laboratory tests are available for nominal fees. All X-rays are interpreted by a radiologist.

Immunizations. All students (undergraduate, graduate, part-time and full-time, to include international and IEP/ESL students) are required to have an SMU medical history form on file in the SMU Health Center before registration. To comply with SMU policy, all students must also submit to the Health Center immunization records that provide proof of immunization against measles, mumps and rubella. These MMR immunizations must be documented by a physician, public health record, military health record or school health record. Students will not be allowed to register without immunization compliance.

Effective January 1, 2012, Texas state law requires that all new students under the age of 30 must provide documentation demonstrating they have been vaccinated against bacterial meningitis. The documentation must show evidence that a meningitis vaccine or booster was given during the five-year period preceding and at least 10 days prior to the first day of class of the student's first term. Students should provide the documentation at least 10 days before the first day of class. Students seeking exemption from this requirement due to health risk or conscience, including religious belief, should see the second page of the SMU medical history health form. More information is found under Final Matriculation to the University in the Admission to the University section of this catalog.

Students are encouraged to check their My SMU account for immunization status. Immunizations are available at the Health Center. Health history forms are available on the Health Center's website at www.smu.edu/healthcenter.

Class Absence Due to Illness. Students should schedule appointments with physicians at times when they do not have classes. The Health Center does not issue excuses from classes for illness. Students should refer to the Health Center website (www.smu.edu/healthcenter) for the Class Absence Policy.

Notification of Parents. Students are encouraged to call one or both parents when ill. Parents or guardians will be notified in cases of life-threatening illnesses. The Health Center staff may not speak to parents without the student's permission.

Health Service Records. All health service records are confidential. A copy of medical records may be released to a physician only with a written release by the student. Records are not made available to parents, SMU administrators, faculty or staff without the student's written consent.

Counseling and Psychiatric Services. CAPS provides psychiatric evaluation, crisis intervention and group/individual/couples psychotherapy for students. All interviews are conducted on a voluntary and confidential basis. There is no charge to students who have paid the University health fee. Students can seek confidential help for concerns such as anxiety, depression, relationship issues, career/life planning, sexual identity, eating/body image concerns and sexual assault/sexual harassment matters. Any laboratory tests or pharmaceuticals ordered will be charged to the student. For more information regarding scheduling appointments, students should call 214-768-2277 between 8:30 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, or visit www.smu.edu/counseling.

Testing Services. Testing Services offers testing to the Dallas-area community. These services include on-campus administration of national testing programs such as the SAT, LSAT, GRE Subject and PRAXIS. Other testing offered includes CLEP tests and correspondence examinations for other universities. For additional information, students should call the center at 214-768-2269.

Office for Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention. This office provides a free and confidential source of help and information to the SMU community on issues related to substance abuse and addiction. Appointments for counseling or assessment can be made between 8:30 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday by calling 214-768-4021. More information is available at www.smu.edu/liveresponsibly.

Office of Health Education and Promotion. This office serves as a resource for health information on campus. It promotes programs and activities that focus attention on health-related issues affecting college students. Students can get involved with health education on campus through the Peer Advising Network. More information is available from the Health Center (telephone: 214-768-2393; website: www.smu.edu/healthcenter/healtheducation.

9. Child Care

SMU provides a licensed child care center for children ages 1 month to 5 years on a space-available basis. More information is available at www.smu.edu/childcare or from the director of the center at SMU Preschool and Child Care Center, Southern Methodist University, PO Box 215, Dallas TX 75275-0215; phone 214-768-2278.

10. Recreational Sports

Dedman Center for Lifetime Sports (www.smu.edu/recsports) is a facility designed for recreational sports and wellness. The center provides racquetball courts, aerobic studios, an indoor running track, basketball courts, sand volleyball courts (indoor and outdoor), a climbing wall, a bouldering wall, a 25-meter recreational pool with five lanes, 15,000 square feet of fitness and weight equipment, and a café next to the lobby area. These facilities are open to SMU students, faculty, staff and members.

A variety of services and programs are available, including fitness classes, intramural sports, sport clubs, the Outdoor Adventure program, personal training, personal assessments, massage therapy, swimming lessons and camps.

11. Continuing and Professional Education

The Office of Continuing and Professional Education provides noncredit courses that address different cultural, scholarly, personal and professional topics for the community, a practice that has been part of the SMU tradition since 1957. CAPE offers a selection of courses for open enrollment each fall, spring and summer term. Additional information is available at www.smu.edu/cape.

Personal Enrichment. CAPE classes – historically, *Informal Courses for Adults* – are generally short sessions on topics for enjoyment and reflection. Courses offered for personal enrichment include several major areas of exploration: personal finance and life planning, communication and workplace skills, history, literature and film, culture and travel, and the fine arts (e.g., studio art, music, architecture, photography and art history). CAPE also offers noncredit language conversation courses, including courses in Spanish, French, Italian, Mandarin Chinese and American Sign Language.

Test Preparation. Study courses for the SAT, ACT, GRE, GMAT and LSAT are offered throughout the year. Information is available at www.smu.edu/testprep.

Professional Training and Development. For those who are seeking professional achievement or a new career direction but who are not interested in a traditional undergraduate or graduate degree-granting program, CAPE offers noncredit courses to enhance workplace skills, as well as noncredit **Certificate Programs** in

- Nonprofit leadership, together with the Center for Nonprofit Management (www.smu.edu/nonprofit).
- Paralegal studies (www.smu.edu/paralegal).
- Graphic design (www.smu.edu/graphicdesign).
- Web design (www.smu.edu/webdesign).
- Financial planning, which includes the option to test for national certification (www.smu.edu/cpfp).
- Communications, in conjunction with the Meadows School of the Arts, Division of Communication Studies.
  - Social media and digital communications (www.smu.edu/digicomm).
  - Business and professional communications (www.smu.edu/bpc).

Students complete certificate programs by taking a series of classes over weeks or years, depending on the specialization and the student's schedule. Cohort and independent options are available, with some classes being offered online. Upon completion of the series of sessions, students receive a noncredit transcript documenting the sessions attended and a certificate of completion from Continuing and Professional Education at SMU.

SMU's Summer Youth Program offers one-week, special-interest enrichment workshops throughout the summer for those entering grades K–12. More information is available at www.smu.edu/SummerYouth.

Online Learning. CAPE partners with national leaders in online teaching and learning to offer a growing library of self-paced, practical, career-enhancing courses that can be accessed from home and office computers. Additional information is available at www.smu.edu/capeonline.

G. ACADEMIC RECORDS AND GENERAL AND ENROLLMENT STANDARDS

The standards herein are applicable to all students at the University and constitute the basic authority and reference for matters pertaining to University academic regulations and records management. Enrollment in the University is a declaration of acceptance of all University rules and regulations. A complete *University Policy Manual* is available at www.smu.edu/policy. Additional information regarding rules and regulations of the University can be found in this catalog.

1. Confidentiality of Education Records

The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 is a federal law that grants students the right to inspect, obtain copies of, challenge, and, to a degree, control the release of information contained in their education records. The act and regulations are very lengthy, and for that reason, SMU has issued its own FERPA-based guidelines that are available at the University Registrar's Office FERPA website. Policy 1.18 of the *University Policy Manual* also discusses this law.

In general, no personally identifiable information from a student's education record will be disclosed to any third party without written consent from the student. Several exceptions exist, including these selected examples: 1) information defined by SMU as directory information may be released unless the student requests through My SMU Self-Service that it be withheld, 2) information authorized by the student through My SMU Self-Service may be released to those individuals designated by the student and 3) information may be released to a parent or guardian if the student is declared financially dependent upon the parent or guardian as set forth in the Internal Revenue Code.

Additional information is available at www.smu.edu/LegalDisclosures/FERPA.

2. Student File Number

The University assigns each student an eight-digit SMU identification number. The student should furnish the SMU ID number on all forms when requested, as this number is the primary means the University has to identify the student's academic records and transactions related to the records.

3. Name Change

A student who has a change in name must provide to the University Registrar's Office his or her Social Security card or the form issued by the Social Security Administration. A valid passport may also be used to complete a name change. Enrollment or records services for the student under a name different from the last enrollment cannot be accomplished without one of the above documents. All grade reports, transcripts and diplomas are issued only under a person's legal name as recorded by the University Registrar's Office.

4. Email and Mailing Addresses, Telephone, and Emergency Contact

Each student must provide the University Registrar's Office with a current home address, telephone number and local mailing address as well as the name, address and telephone number of a designated emergency contact. Students enrolling at SMU authorize the University to notify their emergency contacts in the event of a situation affecting their health, safety, or physical or mental well-being, and to provide these contacts with information related to the situation.

Students are expected to keep current all their addresses and telephone numbers, including emergency contact details, through My SMU, the University's Web-based self-service system. Students may be prevented from enrolling if their information is insufficient or outdated. Changes to parent information should be reported by contacting records@smu.edu, and the email should include the student's full name and SMU student ID number.

The University issues all students an email address. Students may have other email addresses, but the University-assigned email address is the official address for University electronic correspondence, including related communications with faculty members and academic units (except for distance education students).

Official University correspondence may be sent to students' mailing addresses or SMU email addresses on file. It is the responsibility of students to keep all their addresses current and to regularly check communications sent to them since they are responsible for complying with requests, deadlines and other requirements sent to any of their mailing addresses on file or to their SMU email.

5. Cell Phones

The University requests that students provide cellular telephone numbers, as they are one means of communicating with students during an emergency. Cellular telephone numbers may also be used by University officials conducting routine business. Students who do not have cellular telephones or do not wish to report the numbers should provide this information to the University through My SMU Self-Service. Students may be prevented from enrolling if their cellular telephone numbers are not on file or if they have not declared "no cellular telephone" or "do not wish to report cellular number" in My SMU.

6. Ethnicity

SMU requires that a valid ethnic group category be on file for all students. SMU's policies and the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 protect the confidentiality and privacy of this information. A student's ethnic group category can be viewed in My SMU, Self-Service Student Center.

U.S. Citizens or Permanent Residents. Ethnicity is self-determined. Students of multiple ethnic backgrounds may select multiple ethnic group categories. If the ethnic group value is incorrect, the student should go to the University Registrar's Office in the Laura Lee Blanton Student Services Building and complete an Ethnic/Racial Category Update Form.

International Students Living in the U.S. While Attending School. Selecting an ethnic group category is not required unless the student becomes a U.S. citizen or permanent resident.

7. Transcript Service

A transcript is an official document of the permanent academic record maintained by the University Registrar's Office. The permanent academic record includes all SMU courses attempted, all grades assigned, degrees received and a summary of transfer hours accepted. Official transcripts and certifications of student academic records are issued by the University Registrar's Office for all students. Copies of high school records and transfer transcripts from other schools must be requested from the institutions where the coursework was taken.

Transcripts are $12.25 per copy. Additional copies in the same request mailed to the same address are $3.50. Additional copies mailed to different addresses are

$12.25 a copy. PDF transcripts are $16.00 per email address and are available only for students who attended after summer 1996.

Note: No incomplete or partial transcripts, including only certain courses or grades, are issued.

Transcripts cannot be released unless the student has satisfied all financial and other obligations to the University. Instructions for requesting a transcript to be mailed or picked up on campus are available at www.smu.edu/registrar ("Transcript Requests" link). A student may request his or her official transcript through the online My SMU Student Center. Requests are processed through the National Student Clearinghouse. Telephone and email requests are not accepted. Students or their specified third party can pick up their transcripts at the University Registrar's Office, 101 Blanton Student Services Building. Transcripts may be delayed pending a change of grade, degree awarded or term grades.

SMU is permitted, but not required, to disclose to the parents of a student any information contained in the education records of the student if the student is a dependent as defined in the Internal Revenue Code.

Transcripts may be released to a third party as specified by the student on the Student's Consent for SMU to Release Information to Student's Specified Third Party form accessible at www.smu.edu/LegalDisclosures/FERPA/Forms.

Note: Chapter 675, S.B. 302. Acts of the 61st Texas Legislature, 1969 Regular Session, provides as follows: *Section I*. No person may buy, sell, create, duplicate, alter, give or obtain; or attempt to buy, sell, create, duplicate, alter, give or obtain a diploma, certificate, academic record, certificate of enrollment or other instrument which purports to signify merit or achievement conferred by an institution of education in this state with the intent to use fraudulently such document or to allow the fraudulent use of such document. *Section II*. A person who violates this act or who aids another in violating this act is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction is punishable by a fine of not more than $1,000 and/or confinement in the county jail for a period not to exceed one year.

8. Veterans

The University Registrar's Office certifies veterans each term for their benefits under federal programs, including the Yellow Ribbon Program. Most academic programs at SMU qualify for U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs benefits, making an SMU education accessible and affordable. Veterans are required to provide specific documents before they can be certified with the VA's Veterans Benefits Administration. Specific information regarding the certification process is available from the University Registrar's Office at www.smu.edu/registrar ("Veterans Affairs" link).

9. Academic Grievance and Appeals Procedures for Students With Disabilities

The University policy for academic grievance and appeals procedures for students with disabilities is available in the Office of Disability Accommodations and Success Strategies and the University Registrar's Office.

10. Term Hour Loads

The unit of measure for the valuation of courses is the *term hour*, i.e., one lecture hour or three laboratory hours per week for a term of approximately 16 weeks (including final examinations).

Enrollment for nine hours of coursework per term is recognized as a full load for students engaged in J.D., tax and general LL.M. graduate studies and eight hours for international LL.M. graduate studies. Individuals who enroll for fewer than these minimum hours are designated as part-time students.

A graduate student working on the completion of a thesis, dissertation or performance recital requirement on a full-time or part-time basis; enrolled in an internship or co-op program; enrolled as a third-year theatre major working on the completion of required production projects; or having an instructor appointment as part of a teaching fellowship, but not enrolled for the required number of hours; may be certified as a full-time or part-time student if the student is enrolled officially for at least one course and is recognized by his or her director or academic dean or the dean for the Office of Research and Graduate Studies as working on the completion of the thesis, dissertation or internship requirement on a full-time or part-time basis. In other special situations, a student not enrolled for the required number of hours may be certified as a full-time or part-time student if the student is officially enrolled for at least one course and is recognized by the academic dean or director as a full-time or part-time student, and if such recognition is approved by the provost.

Cautionary Note. Federal financial aid agencies and some other agencies require a minimum number of hours of enrollment for full-time status and do not make exceptions for internship, co-op or student-teaching enrollments. Students on financial aid should consult a Financial Aid Office adviser regarding minimum enrollment requirements for their situation.

Minimum and Maximum Course Loads. Minimum and maximum course loads allowed are based on the school of record.

11. Stop Enrollment/Administrative Withdrawal

Insufficient or improper information given by the student on any admission or enrollment form – or academic deficiencies, disciplinary actions and financial obligations to the University – can constitute cause for the student to be determined ineligible to enroll or to be administratively withdrawn.

12. Transfer Courses From Other Institutions

The policy for transfer credit is found under VIII E, Courses Outside Law School and III G5, Credit for Work Completed at Other Schools.

Official college transcripts are required for all college-level work attempted, regardless of transferability. Military transcripts are also required for students receiving VA benefits; more information is available at www.smu.edu/registrar ("Veterans Affairs" link). Students are responsible for making sure a transcript of all transfer work attempted is sent to the University Registrar's Office immediately following completion of the work.

13. Schedule Changes

The deadline for adding courses, dropping courses without grade record and changing sections for each enrollment period is listed on the Dedman School of Law Calendar. Students must seek the professor's permission to drop a class. Students have until noon of the last day of instruction to drop a class and receive a grade of *W*. The specific deadline is listed in the Dedman School of Law Calendar.

Student-Athletes. Students must consult with the Athletic Compliance Office prior to dropping a course. In the consultation, the student will review the effects the drop might have on his or her athletic participation and financial aid. After the con-

sultation, the Athletic Compliance Office will update My SMU Self-Service to allow the student to process the drop, if necessary. The consultation is advisory; students are responsible for their enrollment. For assistance regarding scholarships or other aspects of being a student-athlete, students should contact the Office of the Assistant Athletic Director for Student-Athlete Development.

International Students. Students must consult with the International Center prior to dropping a course. If dropping a course will cause the student to be enrolled in fewer than the required number of hours to remain a full-time student, the student's immigration status could be affected. After the consultation, the International Center will update My SMU to allow the student to process the drop, if necessary. The consultation is advisory; students are responsible for their enrollment.

Students on Merit or Need-Based Financial Aid. Students should consult with their financial aid adviser prior to dropping a course. If dropping a course will cause the student to be enrolled in fewer than the required number of hours to remain a full-time student, the student's financial aid status may be affected. After the consultation, the student may drop a course through My SMU Self-Service. The consultation is advisory; students are responsible for their enrollment. Questions regarding this procedure or financial aid should be directed to the Office of the Associate Financial Aid Director.

14. Withdrawal From the University

Note: Policies on refunds for withdrawal from the University are found in the Financial Information section of this catalog and in the *Financial Information Bulletin*, which can be accessed online at www.smu.edu/bursar ("Financial Bulletin" link). No refunds are made without an official withdrawal.

Students should be aware of the difference between a *drop* and a *withdrawal* and remember that they have different deadlines and separate financial policies. The deadlines for each are posted each term on the Dedman School of Law Calendar. A *drop* occurs when a student removes one or more courses from his or her schedule and remains enrolled in at least one credit hour for the term. A *withdrawal* occurs when removing the course or courses will result in the student being enrolled in **zero** hours for the term.

If a student removes all courses from his or her schedule **prior to the first day of the term**, the transaction is considered a *cancellation* and does not result in financial penalty or impact the student's transcript.

A student who wishes to withdraw (resign) from the University before the end of a term or session must initiate a Student Petition for Withdrawal form and obtain approval from the assistant dean of student affairs. The assistant dean will then submit the form to the Law School Registrar. The effective date of the withdrawal is the date on which the Student Petition for Withdrawal is processed in the University Registrar's Office. Discontinuance of class attendance or notification to the instructors of intention to withdraw does not constitute an official withdrawal.

The enrollment of students who withdraw on or before the fifth day of regular classes as listed on the Dedman School of Law Calendar will be canceled. Courses and grades are not recorded for canceled enrollments; however, the student will owe a portion of his/her tuition and fees. Additional information is available in the *Financial Information Bulletin*, which can be accessed online at www.smu.edu/bursar ("Financial Bulletin" link). A student who withdraws after the fifth class day will receive the grade of *W* in each course in which he or she enrolled.

Medical withdrawals and mandatory administrative withdrawals allow a prorated refund of tuition and fees and have conditions that must be met prior to re-enrollment at SMU. Medical withdrawals can only be authorized by a licensed physician or psychologist counselor in the SMU Memorial Health Center. Mandatory administrative withdrawals can be authorized only by the vice president for student affairs. As a matter of University policy, and in compliance with federal regulations, retroactive medical withdrawals cannot be granted. The last day for a medical withdrawal is the last day of class instruction for the term from which the student is withdrawing.

Withdrawing students living in SMU housing must check out of the residence halls with the Department of Residence Life and Student Housing per established procedures.

15. Absence Due to Illness

SMU's Memorial Health Center does not provide documentation for granting excused absences from class. If students are absent for illness, they should talk to their professors about how they might catch up with the material missed. If students are seriously ill and require hospitalization or an extended absence, students should talk to their professors and the assistant dean of student affairs to decide how to deal with the interruption in their studies.

16. Transfer Coursework

Information about transfer credit is found under VIII E Courses Outside Law School and III G5 Credit for Work Completed at Other Schools.

H. COURSES OUTSIDE THE DEDMAN SCHOOL OF LAW

Graduate-level courses that are offered in other graduate or professional schools of the University and are relevant to the student's program may be taken with approval of the assistant dean for student affairs, who shall also determine Dedman School of Law credit equivalents to be awarded for such study. No more than six hours may be awarded toward Dedman School of Law hours required for graduation. For information, see the Registrar's Office.

I. COURSES AT OTHER LAW SCHOOLS

For transfer from other law schools, see Section III B1, Students Eligible. After entry into the Dedman School of Law, summer courses in other law schools may be taken for transfer of credits with prior approval of the assistant dean for student affairs. Transfer credits may be earned in regular terms only in extraordinary circumstances of demonstrated special need. See Section III G5, Credit for Work Completed at Other Schools. For information, see the Registrar's Office.

J. SCHOLARLY PUBLICATIONS

Students have the opportunity to receive academic credit for and participate in the publication of five law reviews – the *SMU Law Review, the Journal of Air Law and Commerce, The International Lawyer,* the *Law and Business Review of the Americas* and in the State Bar of Texas' *SMU Science and Technology Law Review*. The *SMU Law Review* and the *Journal of Air Law and Commerce* are published by the SMU Law Review Association. *The International Lawyer* and *Law & Business Review of the Americas* are published by the International Law Review Association of SMU. The law reviews select their editorial staffs on the basis of academic performance and a

writing competition. The writing competition is open to students who have completed all first-year required courses (see Section VIII B1) and generally is held during the summer.

The operation and management of each publication is vested in an elected board of editors. The board is selected from those students who have served at least one year on the staff of the law review and who have exhibited a strong ability in legal research and writing. The work of students on the school's publications has produced periodicals of permanent value to the legal profession.

The ***SMU Law Review,*** formerly the *Southwestern Law Journal,* is published four times each year and reaches law schools, attorneys and judges throughout the United States and abroad. Each issue includes articles by prominent legal scholars and practitioners dealing with significant questions of local, national and international law. In addition, articles by students analyze recent cases, statutes and developments in the law. Each year one issue of the *SMU Law Review* is devoted to an annual survey of Texas law and contains articles by attorneys, law professors and judges concerning current developments in the law of Texas. All editing is done by student members of the board of editors and the staff. Members of the *SMU Law Review* receive academic credit for their work. The *SMU Law Review* also sponsors the annual SMU Corporate Counsel Symposium on current developments in corporate law. Selected papers from the symposium may be published in one of its issues. The symposium attracts corporate practitioners from throughout the United States.

The ***Journal of Air Law and Commerce,*** a quarterly publication of the School of Law, was founded at Northwestern University in 1930 and moved to SMU in 1961. The oldest scholarly periodical in the English language devoted primarily to the legal and economic problems affecting aviation and space, it has a worldwide circulation of more than 2,300 subscribers in some 54 countries. Articles by distinguished lawyers, economists, government officials and scholars deal with domestic and international problems of the airline industry, private aviation and outer space, as well as general legal topics that have a significant impact on the area of aviation. Also included are student commentaries on a variety of topical issues, case notes on recent decisions, book reviews and editorial comments. The *Journal of Air Law and Commerce* sponsors an annual symposium on selected problems in aviation law and publishes selected papers from that symposium in one of its issues. More than 500 aviation lawyers and industry representatives annually attend.

The International Lawyer is the quarterly publication of the Section of International Law and Practice of the American Bar Association. The ABA published the inaugural issue in 1966, and SMU has been the proud home of this prestigious journal since 1986. With a worldwide circulation in excess of 13,000 in 75 countries, *The International Lawyer* is the most widely distributed U.S. international law review in the world. *The International Lawyer* focuses primarily on practical issues facing lawyers engaged in international practice. Addressing issues such as international trade, licensing, finance, taxation, litigation and dispute resolution, it has become an authoritative reference for practitioners, judges and scholars concerned with current legal developments throughout the world. The dean of the School of Law and another member of the faculty serve as co-editors-in-chief of *The International Lawyer*. The student editorial board is drawn from highly qualified law student members of the International Law Review Association of SMU. In addition to editing *The International Lawyer,* student editors prepare comments on relevant international

business law topics. *The International Lawyer* also sponsors an annual international symposium.

The Law and Business Review of the Americas (formerly *NAFTA: The Law and Business Review of the Americas*) is an interdisciplinary publication addressing the legal, business, economic, political and social dimensions of the North American Free Trade Agreement, as well as its implementation, its evolution and expansion, and its overall impact on doing business in the Americas. This journal is a quarterly publication produced by the Dedman School of Law (and its Law Institute of the Americas) in association with the Section of International Law and Practice of the American Bar Association, the Cox School of Business, the SMU Department of Economics and Political Science, and the Centre for Commercial Law Studies (Queen Mary and Westfield College, University of London). A group of highly qualified and committed law student members of the International Law Review Association assist a group of faculty and outside experts in editing the journal. The students also prepare comments on relevant topics.

The ***SMU Science and Technology Law Review,*** formerly the *Computer Law Review and Technology Journal,* is SMU's newest scholarly publication. This journal is published three times a year. The journal is also published online, allowing worldwide access to its articles. Students from the Dedman School of Law serve as the editorial board and staff members. The journal focuses on national and international technology-based legal issues, including the legal use and limits of hardware and software and patent, copyright and intellectual property law.

K. STUDENT ACTIVITIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

Students are encouraged to involve themselves in the life of the School of Law community through participation in activities and organizations. The following activities and organizations are currently active at the Law School:

SMU Student Bar Association. The SBA is composed of all students in the School of Law. Officers and upper-division class representatives are elected in the spring term of each academic year. Class representatives for first-year students are elected approximately one month after the fall term has commenced. The primary function of the SBA is to represent the concerns and interests of the Law School student body. The SBA sponsors a variety of extracurricular events. All students are urged to serve on one or more of the SBA committees.

Barristers. The Barristers is a general service organization of 15 law students elected on the basis of scholarship, leadership, achievement and personality.

Board of Advocates. The SMU Board of Advocates is the umbrella student organization that oversees advocacy programs at the School of Law. It also coordinates with faculty SMU's participation in national and international advocacy competitions. The Board of Advocates' administrative committee promotes development of the Law School's advocacy programs, and publicizes and coordinates the various intraschool competitions. Its Interscholastic Competition Board has coordinated participation in a number of mock trial and moot court competitions in which SMU law students compete against students from other law schools across the country.

Inn of Court. The William M. "Maci" Taylor, Jr. Inn of Court is a chapter of the American Inns of Court, in which federal and state judges, senior and junior lawyers, and law students participate. Members of the inn meet monthly for dinner and

an educational program dealing with an issue of practice and professional responsibility.

Legal Fraternities. The school has two legal fraternities – the Roger Brooke Taney Chapter of Phi Alpha Delta and the Monteith Inn of Phi Delta Phi. Legal fraternities are open to men and women.

Moot Court Board. This student organization administers a program to instruct first-year students in oral advocacy. The board, which is sponsored by Jackson Walker LLP, Dallas, organizes a moot court competition that is mandatory for all first-year students.

Oxford Program. Approximately 30 students spend six weeks in the summer studying law in Oxford, England. Students earn five hours of credit by taking one course from an SMU professor and one Oxford-style tutorial from an Oxford tutor. Participants live and take their meals in historic University College, Oxford. The program also includes visits with English lawyers and a trip to the Royal Courts of Justice.

Student Bar Association Mentor Program. This is a peer-mentor program available to all first-year law students. First-year students are paired with upper-class peers who meet with them throughout the academic year to discuss issues of general interest to first-year students.

Other Student Organizations. In addition to those listed above, the following law student organizations are currently active on the SMU campus: Aggie Law Students, American Constitution Society, Asian-American Law Students Association, Association for Law and Politics, Association of Public Interest Law, Black Law Students Association, Christian Legal Society, Corporate Law Association, Criminal Law Association, Energy Law Association, Environmental Law Society, Family Law Association, Federalist Society, Health Law Association, Hispanic American Law Students Association, Human Rights Initiative, Intellectual Property Organization, International Law Review Association, International Law Society, J. Reuben Clark Society, Jewish Law Students Association, Law Review Association, Longhorn Bar Association, Muslim Law Students Association, Real Estate Law Association, OutLaw (Lesbian and Gay Law Students), OWLS (Older and Wiser Law Students), Science and Technology Law Review, Second Amendment Society, Sports and Entertainment Law Group, Texas Trial Lawyers Association, and Women in Law.

III. The Juris Doctor Program

A. ADMISSION

1. Dates of Admission

Beginning J.D. students are admitted only for the fall term.

2. Application for Admission

Applications should be submitted using the Law School Admission Council application service. Applications must be submitted by November 1 to be considered for early decision and by February 15 to be considered for regular decision. The applicant must file transcripts from all undergraduate institutions attended with LSAC's Credential Assembly Service.

3. Application Fee

Each applicant must submit a $75 application fee. This fee is not refundable and will not be credited against tuition in the event of enrollment. Waivers of the fee will be considered upon request submitted to lawadmit@smu.edu.

4. Law School Admission Test

Applicants for admission to the J.D. program must take the Law School Admission Test. Applicants are urged to take the LSAT no later than the February testing date preceding the fall term in which they seek admission.

5. Prelaw Studies

Although exceptions may be made in special circumstances, an entering student is required to have received a bachelor's degree from an accredited college or university prior to enrollment in the School of Law. Admitted students must provide the School of Law with an official transcript showing receipt of a bachelor's degree before enrollment. The copy of the transcript supplied to the School of Law by the CAS is adequate for preliminary determination of admission but is not an official transcript.

The School of Law does not prescribe a fixed course of prelegal study, but does examine the record of each applicant to determine whether the undergraduate courses taken reflect adequate preparation for the study of law. The student should pursue a well-rounded course of study, with particular attention devoted to the development of analytical skills and facility and style in the use of the English language.

6. Admission by Selection

The purpose of the J.D. program is to train students for competent and ethical practice of law on behalf of both private and public clients and for intelligent use of law in business, government and other pursuits. The course of study requires reading and analysis of difficult legal materials, training in effective advocacy of positions in both oral and written form and the acquisition of other legal skills, such as the drafting of instruments, the counseling of clients and the negotiation of disputes. Only those applicants who have the capacity to acquire these skills will be admitted. In deciding whether an applicant has this capacity, the School of Law relies heavily upon LSAT scores and undergraduate grades. The School of Law also considers the types of courses taken, the schools attended, letters of recommendation, the amount

of time the applicant has been required to work during his or her undergraduate career, and extracurricular activities and other maturing experiences. In the evening program, work and/or life experiences, as well as graduate studies, will be weighed more heavily in the selection process.

Each year the number of applicants with the requisite capacity far exceeds the number of places in the entering class. In choosing among these applicants, the admissions committee looks for those whose performance at the School of Law will be outstanding, those who, because of their backgrounds, will bring to the School of Law different and unusual perspectives and those whose homes are in areas of the country underrepresented in the student body. Applications from members of minority groups are encouraged.

7. Waiver of First-Year Minimum Hour Requirement

A limited number of qualified applicants who show good cause why they are unable to take the standard number of full-time credit hours required in the first year may obtain a waiver of this requirement. Students permitted to take a reduced course load will take seven to nine hours per term (excluding the summer) until they have completed all first-year required courses (see Section VIII B1). These students must meet all other requirements of the J.D. program. Applicants interested in the reduced load option should contact the Office of Admissions for additional information.

The admission procedure for applicants seeking a waiver of the first-year minimum credit-hour requirement is the same as that for the J.D. program except that applicants should submit a written statement explaining why they are unable to satisfy the standard course load requirement.

8. Admission Deposit and Medical History

Admitted applicants must make their deposit(s) with the School of Law as set forth in their admissions packet. The due date for any deposit is not earlier than April 1. The deposit is credited toward tuition charged upon enrollment. It will be forfeited if the student fails to enroll that fall.

All students must have a Report of Medical History on file at the Memorial Health Center prior to their enrollment at SMU. In order to comply with state law, all students must provide proof of certain immunizations.

B. ADMISSION WITH ADVANCED STANDING

(Transfers From Other Law Schools)

1. Students Eligible

A student who has successfully completed the traditional first-year curriculum (usually 27–30 hours) at another law school that was at the time of the student's study a member of the Association of American Law Schools or approved by the Section on Legal Education of the American Bar Association may apply for admission with advanced standing. On a limited basis, a student who has successfully completed at least 20 hours in a part-time program at another law school that was at the time of the student's study a member of the Association of American Law Schools or approved by the Section on Legal Education of the American Bar Association may apply for admission with advanced standing. Admission is selective. A student who has been excluded from or who is on probation at another school will not be admitted.

2. Dates of Admission

A transfer applicant may be admitted in any term or session.

3. Application

Application for admission with advanced standing must be made using the LSAC's application service. It must be supported by a CAS report including transcripts from all colleges and law schools previously attended. Good standing in the law school last attended must be established by a letter from the administration of that school. The application must be supported by two letters of recommendation and accompanied by a $75 nonrefundable application fee. The committee cannot consider any application until all law school grades have been received.

4. Advanced Credit

The amount of advanced credit given for work completed in another law school will be determined by the assistant dean for student affairs. Credit for work completed at another law school transfers as pass/fail credit.

5. Minimum Hours Requirement

A student admitted with advanced standing may not qualify for a degree from Southern Methodist University until the student satisfactorily completes at least 58 term hours at Dedman School of Law.

C. VISITING STUDENTS

To be a visiting student at the School of Law, an applicant must be in good standing at an accredited law school and have permission to visit. Students who meet these requirements will be admitted so long as space is available at the School of Law. Visiting student applicants must submit a visitor application via LSAC's application service, a dean's letter of good standing and permission to visit, a statement articulating the reasons for wanting to visit at the School of Law and a $75 non-refundable application fee.

D. NONDEGREE ENROLLMENT AND AUDITORS

1. Nondegree Enrollment

An attorney holding a valid U.S. license to practice law or a graduate of an American Bar Association-approved law school may enroll for credit in a course at the Law School, though not seeking a degree, on a space-available basis with the permission of the instructor. A nondegree enrollee must participate in class and complete all work required of degree students in the course. A grade will be awarded and placed on a transcript. Applicable tuition and fees must be paid at enrollment. Credit earned in this category cannot be applied to a Law School degree program. Information on course availability can be obtained through the Registrar's Office at the School of Law.

2. Auditors

An attorney holding a valid U.S. license to practice law or a graduate of an American Bar Association-approved law school may audit a course at the Law School on a space-available basis with the consent of the instructor. The instructor will determine the extent, if any, of permitted participation in class discussion. An auditor may not submit a research paper, sit for an exam or receive academic credit. Audited

courses are not recorded or placed on a transcript. An auditor must pay the applicable per hour tuition and fees in full prior to attendance. Information on course availability can be obtained through the Registrar's Office at the School of Law. In special circumstances and with the consent of the instructor, the assistant dean for student affairs and the senior associate dean for academic affairs, other students may be permitted to audit a course in accordance with the above requirements and any other requirements imposed by the instructor, the assistant dean for student affairs or the associate dean for academic affairs.

E. ENROLLMENT

1. Enrollment Periods

The times for enrollment are announced by the Registrar's Office. Students who fail to enroll during the announced enrollment period will be charged a late enrollment fee.

2. Minimum and Maximum Hours

Generally, except for those students enrolled for a reduced course load, first-year students in the day program are required to take 16 hours in the fall term and 15 hours in the spring term. Beyond the first year, a student in the day program normally will take no less than 12 and no more than 16 hours in a regular term and no more than eight hours in a summer session. To be considered a full-time student for purposes of financial aid and residency, no fewer than 12 hours must be taken in a regular term. (For more on the residency requirement, see Section III H, Residence.) Students in the day program may take more than 16 hours in a regular term only with permission of the assistant dean for student affairs. Under no circumstances will a student enrolled be permitted to take more than 17 hours in a regular term.

First-year students in the evening program are required to take 11 hours in the fall term and 10 hours in the spring term. Beyond the first year, a student in the evening program normally will take no fewer than nine and no more than 11 hours in a regular term and no more than eight hours in a summer session. Students in the evening program who have completed at least one academic year may take more than 11 hours in a regular term with permission of the assistant dean for student affairs. Students in the evening program who have completed the required terms and desire to take more than 11 hours in a term must complete and submit to the assistant dean for student affairs the required petition form, which can be obtained from the Registrar's Office. Approval is within the discretion of the assistant dean for student affairs in consideration of the information provided by the requesting student and any relevant Law School evening program requirements at the time the petition is submitted. The Law School reserves the right to limit the number of evening program students who may take more than 11 hours in any term and to set additional restrictions and requirements for approval of petitions. Any student who is approved to take more than 11 hours may not work more than 20 hours per week.

3. Adding and Dropping a Course

A student may add or drop a course during the periods set forth in Section II A, School of Law Calendar.

Dropping a Course: Grading – A student may withdraw from a course at any time with the permission of the instructor, who shall use personal discretion to

determine the grade received for the course. Students enrolled in required first-year courses (see Section VIII B1) must also obtain the permission of the assistant dean for student affairs to withdraw from a course. If the student withdraws from a course before noon on the last day of classes, the student will ordinarily receive no grade for the course. If a student withdraws from a course after noon on the last day of classes, the student will ordinarily receive a failing grade for the course.

4. Withdrawal From the Dedman School of Law

Withdrawal From the Law School – Withdrawal means the student's enrollment is canceled and the student is no longer enrolled for any classes. If a student is enrolled for only one course, dropping this course constitutes withdrawal from the Law School and is subject to the penalties. The student must contact the Registrar's Office in writing to withdraw from the Law School. The effective date of the withdrawal is the date the Student Petition for Withdrawal is processed in the Registrar's Office. This date is the date used for credit or refund purposes. For the consequences of withdrawal on grading and readmission, see Section III J, Withdrawal From Law School, Re-entry and Readmission.

Credit or Refund – A credit or refund will be issued if notification is received prior to the close of the business day according to the following schedules:

Effective Date	*Fall and Spring Terms*
Prior to first day of term	100%
1st–5th day of term	90%
6th–10th day of term	50%
11th–15th day of term	25%
16th–20th day of term	10%
After the 20th day of term	0%

Effective Date	*Summer Term*
Prior to first day of term	100%
1st–2nd day of term	50%
After the 2nd day of term	0%

F. CLASSROOM WORK, ATTENDANCE AND EXAMINATIONS

1. Classroom Work and Assignments

Students are expected to prepare all assignments and to participate in classroom discussions. The instructor may exclude a student from a course for poor classroom performance, for failure to meet attendance requirements, for improper conduct in the classroom or for failure to prepare assignments. In such cases, the student will receive a failing grade in the course.

2. Attendance

Regular and punctual class attendance is necessary to satisfy residence and class hours requirements.

3. Rescheduling of Examinations

The assistant dean for student affairs may reschedule a student's examination in the event of an emergency. Two or more examinations in close time proximity do not constitute an emergency.

4. Use of Word Processing Equipment on Examinations

The use of word processing equipment during examinations, using specially provided software, is allowed under certain circumstances. Contact the Law School registrar for more information.

5. Accommodations in the Classroom and on Examinations

If a student is requesting academic accommodations for a disability, he or she must first contact the Disability Accommodations and Success Strategies Office at the Altshuler Learning Enhancement Center to verify the disability and to establish eligibility for accommodations. After establishing eligibility for accommodations, the student must then contact the Law School's assistant dean for student affairs in a timely manner. Reasonable accommodations will be offered to students with disabilities, upon request.

G. GRADES AND CREDITS

1. Methods of Grading

Students enrolled in the School of Law receive letter grades:

A	4.0	C+	2.3
A-	3.7	C	2.0
B+	3.3	C-	1.7
B	3.0	D	1.0
B-	2.7	F	0.0

2. Minimum Passing Grade

The minimum passing grade is *D* or 1.0, and an average grade of *C* or 2.0 is necessary for graduation. (See Section III N2, Hours and Grades.)

3. Incompletes

A student may receive a grade of *I* (Incomplete) if, for some justifiable reason acceptable to the instructor, the student has been unable to complete the requirements of the course. The maximum period of time allowed to clear the grade of *I* (Incomplete) is 12 months. If the Incomplete grade is not cleared by the date set by the instructor or by the end of the 12-month deadline, the grade of *I* will be changed to the grade provided by the instructor. If no alternative grade is provided, the grade of *F* will be recorded.

The grade of *I* is not given in lieu of a grade of *F* (Fail), *W* (Withdrew) or other grade, each of which is prescribed for other specific circumstances. The grade of *I* does not authorize a student to attend the course during a later term. Graduation candidates must clear all Incomplete grades prior to the deadline in the Official University Calendar, which may allow less time than 12 months. Failure to do so can result in removal from the degree candidacy list.

The senior associate dean for academics may, with the instructor's permission, waive the 12-month time period of this policy under extraordinary circumstances.

4. Method of Computing Averages

The grade in a course will be weighted by the term hours in the course. The computation will include marks from all courses in which the student has taken the final examination or received a final grade, regardless of whether credit in a particular

course is necessary to meet the requirements for graduation. When a course is repeated, both grades will be used in the computation. A course may not be repeated if the student has previously received credit for the course. Only courses in this law school will be used in the computation.

5. Credit for Work Completed at Other Schools

The School of Law will not grant credit for any coursework completed prior to a student's matriculation in a J.D. program at an American Bar Association-approved or Association of American Law Schools-approved law school. While enrolled at the Law School, students may earn up to eight credit hours at other ABA-approved law schools outside the Dallas-Fort Worth area during the summer. Students interested in this option must make application through the Registrar's Office to the assistant dean for student affairs and may be charged an administrative fee.

In extraordinary circumstances, a student may be granted permission to attend another law school for his or her final term or year of law school while still receiving an SMU degree. Permission to apply to another school must be obtained through the Registrar's Office from the assistant dean for student affairs. Permission will not be granted without evidence of compelling personal circumstances that require a student's relocation. The School of Law reserves the right to designate the schools to which a student may apply, to approve the courses taken at the other law school, to limit the number of students to whom permission is granted and to charge an administrative fee.

The school will consider student applications to study abroad at internationally recognized law programs. Each student's application will be considered on a case-by-case basis and must meet all the requirements of the ABA criteria, with particular emphasis on the need for the student's proposed course of study abroad to further his or her legitimate academic or career objectives.

H. RESIDENCE

Six residence credits are required for graduation. One residence credit will be given for each term in which the student passes at least 12 term hours. Three-quarters of a residence credit will be given for passing nine to 11 term hours. One-half of a residence credit will be given for passing six to eight term hours. One-quarter of a residence credit will be given for passing three to five term hours.

I. STUDENT EMPLOYMENT

The full-time study of law is designed to require substantially all of the student's time during the academic year. Excessive employment may lead to academic disappointment or failure. Hence, the Law School accrediting agencies and the bars of many jurisdictions require that a student enrolling in the full-time day program of study limit his or her outside employment to no more than 20 hours per week. First-year students should not work at all, but if employment is absolutely necessary, they should limit their hours to 10 per week.

J. WITHDRAWAL, RE-ENTRY AND READMISSION

(Students Who Left in Good Standing)

1. Withdrawal From Law School

A student may voluntarily withdraw from the School of Law before noon on the last day of classes in a term or summer session. In this event, no credit will be given. A student who is failing a course, either because of academic work or because of poor performance under Section III F1 at the time of withdrawing from school, will receive either a failing grade or no grade, at the discretion of the instructor.

2. Re-entry and Readmission

(Students Who Left in Good Standing)

A. Re-entry

Students who withdraw while in good standing after completing at least one term in this law school may re-enter to continue their studies without re-examination of their entrance credentials if such re-entry is approved by the assistant dean for student affairs and re-entry occurs within 24 calendar months after the date of withdrawal. Students who have completed only the first term of Law School may re-enter only in the spring term.

The 24-calendar-month deadline for re-entry is extended by any time spent after withdrawal in active U.S. military service.

B. Readmission

Students who withdraw and do not meet the requirements for re-entry may apply to the admissions committee for readmission. If readmission is granted, these students must meet the graduation requirements in effect at the date of readmission.

K. ACADEMIC PROBATION, DISMISSAL, AND READMISSION OR RE-ENTRY (DISMISSED STUDENTS)

In this section, "term" includes the summer session. For the method of computing grade averages, see Section III G4, Method of Computing Averages.

1. Dismissal After the First Term

A student whose overall grade average at the end of the first term at the School of Law is less than 1.0 is automatically dismissed.

2. Dismissal After Two or More Terms

A student whose overall grade average at the end of two or more terms is less than 1.8 is automatically dismissed.

3. Probation

A student whose overall grade average at the end of any term of Law School is 1.8 or more but less than 2.0 shall be on probation.

A student who is placed on probation is automatically dismissed unless at the end of the next term the student's overall grade average is 2.0 or more or unless the student obtains a grade average for that term of 2.3 or more.

4. Re-entry and Readmission of Dismissed Students

A. Re-entry

A student who is dismissed for unsatisfactory academic performance may petition the admissions committee for re-entry. Petitions for re-entry are granted only in extraordinary circumstances. A petition for re-entry, if granted, permits a student to continue his or her legal education at the point he or she was dismissed. A copy of the re-entry guidelines established by the admissions committee is available from the Registrar's Office and on the registrar's page of the School of Law website.

B. Readmission

A student who is dismissed for unsatisfactory academic performance may petition the admissions committee for readmission. Petitions for readmission are granted only in extraordinary circumstances. A petition for readmission, if granted, permits a student to begin his or her legal education from the beginning. A copy of the readmission guidelines established by the admissions committee is available from the Registrar's Office and on the registrar's page of the School of Law website.

L. MANDATORY ACADEMIC COUNSELING

A student with a cumulative GPA below 2.7 is required to consult with the assistant dean for student affairs prior to each fall, spring and summer enrollment regarding the student's proposed schedule. The assistant dean for student affairs may require the student to enroll each term in up to three courses that are tested on the Texas bar examination.

M. ACADEMIC SKILLS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

ASAP is a tutor program available to select first-year students and to a limited number of upper-division students, depending on the availability of tutors.

N. REQUIREMENTS FOR DEGREE

1. Residence

Six residence credits are required for graduation (Section III H, Residence). For requirements concerning attendance at other law schools, see Section III B, Admission With Advanced Standing, and Section III C, Visiting Students.

2. Hours and Grades

Candidates must earn 87 term hours of credit (with grades of *D* or 1.0 or higher) with an overall average grade of *C* or 2.0 or more. All term hours of credit must be earned at this school, except for students admitted with advanced standing and students approved to study at other law schools under Section III G5. All students must earn a minimum of 58 term hours of credit at this school.

3. Courses

The following requirements must be fulfilled: LAW 6371, 8271 Civil Procedure I, II; LAW 6222, 8311 Constitutional Law I and II; LAW 8290, 8390 Contracts I, II; LAW 8341 Criminal Law; LAW 8375, 8376 Legal Research, Writing and Advocacy I, II; LAW 8282, 6381 Property I, II; LAW 7391, 8292 Torts I, II; LAW 7350 Professional Responsibility; an edited writing seminar; the general writing requirement; and the professional skills requirement. If a student fails to receive a minimum passing grade in a required course, the student must repeat the course the next time it is offered.

4. Public Service Requirement

All students must complete a minimum of 30 hours of law-related public service to be eligible to graduate. Students may perform this service after they have completed two terms of Law School. All such service must be performed at an approved service placement. The Law School's Public Service Program director is charged with arranging for approved public service placements for students. Public service used to fulfill this requirement cannot be compensated work nor can it be work for which academic credit is awarded.

5. Time Limit

All requirements must be met in the School of Law, or another approved law school, within 60 months or five years from commencing law school. In computing the period, any time during which the candidate was in active U.S. military service shall be excluded.

6. Effects of Changes in Requirements

A student must meet the residence and grade requirements (Section III G and H) in effect at the time that the student enters. The student will not be affected by later changes in these requirements. Other requirements may be changed from time to time with such applicability as the faculty determines.

7. Waivers

Waivers of requirements may, for good cause, be granted by the assistant dean for student affairs. Requests should be made in writing, with all relevant information and reasons, to the assistant dean for student affairs.

O. HONORS

The Order of the Coif is a national law-school scholastic honor society. Not more than 10 percent of all graduates during the academic year may be elected to membership by vote of the faculty.

Candidates for the J.D. degree having superior grades may by vote of the faculty be awarded the degree cum laude, magna cum laude or summa cum laude. The average grade shall be based on work done in this school only, but, to receive the degree with honors, a transfer from another law school must have at least an average grade of *B* in law courses at the school previously attended. The minimum grade averages for honors are cum laude – 3.2, magna cum laude – 3.6 and summa cum laude – 3.8.

P. GRADE APPEALS

1. The award of a grade is a matter solely within the academic discretion of the faculty member. A student who believes that the assigned grade is incorrect must first discuss the matter with the faculty member who awarded the grade.
2. A faculty member may change a grade that has been submitted to and recorded by the School of Law registrar only for reasons of mathematical error. A faculty member who wishes to change a grade for reasons of mathematical error shall submit the proposed change along with a brief statement of the reasons for the change to the senior associate dean for academic affairs, who shall approve all grade changes for mathematical error and report them to the School of Law registrar.

3. A faculty member who wishes to change a grade for reasons other than mathematical error must seek the permission of the faculty, which grants such requests only in extraordinary circumstances.
4. If the faculty member decides not to seek a grade change, the student may petition the senior associate dean for academic affairs for a review of the faculty member's decision. The senior associate dean may not change a grade, even with the consent of the faculty member who awarded it. If, after discussion of the matter with the senior associate dean, the faculty member decides to seek a grade change, he or she may proceed as described in paragraph 2 or 3, as appropriate. The senior associate dean will then report the faculty member's decision to the student.
5. If, after discussion of the matter with the senior associate dean, the faculty member decides not to pursue a grade change, the student may petition the dean for a review of the faculty member's decision. The dean may proceed as he or she deems appropriate. The dean may not ask another person to review the grade without the permission of the faculty member who awarded it. The dean may not change a grade even with the consent of the faculty member who awarded it. The dean may bring the matter before the faculty. However, the faculty may not change the grade without the consent of the faculty member who awarded it. If, upon reconsideration, the faculty member decides that the grade was not accurately determined mathematically or is incorrect for any other reason, he or she may proceed as described in paragraph 2 or 3, as appropriate.
6. If there is evidence of unethical or incompetent behavior on the part of a faculty member in the award of a grade, the dean or faculty may refer the matter to the Committee on Ethics and Tenure of the Faculty Senate, with a request that the committee may recommend to the dean or faculty whatever action it considers appropriate. The faculty may change a grade without a faculty member's consent only upon the recommendation of the Committee on Ethics and Tenure of the Faculty Senate.
7. Should the student be convinced that his or her complaint has not been fairly decided by the dean or the faculty, he or she may bring the matter to the attention of the provost. The provost may proceed, as he or she deems appropriate. However, the provost may not ask another person to review the grade without the permission of the faculty member who awarded the grade. The final authority in matters of academic judgment in the determination of a grade rests with the individual faculty member.
8. A student who wishes to institute a grade appeal must file a formal appeal request in writing with the senior associate dean for academic affairs no later than 60 days after the grade in question is posted to the student's transcript. No grade appeals will be considered unless this written appeal is delivered within this 60-day period.
9. These provisions are the sole rules that govern the School of Law course grade appeals at Southern Methodist University.

IV. COMBINED J.D./M.B.A. PROGRAM AND J.D./P.M.B.A. PROGRAM

A. NATURE OF THE PROGRAMS

The combined J.D./M.B.A. program and J.D./Professional M.B.A. program are offered jointly by the Dedman School of Law and the SMU Cox School of Business. The programs are designed for law practice with a strong business background and for business careers with a strong legal background. Through the J.D./M.B.A. program, the combined degrees may be obtained in four academic years instead of the five academic years required, if pursued separately. Through the J.D./P.M.B.A. program, the combined degrees may be obtained in five academic years instead of the six academic years required, if pursued separately.

These programs have been established so that an individual may integrate his or her educational experience in law and business. Since management, personnel and corporate attorneys have their individual considerations and goals, by taking law and business courses simultaneously, the student may achieve an understanding of commercial affairs from two different points of view.

B. STRUCTURE OF THE PROGRAMS

1. General

For the two degrees, the programs require that the student satisfactorily complete the following term hours of coursework:

	Law	*Business*	*Total*
Required courses	39	24	63
Electives	36	24	60
Totals	**75**	**48**	**123**

With the exception of students who are admitted to the School of Law after matriculating in the Cox School of Business M.B.A. Program, full-time students enrolled in the J.D./M.B.A. program will spend the first full year enrolled in the School of Law. Part-time evening students enrolled in the J.D./P.M.B.A. program will spend the first two years enrolled in the School of Law with the exception of students who are admitted to the School of Law after matriculating in the Cox School of Business M.B.A. Program.

2. Cross-Credit

Under the structure of the dual program, the Dedman School of Law will award 12 hours of academic credit toward the J.D. degree (87 hours) for satisfactory completion of the academic requirements of the M.B.A. program or the P.M.B.A. program. Similarly, the Cox School of Business will award up to 12 hours of academic credit toward the M.B.A. or the P.M.B.A. degree for satisfactory completion of the academic requirements of the J.D. program.

C. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Except as modified by the above, a student in either program must meet all the requirements of both schools for admission, performance, graduation, etc. Students enrolled in either joint degree program also must complete all noncredit-bearing requirements of the programs.

To be admitted to the J.D./M.B.A. program, law students must apply before beginning their law studies or during their first year of law school. To be admitted to the J.D./P.M.B.A. program, law students must apply before beginning their law studies or during their first two years of law school. Admission applications should be made to both schools, with the selection that they are for the combined J.D./M.B.A. program or the combined J.D./P.M.B.A. program, as applicable. Students who wish to pursue the joint program after starting their first year of law school for the J.D./M.B.A. or during their first two years of law school for the J.D./P.M.B.A. must obtain permission from the School of Law's assistant dean for student affairs and then should consult with the M.B.A. Admissions Office.

Law School applications should be submitted using the LSCA Application Service. **M.B.A. applications** should be submitted through the Cox School of Business Admission's website.

V. Combined J.D./M.A. in Economics Program

A. NATURE OF THE PROGRAM

The combined J.D./M.A. in economics, law and economics track program, is offered jointly by the School of Law and the SMU Department of Economics in Dedman College. The program is designed for law students who have some prior background in economics and who wish to develop further their abilities to deal with complex economic issues. Through the program, the combined degrees can be obtained in four academic years or even in as little as three years and one additional term if classes are taken during at least one summer term.

B. STRUCTURE OF THE PROGRAM

The M.A. in economics, law and economics track, is a 36-hour nonthesis program that can be completed in part-time evening and summer study. For students in the combined J.D./M.A. program, the Economics Department will accept up to nine hours of law school credit toward the M.A. degree. The School of Law will accept up to six hours of graduate economics credits toward the 87 hours required for the J.D. degree. Thus, the student in the combined J.D./M.A. program will be able to receive both degrees with a total of 108 hours of credit.

The first year of the program consists entirely of law school courses, and students may apply for the joint degree plan at any time during their first year of law school. The economics curriculum consists of six required courses (18 credits), of which one may be the School of Law course 6423 Economic Analysis of Law; three elective courses (nine credits), of which one must be a 6000-level course; and up to three additional law school courses (nine credits). These economics courses will be taken along with law school courses during the remainder of the student's period of residency after the first year. Many of the economics classes are taught in the evening or during the summer term, and generally are small classes (fewer than 20 students).

The required economics courses and the available electives are

Applied Econometrics Analysis
Computing for Economics
Economic Analysis I
Introductory Econometrics
Law and Economics (or Economic Analysis of Law offered by the School of Law)
New Approaches to Managerial Economics
Strategic Behavior

The M.A. program also is available to those who have received the J.D. degree. Credit from law courses, however, cannot be counted toward the M.A. degree once the J.D. degree has been conferred. Likewise, a student who has completed the M.A. degree or the joint B.A./M.A. degree cannot receive credit toward the J.D. degree for any courses prior to entering the School of Law.

C. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Except as modified by the above, a student must meet all the requirements of both schools for admission, performance, graduation, etc. In particular, the student must satisfy the law requirements outlined in Section III of this catalog, and the student must earn a grade of *C* or better, with an overall *B* cumulative average maintained in the degree program. Students enrolled in the joint degree program also must complete all noncredit-bearing requirements of the program.

Students must be admitted separately into the School of Law and the M.A. in economics program.

Additional information may be obtained from the School of Law: Office of Admissions, SMU Dedman School of Law, PO Box 750110, Dallas TX 75275-0110; 214-768-2550. Applications should be submitted using the LSAC Application Service.

Applications and additional information may be obtained from the Economics Department: Director of Graduate Studies, Department of Economics, Southern Methodist University, Dallas TX 75275-0496; 214-768-4335.

VI. Graduate Legal Studies

A. OBJECTIVES OF GRADUATE LEGAL STUDIES

The School of Law established graduate degree programs more than 50 years ago to enhance careers in the private practice of law, in teaching and in public service by providing the opportunity for graduate level education and training. The programs are designed to increase the student's understanding of legal theory and policies, broaden the student's legal horizons and encourage the development of legal research and writing skills.

The Master of Laws degree programs are open to lawyers who are graduates of approved law schools and whose academic and professional records indicate a likelihood of successful graduate legal study. While most classes are scheduled during the day, selected courses (primarily in the tax, business and international law fields) may be offered in the early morning and in the evening.

B. GRADUATE DEGREES OFFERED

Among the School of Law's graduate degree programs, the main focus is on its Master of Laws in taxation degree for those holding a J.D. degree and on its Master of Laws degree for foreign law school graduates. However, the school also offers (on a limited basis) a general Master of Laws degree and (on a very limited basis) a Doctor of the Science of Law degree.

1. Master of Laws in Taxation

The School of Law has a long tradition of strength in the area of federal taxation. The LL.M. (taxation) program, for full-time or part-time students, is a comprehensive, advanced-degree program designed for attorneys intending to specialize in tax practice. It focuses not only on technical mastery of the tax laws but also on wider issues of tax and fiscal policy. Most of the courses in the curriculum provide survey-level instruction in subjects typically not addressed in J.D.-level tax courses. In addition, advanced courses develop in-depth, practice-oriented expertise.

Courses are taught by the School of Law faculty and by adjunct professors and lecturers who are experienced, practicing tax specialists in Dallas area law firms and corporate law departments. To accommodate employed students, many tax courses are offered in the early morning, the late afternoon and the evening.

Admission Criteria

Admission to this program is by selection. An applicant for admission to the LL.M. (taxation) degree program must hold a J.D. degree from an American Bar Association-accredited law school. Students may attend either full time or part time, but admission for the full-time program is effective only for the fall term.

Application Procedure

Applicants must include with their applications a letter stating why they are interested in entering the graduate degree program, two letters of recommendation and official transcripts from both their undergraduate and law schools. Applications for the full-time program beginning in the fall term should be received by the admissions office by April 15 of the year of intended enrollment.

Applications for the part-time program beginning in the fall term should be received by the Office of Graduate Legal Studies by April 15 of the year of intended enrollment and for the part-time program beginning in the spring term by December 1 of the year preceding enrollment.

Financial Aid

The Robert Hickman Smellage, Sr. Memorial Fund provides scholarship assistance to a limited number of graduate students. In addition, the SMU Office of Financial Aid is available to assist U.S. students in obtaining student loans.

Specialized Courses

The following listing (abstracted from the full list of courses in Section VIII, The Curriculum) illustrates the diversity and depth of courses offered at the School of Law in taxation and related fields. Applicants should note, however, that the Law School does not offer all of these courses and seminars each term or even each year. In addition, some courses have limited enrollments or prerequisites that a student may not satisfy. The Law School Registrar's Office publishes a schedule of courses before the beginning of each term. Students must consult these schedules for actual course offerings. The credit hours for each course are given at the beginning of each course description included in Section VIII, The Curriculum. Other related courses not listed may also be offered each year on a one-time-only basis.

Advanced Corporate Taxation
Corporate Planning
Corporate Taxation
Directed Research in Taxation
Estate, Gift and Income Taxation of Trusts and Estates
Estate Planning and Practice
Federal Tax Procedure I and II
International Tax I and II
Legal Accounting
Partnership Taxation
State and Local Taxation
Tax Accounting
Tax Practice and Professional Responsibility
Taxation and Fiscal Policy
Taxation of Deferred Compensation
Taxation of Professional and Closely Held Corporations
Taxation of Property Dispositions
Wills and Trusts

Degree Requirements

To receive the LL.M. (taxation) degree the student must meet all of the following requirements:

A. Residence in the School of Law for no fewer than two terms if a full-time student and no fewer than three terms if a part-time student. Except with special permission of the Committee on Graduate Legal Studies, all full-time students in this program must begin their studies in the fall term.

B. Completion of 24 term hours in courses, seminars or research and writing. Of these 24 term hours, 18 hours must be in the taxation area. Mandatory courses are LAW 6393, 7227 Tax Accounting, LAW 7284 Taxation and Fiscal Policy, and LAW 7294 Tax Practice and Professional Responsibility.

   With prior approval of the Committee on Graduate Legal Studies, a student may take four of the required 24 term hours in graduate programs of Dedman College (SMU's school of humanities and sciences), in Perkins School of Theology or in the Cox School of Business. The student will receive Law School credit on completion of all work to the instructor's satisfaction, but the grades will not be computed into the student's Law School average.

   The student may be permitted to undertake directed research for a one-hour to three-hour graded paper if he or she can obtain a faculty sponsor.

C. A student entering the program must have a GPA of *C* or 2.0 on all courses taken. The requisite GPA of *C* or 2.0 must be obtained in the first 24 credit hours. A student will not receive credit for a course or seminar in which his or her grade is below *D* or 1.0.

D. Completion of all requirements within 36 months from the date of initial enrollment as a graduate law student. However, a candidate continuously enrolled as a part-time student has 60 months to complete all requirements.

2. Master of Laws for Foreign Law School Graduates

The graduate program for international students is rooted in the efforts of the School of Law in the early 1950s to make the school a leading international legal center. More than 1,400 international graduates of the School of Law from more than 75 countries now occupy prominent positions in government, legal practice, business, the judiciary and legal education around the world.

The primary goal of the program is to enhance the international student's legal skills so that he or she may become a more effective lawyer and member of society. In this respect, the program seeks to develop: (i) an appreciation of the role of law in national and international development, (ii) the ability to identify, through comparative and international studies, policy considerations of various legal rules, (iii) an appreciation of the role of the lawyer in social and economic change, (iv) legal analysis and problem-solving abilities to enable the student to meet the complex needs of our modern world, (v) a basic understanding of the U.S. legal system, as studied from a comparative perspective, and (vi) a frame of reference for dealing with business and legal interests in a transnational setting.

This LL.M. degree does not qualify a person to take the bar examination in Texas or in most other U.S. jurisdictions.

Admission Criteria

An applicant for admission to this LL.M. degree program must be a graduate of a recognized foreign law school. The applicant's undergraduate record must demonstrate scholarly legal aptitude. An applicant for whom English is a second language must present evidence of a TOEFL English language proficiency test, with an Internet-based score of 90 or written score of 575. U.S.-trained law students may not apply to this degree program.

Application Procedure

An applicant must include with the application: a short curriculum vitae; evidence of proficiency in English (normally a TOEFL English language proficiency test score of 90 on the Internet-based test or 575 on the written test); a certified transcript in English of grades received in law school; letters of recommendation in English (or translated into English) from the dean of the applicant's law school and from a law professor; evidence of financial ability to pay tuition, fees and all other expenses during the applicant's stay in the United States; and a recent head-and-shoulders photograph of the applicant.

Financial Aid

The Robert G. Storey Memorial Fund provides scholarship support to an outstanding foreign graduate law student who undertakes an intensive course of study in comparative and international law. The Sohmen Endowed Scholarship Fund and Sohmen Chinese Scholars Program Endowment provide full tuition and fees and a monthly living stipend for up to four students from China. In addition, a limited number of additional scholarships may be available.

International applicants should note that the School of Law has no funds to grant for travel expenses, either to or from the United States or within the United States, nor does it have any administrative influence through which governmental or private agencies can be persuaded to assist in travel.

Specialized Courses

The following listing illustrates the diversity and depth of courses offered at the School of Law in comparative and international law. Applicants should note, however, that the Law School does not offer all of these courses and seminars each term or even each year. In addition, some courses have limited enrollments or prerequisites that a student may not satisfy. The Law School Registrar's Office publishes a schedule of courses before the beginning of each term. Students must consult these schedules for actual course offerings. The credit hours for each course are given at the beginning of each course description included in Section VIII, The Curriculum. Other related courses not listed may also be offered each year on a one-time-only basis.

Banking Law and Regulation: Domestic and International
Comparative Law I and II
Globalization of the Law: Business and Finance
Immigration Law
International and Comparative Health Law
International and Foreign Legal Research
International Banking and Finance
International Business Transactions
International Commercial Arbitration
International Crimes
International Economic Law and Development
International Environmental Law
International Franchising Law
International Intellectual Property
International Law (Public)
International Litigation and Arbitration

International Organizations Law
International Protection of Human Rights
International Tax I and II
International Transactions: Western Hemisphere
Oil and Gas Contracts: Domestic and International
Perspectives of American Business Laws
Perspectives of the American Legal System

Degree Requirements

A. Except with special permission of the Committee on Graduate Legal Studies, all students in this program must begin their studies in the fall term. In addition, they must participate in an extensive orientation program held at the School of Law in mid-August of each year before the start of classes in the fall term.

B. Students pursuing the LL.M. degree for foreign law school graduates must complete 24 hours of credit from courses or seminars selected in consultation with the student's faculty adviser, who is assigned during orientation. Faculty members advising candidates for this degree will make every effort to tailor a student's study plan to his or her specific graduate objectives. However, all students are required to take the course on Perspectives of the American Legal System. They will normally also take one basic J.D. course such as Contracts. In addition, many students take Perspectives of American Business Laws and/or International Business Transactions.

The School of Law awards the LL.M. degree to those students who complete their coursework with an average grade in all courses equivalent to a grade of *C-* or 1.7. A student will not receive credit for a course or seminar in which his or her grade is below *D* or 1.0. Students for whom English is a second language are allowed additional time to complete written final examinations.

Admission to the Juris Doctor Program

The J.D. is the basic law degree for U.S. law students. For this reason, the School of Law does not normally consider the degree appropriate as a graduate degree for international students already possessing a basic law degree within their home countries. However, in a very limited number of instances, international students who have graduated with distinction in the LL.M. program of the School of Law and who can demonstrate legitimate graduate study objectives for furthering their careers may be considered for admission to the J.D. program without being required to take the Law School Admission Test. Admission under such conditions to the J.D. program and the award of advanced credit, if any, is solely within the discretion of the admissions committee (taking into consideration any recommendations of the graduate committee). Advanced credit, if any, will be based upon an evaluation of the student's grades in J.D. equivalent courses in the LL.M. program and the student's record in the home country law degree, and will normally range from zero credit hours to 24 credit hours. In exceptional cases, such as a strong home common law degree or pursuant to a particular exchange agreement that the School of Law may have with the student's home law school, up to 29 credit hours may be awarded.

3. Master of Laws (General)

The general LL.M. program offers law graduates an opportunity to broaden their backgrounds in certain specialized areas of law by enrolling in advanced courses and seminars and by engaging in specialized research. Although the School of Law awards no specific subject-designated LL.M. degrees under this program, most students seeking this degree concentrate in areas such as corporate and commercial law, international law, legal practice and procedure, natural resources law or property law.

Admission Criteria

Admission to this program is by selection. An applicant for admission to the general LL.M. degree program must hold a J.D. degree from an American Bar Association-accredited law school. Full-time students are strongly preferred, and admission for the full-time program is only in the fall. Part-time applicants must demonstrate special academic reasons or circumstances for choosing a part-time track.

Application Procedures

Applicants must include with their applications a letter setting out their interest in entering the graduate degree program, two letters of recommendation and certified transcripts from their undergraduate and law schools. Each applicant must have, in advance of acceptance, the commitment of a School of Law faculty member to serve as the applicant's academic adviser. The application, along with all supporting documentation, must be received in the Office of Graduate Legal Studies by April 15 of the year of intended enrollment.

Financial Aid

The SMU Office of Financial Aid is available to assist students in obtaining student loans. No scholarship funds are available for general LL.M. students.

Degree Requirements

To receive the general LL.M. degree, the student must meet all of the following requirements:

A. Residence in the School of Law for no fewer than two terms if a full-time student and no fewer than three terms if a part-time student.

B. Completion of 24 term hours in courses, seminars or research and writing recommended by the student's academic adviser. A student entering the program must have a GPA of *C* or 2.0 on all courses taken. The requisite GPA of *C* or 2.0 must be obtained in the first 24 credit hours. A student will not receive credit for a course or seminar in which his or her grade is below *D* or 1.0.

   With prior approval of the Committee on Graduate Legal Studies, a student may take four of the required 24 term hours in graduate programs in Dedman College of Humanities and Sciences, Perkins School of Theology or the Cox School of Business. The student will receive School of Law credit on completion of all work to the instructor's satisfaction, but the grades will not be computed into the student's law school average.

   The student may be permitted to undertake directed research for a one-hour to three-hour graded paper if the student can obtain a faculty sponsor.

A student has the option of writing a master's thesis (for four to six credit hours). This thesis must be written under the direction of a professor at the School of Law and must be approved by both the professor and the Committee on Graduate Legal Studies. After the supervising professor approves the thesis, the student must submit four copies of the thesis to the Committee on Graduate Legal Studies at least 60 days before the date on which the student seeks to receive the degree. In writing the thesis, the student must comply with committee instructions. A thesis is either approved or disapproved; it is not graded.

C. Completion of all requirements within 36 months from the date of initial registration as a graduate law student. However, a candidate continuously enrolled as a part-time student has 60 months to complete all requirements.

4. Doctor of the Science of Law

The degree of Doctor of Juridical Science is the highest postgraduate law degree offered by the Dedman School of Law. The S.J.D. primarily is a research and writing degree (as opposed to a course-oriented degree such as the LL.M. degree) during which the S.J.D. candidate conducts extensive postgraduate-level legal research with a view toward submitting an acceptable doctoral dissertation of publishable quality within a five-year period. See Degree Requirements.

Nature of the Degree

The S.J.D. is not a professional degree, such as the School of Law's J.D. degree; it is intended to be an intense postgraduate, academic research experience.

Admission Requirements

The S.J.D. is a highly limited access postgraduate degree. The following are criteria for admission:

1. Career goals. The S.J.D. is primarily intended for highly qualified candidates seeking a legal academic career or a high-level, policy-oriented governmental or intergovernmental position, and the candidate must demonstrate such a career goal.
2. Academic achievement. An applicant must demonstrate outstanding achievement in previous academic programs.
3. Research and writing. An applicant must demonstrate the ability to conduct graduate-level legal research and writing in English. Preference is given to Dedman School of Law LL.M. students who have excelled in their LL.M. degree and have shown an ability to conduct graduate-level legal research and write in English as evidenced by a course paper or a directed research paper submitted as an LL.M. candidate at SMU. Applicants who hold an LL.M. degree or equivalent from another law school and who demonstrate excellent legal research and legal writing abilities in English may be considered for admission. Also, individuals who have an established academic, legal professional, governmental or intergovernmental career, who have suitable career objectives for pursuing the S.J.D. degree and who have demonstrated significant legal research and legal writing abilities in English may be considered for direct admission into the S.J.D. (with or without an LL.M. degree).
4. Primary supervisor. The applicant must obtain as a primary supervisor a faculty member of the SMU Dedman School of Law. The primary supervisor must have

particular expertise in the S.J.D. candidate's general area of doctoral research. See Role of Primary Supervisor section.

5. Statement of subject of dissertation. The applicant, with the assistance of the primary supervisor, must submit a document of no more than 2,000–3,000 words explaining the research topic the applicant will undertake for the purpose of preparing the dissertation.

Admission to the S.J.D. Program

An applicant who is granted admission to the S.J.D. program initially is admitted in a probationary status. The S.J.D. candidate must demonstrate progress toward completion of the requirements for the degree to continue as an S.J.D. candidate. The S.J.D. candidate is matriculated as of the first day of the first term in which the S.J.D. candidate commences the S.J.D. program. The date of matriculation is relevant for purposes of the various time periods.

Probationary Status for First Two Years

The S.J.D. candidate must be in residence at the School of Law for not less than two academic years, during which time the S.J.D. candidate is in probationary status. During the first probationary year, the S.J.D. candidate (subject to the overall direction of the primary supervisor) will be concerned primarily with conducting extensive research for the purpose of identifying all relevant legal and other materials in the dissertation subject matter. In addition, the S.J.D. candidate will prepare and submit to the primary supervisor (in the following order): 1) a suitable research abstract indicating the thematic and analytical framework and proposition(s) to be proved, and the objectives to be achieved by the dissertation; 2) a detailed subject-matter outline for the dissertation; 3) an extensive working bibliography; and 4) an introductory draft chapter (or equivalent writing) that is at least 10,000 words and that indicates doctoral-level legal research and legal writing abilities.

During the first probationary year, the S.J.D. candidate may be required or advised by the primary supervisor to take selected School of Law or other University courses, classes, seminars, etc., that are directly related to enhancing the S.J.D. candidate's prospects for completion of the degree. As a general proposition, however, the S.J.D. candidate should be engaged in doctoral research and writing, not taking courses. If the S.J.D. candidate is pursuing other time-consuming objectives (such as, studying for a bar examination or for other professional qualifications) at the same time as pursuing the S.J.D., the S.J.D. candidate must advise the primary supervisor and the Committee on Graduate Legal Studies. The Committee on Graduate Legal Studies looks with disfavor on such activities, as they generally are detrimental to the S.J.D. candidate's prospects for completing the degree. In any case, an S.J.D. candidate cannot be pursuing two degree programs at the same time.

Annual Progress and Reports to Graduate Committee

An S.J.D. candidate must submit an annual report to the Committee on Graduate Legal Studies. The report must be submitted within two months after the anniversary date of matriculation as an S.J.D. candidate. The report is to inform the committee of the progress of the S.J.D. candidate and is to include a description of the research and writing completed during the reporting period. In addition, the primary supervisor will submit a report to the committee regarding the progress of the S.J.D. candidate toward completion of the degree.

In order for the S.J.D. candidate to continue in probationary status for the second year, the committee must be satisfied that the S.J.D. candidate, during the first probationary year, has made substantial progress toward completion of the degree. If the committee determines that the S.J.D. candidate, during the first probationary year, has not made substantial progress toward completion of the degree, the status as an S.J.D. candidate is terminated and the person is withdrawn from the S.J.D. program.

By the end of the second probationary year, the S.J.D. candidate must complete a 30,000-word to 40,000-word work product comprising at least two chapters (or equivalent) of the dissertation. This work product must be of "publishable" quality, and the Committee on Graduate Legal Studies will look with favor on the S.J.D. candidate's publishing in an acceptable medium at least a portion of this work product. In order for the S.J.D. candidate to complete the two-year probationary status (and be admitted unconditionally to the S.J.D. program), the S.J.D. candidate must demonstrate by the end of the second probationary year that there is a substantial likelihood the candidate will successfully complete the degree requirements within the required five-year period. In making this determination, the graduate committee will consider, among other relevant information, the candidate's annual report for the second year and the primary supervisor's report for the second year. If the necessary substantial likelihood is not shown, the status as an S.J.D. candidate is terminated and the person is withdrawn from the S.J.D. program.

Supervisory Committee

After an S.J.D. candidate has completed the two-year probationary period, the Committee on Graduate Legal Studies shall appoint other people to comprise a supervisory committee for the S.J.D. candidate. The committee shall be composed of at least three members, including the primary supervisor, another member of the Dedman School of Law faculty appointed by the committee and a senior "external" person qualified in the area of research and appointed by the committee. The primary supervisor has principal responsibility for nurturing and supervising the S.J.D. candidate. The supervisory committee is to read and critique the dissertation submitted by the S.J.D. candidate and to advise the Committee on Graduate Legal Studies as to whether the S.J.D. candidate has produced a satisfactory dissertation.

After the Probationary Period

After successful completion of the two-year probationary period, an S.J.D. candidate has up to three additional years to satisfy all requirements for the S.J.D. degree. The S.J.D. candidate need not be in residence at SMU during this period. During the post-probationary period, the S.J.D. candidate will have general continuing access to the primary supervisor, but on a less intense and less frequent basis than during the first two years of probationary status.

Requirements for Degree

Within a five-year period from first matriculation as an S.J.D. candidate, the S.J.D. candidate must satisfy the following requirements:

a. Completion of the two-year probationary period.
b. Submission of a doctoral dissertation of at least 80,000 words but no more than 100,000 words (including footnotes, but excluding bibliography, front pages, table of contents, and any annexes or appendices) on a coherent, analytical and focused theme of a substantially legal nature or submission of an equivalent doctoral dissertation in the form of a series of interrelated articles/chapters on a more general topic, but which collectively comprises a topically coherent volume.
c. The dissertation must constitute the original work product of the S.J.D. candidate.
d. The dissertation must represent and show evidence of substantial doctoral-level research work.
e. The dissertation must display significant legal analyses on a doctoral-level subject.
f. The dissertation must be of a publishable quality according to acceptable U.S. law review standards.
g. The dissertation must make a substantial contribution to the advancement of the understanding of the relevant research subject matter.
h. It is within the discretion of a S.J.D. candidate's supervisory committee to require a *viva voce* (oral examination), at which the S.J.D. candidate will be asked "to defend" orally his/her dissertation in the presence of the members of the supervisory committee.
i. The dissertation must be approved by each member of the supervisory committee.

The award of the S.J.D. requires approvals of the Committee on Graduate Legal Studies, the law faculty and University. Such decisions cannot be appealed, except as provided. If the S.J.D. candidate's doctoral dissertation is not approved, the graduate committee will provide the S.J.D. candidate with an explanation of the reasons why it was disapproved, and the S.J.D. candidate then will be given one further 12-month period within which to endeavor to satisfy such comments and to resubmit a revised dissertation. If the S.J.D. candidate then does not within the 12-month period satisfy all doctoral requirements, the person is withdrawn from the S.J.D. program.

Role of Primary Supervisor

The primary supervisor will serve as the S.J.D. candidate's academic adviser and will provide the S.J.D. candidate with general and specific guidance on the S.J.D. candidate's research and written work product. The supervisor is not to serve as an editor of the S.J.D. candidate's work product. While the supervisor will make general comments on the submitted work product and may make selective specific comments or otherwise may help arrange for the S.J.D. candidate to take advantage of available University/School of Law postgraduate legal writing resources, the burden is on the S.J.D. candidate to make any needed editorial arrangements at the candidate's own expense (such as a qualified J.D. student who may be willing to assist in the editorial process). During the required two-year residency period, the supervisor will meet on a periodic basis with the S.J.D. candidate. However, it is to be understood that the S.J.D. degree is a research degree requiring extensive independent legal research by the S.J.D. candidate in the area of the dissertation.

Termination of Status as Candidate

The status of an S.J.D. candidate may be terminated, and the person withdrawn from the S.J.D. program, for any of the following reasons:

1. Failure to satisfy the requirements of the first probationary year.
2. Failure to satisfy the requirements of the second probationary year.
3. Failure to submit a dissertation within the prescribed five-year period.
4. If a dissertation is submitted in a timely manner, failure to satisfy all requirements and standards for the dissertation.
5. Failure to pay in a timely manner any required fees.

An S.J.D. candidate whose status is terminated may make a formal appeal in writing to the Committee on Graduate Legal Studies. This appeal must set forth all relevant and/or extenuating circumstances and reasons why the committee should reconsider the termination. It is within the sole discretion of the committee whether to reconsider or not, and, if it chooses to reconsider, then any decision of the committee is final. If the committee does reconsider, it may impose any general and/or specific conditions/requirements as it wishes.

Fees

For the first year of the program, S.J.D. candidates will be charged the equivalent of full-time tuition and fees applicable to LL.M. students. Thereafter, S.J.D. candidates will be assessed a special fee for each fall and spring term until approval of the final dissertation. This fee will be set at the beginning of each term. The 2014–15 fee is $5000 per term.

There are no School of Law scholarships or research/teaching assistantships available for the S.J.D. degree. On an individual basis, an S.J.D. candidate may apply to be the research assistant of a particular faculty member, but any such arrangement must be made individually with the faculty member, who reserves full discretion in such a matter.

C. TUITION AND FEES

See Section II D, Tuition and Fees and the current catalog supplement *Bursar's Financial Information Bulletin*.

D. APPLICATIONS AND INFORMATION

To obtain further information and applications for admission, contact the Office of Graduate Legal Studies, Dedman School of Law, Southern Methodist University, PO Box 750111, Dallas TX 75275-0111; 214-768-2658.

VII. Office of Career Services

The mission of the Office of Career Services is to provide the resources and professional environment to enable students to achieve their career goals. The OCS assists students in their self-directed career searches by advising them about career options and job search strategies and creating opportunities for them to connect with legal employers. OCS staff provides individual career counseling, assistance with résumés and cover letters, mock interviews and a current and complete Resource and Technology Center. The office hosts numerous career-related programs throughout the year, including on-campus interviews and off-campus job fairs, recruiting opportunities, seminars, panel discussions and workshops designed to allow students to network with employers. OCS also works with a wide variety of employers to provide students access and exposure to a broad range of employment opportunities.

The OCS is located on the third floor of Carr Collins, Jr. Hall on the east side of the Law Quadrangle. Carr Collins houses the Godwin Gruber Lawyers Inn dining hall, where many career-related programs are held, as well as the offices of Admissions, Financial Aid and the Public Service and Academic Support programs. Interview rooms within the OCS are available for legal employers interviewing on campus.

A. STAFF

The OCS staff includes six experienced career professionals and an administrative assistant: the assistant dean and executive director of career services, two directors, the associate director, the assistant director for recruitment and events, and an adviser for international LL.M. students. The assistant dean oversees the management of day-to-day operations, creating and implementing innovative programs for students and employers, counseling students and conducting outreach to promote the School of Law and students to legal employers. The directors work with the assistant dean to develop permanent job opportunities and internships in the small-firm and corporate sectors and government sector, including the judiciary. The directors also share counseling of the full-time J.D. students with the assistant dean and develop programs and opportunities to nurture and enhance the professional development of all students. The associate director is responsible for the counseling of first and second-year students in the part-time J.D. evening program, student communications and job postings. The career counselors share responsibility for counseling students in their third and fourth years of the part-time J.D. evening program and the tax and general LL.M. programs. OCS has an adviser dedicated to working with the international LL.M. students. The assistant director manages all arrangements with employers and students relating to on-campus interview and résumé collection programs; coordinates all job fairs, special events and programs; and maintains technology services and databases, such as the website and the career management software Symplicity.

B. CAREER COUNSELING

Career counseling is available to all students by appointment throughout the calendar year. Each student is paired with a career counselor, who will advise and coach the student throughout his or her law school career. An individual career counseling session might include suggestions for self-assessment techniques, planning an individualized job search strategy, reviewing and revising a résumé or cover letter, direct

referral to an employer or tips on successful interviewing. The staff is always available on an informal basis to answer questions and guide students through the job search process.

C. RESOURCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER

The OCS maintains a library of career resources. The Resource and Technology Center contains a wide variety of publications on career and job search information, legal specialties and judicial clerkships. The center also maintains employer brochures, résumés and National Association for Law Placement forms for employers that interview on-campus or list job openings with the OCS. Martindale-Hubbell, the *Texas Legal Directory* and other directories of lawyers are available to students and alumni. Students have access to directories for courts, government agencies, nonprofit and public interest organizations and corporations throughout the country. In addition, various reference books for nonlegal/alternative careers are available for review. The Resource and Technology Center is equipped with computer terminals, a scanner and printer to provide access to Westlaw, LexisNexis and the Internet for online research of the legal market and legal employers. The office subscribes to Symplicity, a Web-based recruiting system that students use to manage the on-campus and off-campus recruitment programs, from the application process to scheduling interviews. Students also use Symplicity to conduct research on legal employers and access the online job bank for job opportunities posted by the OCS. Through the Web-based features of the system, students have the ability to access these services on campus and from their home computers.

D. PROGRAMMING

Throughout the academic year, the OCS conducts an extensive range of career-related panel discussions and presentations covering topics such as job search strategies, professionalism, networking, résumé and cover letter writing, interviewing skills and judicial clerkships. To educate students about the many practice areas of law, including opportunities in private practice, government and public interest, OCS invites attorneys to campus to conduct information sessions, to network with students and to share their experiences. Also, OCS actively works with student organizations to promote their career-related programs. Programs are scheduled during both day and evening hours to accommodate all students. Most of the programs are taped and posted on the School of Law website for students who are unable to attend.

E. RECRUITMENT PROGRAMS, THE JOB BANK AND JOB FAIRS

The OCS hosts both on-campus and off-campus interview programs for employers. In recent years, more than 100 employers have visited the campus for the fall and spring interview programs. At any time during the year, employers may solicit résumés from students and graduates, including lateral attorneys, by posting a position on the online job bank. More than 1,200 job notices (part-time, full-time, summer and graduate) are posted each year for law students and graduates.

Dedman School of Law also participates in a number of job fairs during the year, providing students access to local, statewide and national opportunities. The public interest job fair, Public Advocate Day, is sponsored by the OCS, along with the Public Service Program. Representatives from government agencies and public service employers come to the campus to discuss with students their work and employment

opportunities in the public interest sector. The OCS also facilitates the application process for internships with the Collin County and Dallas County courts, as well as with the Federal Judicial Externship course offered each term.

Law students and alumni also participate in the following off-campus annual fairs:

Boston Lawyers Group – Boston and Washington, D.C.

Equal Justice Works Career Fair – Washington, D.C.

DuPont Legal Minority Job Fair – Houston, Texas; Los Angeles, California; and Wilmington, Delaware

Heartland Diversity Legal Job Fair – Kansas City, Missouri

Hispanic National Bar Association Job Fair – Minneapolis, Minnesota

IMPACT Career Fair for Law Students and Attorneys With Disabilities – Washington, D.C.

Lavender Law Career Fair (LGBT) – Miami, Florida

LL.M. International Student Interview Program – New York, New York

National Black Law Students Association – Regional Career Fairs

National Black Prosecutors Association Job Fair – San Francisco, California

Patent Law Interview Program – Chicago, Illinois

Rio Grande Valley Job Fair – Edinburg, Texas

Rocky Mountain Diversity Legal Career Fair – Denver, Colorado

Southeastern Intellectual Property Job Fair – Atlanta, Georgia

Southeastern Law Placement Consortium – Atlanta, Georgia

Southeastern Minority Job Fair – Atlanta, Georgia

Sunbelt Minority Recruitment Program – Dallas, Texas

Talent Expo (Dallas 100 Fastest Growing Companies) – Dallas, Texas

Texas in Washington Recruitment Program – Washington, D.C.

Texas Off-Campus Recruitment Program – Houston, Texas

University of Texas Public Service Career Day – Austin, Texas

VAULT/MCCA Legal Diversity Job Fair – Washington, D.C.

As participants in all of the recruiting programs, students have the opportunity to demonstrate their interest for employment with a wide range of employers that have identified SMU Dedman School of Law as a top school from which to recruit. To emphasize the importance of professionalism in the interview process and in order to participate in the interview programs, students must sign a Memorandum of Understanding acknowledging their agreement to adhere to the ethical and procedural guidelines by which the interview programs operate. Students are expected to attend the interviews they are granted and to uphold their commitments to employers. The legal profession is built upon the highest ethical and professional standards, and cultivating these standards begins the day a student enters law school.

VIII. THE CURRICULUM

A. COURSE OFFERINGS

J.D. program required courses (listed in Section VIII B) are offered at least once each academic year. Courses that have been offered in the past two academic years or are anticipated to be offered in the 2014–15 academic year are listed below. Other courses may be offered. The School of Law Registrar's Office publishes a schedule of courses before the beginning of each term. Students must consult these schedules for actual course offerings and for any prerequisites or corequisites for those courses. It is the responsibility of each student to verify that he or she has taken the prerequisites, or will be taking concurrently any required corequisites, at the time he or she registers for a class. Students with any questions concerning these issues should contact the assistant dean for student affairs.

B. THE J.D. PROGRAM

1. First-Year Required Courses	Civil Procedure I and II (LAW 6371, 8271) Constitutional Law I (LAW 6222) Contracts I and II (LAW 8290, 8390) Criminal Law (LAW 8341) Legal Research, Writing, and Advocacy I and II (LAW 8375, 8376) Property I and II (LAW 8282, 6381) Torts I and II (LAW 7391, 8292)
2. Upper-Year Requirements	Professional Responsibility (LAW 7350) Constitutional Law II (LAW 8311)
Edited Writing Seminar (3 hours)	Requires the student to participate in an intensive, scholarly expository writing project that may take the form of a single paper of at least 30 pages, or several shorter papers, as the professor may direct. Includes review and criticism of the student's writing by the professor. Varied subject matter is at the discretion of the professor. Enrollment limited to 20 students.
General Writing Requirement	A student must complete a writing unit in addition to the first-year legal research, writing and advocacy course and an edited writing seminar. May be fulfilled by completing a course in which more than half the grade for the course is based on written work other than an examination, by completing law review writing requirements for credit or by completing a two-hour or three-hour directed research paper.
Professional Skills Requirement	A student must complete at least one upper-level course that includes professional skills generally regarded as necessary for effective and responsible participation in the legal profession. Courses that satisfy this requirement will be designated "(PS)" on the upperclass course list during registration.

C. ELECTIVE COURSES

Except with special permission of the assistant dean for student affairs, J.D. students in the day program may enroll for elective courses only after they have completed all required first-year courses. Evening law students who have completed their first academic year but have not completed all first-year required courses may enroll in selected elective courses designated by the assistant dean for student affairs on the upper-course list. Other prerequisites for courses are listed; however, the instructor of a course may add or waive prerequisites for the course.

The faculty recommends that each student enroll in courses in each of the following areas: business organizations, administrative law, commercial law, procedural and evidence law, taxation and legal history or the philosophy of law or the study of legal systems.

D. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ELECTIVE COURSE HOURS TAKEN ON A CREDIT/NO-CREDIT BASIS

A student may not apply more than six hours of upper-class elective courses taken on a credit/no-credit basis toward the 87 hours required for graduation. This six-hour restriction does not include any hours obtained from extern hours or hours in which, with the consent of the instructor and the assistant dean for student affairs, the student was allowed to receive credit for a course in lieu of a grade due to extraordinary circumstances involving the general award of credits for the particular course and/or to the particular student.

LAW 6207 (2). ADMINISTRATIVE LAW. A focus on legislative authority and administrative agencies with special emphasis on administrative process and judicial review.

LAW 6304 (3). ADMINISTRATIVE LAW. A focus on legislative authority and administrative agencies with special emphasis on administrative process and judicial review.

LAW 6321 (3). ADMIRALTY. Addresses some or all of the following topics: jurisdiction of maritime cases, practice in admiralty cases, maritime property, chartering, cargo, personal injury and death, marine insurance, and limitation of liability.

LAW 8281 (2). ADVANCED BANKRUPTCY. In-depth study of corporate reorganization under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code.

LAW 8381 (3). ADVANCED BANKRUPTCY: CORPORATE REORGANIZATION LAW. In this course, students will engage in an in-depth intensive study of the Bankruptcy Code, with particular emphasis on Chapter 11. The course will also develop students' practical skills. Students will have the opportunity to revise and draft a plan of reorganization, review real-world pleadings relating to bankruptcy issues, and take part in a moot court exercise.

LAW 6107 (1). ADVANCED COMMERCIAL LAW. Discusses the law of assignments, with a focus on the transfer of a creditor's right to receive a sum of money from his debtor. Also, refers to the practical use of assignments, including factoring and securitization.

LAW 6202 (2). ADVANCED COMMERCIAL LAW: LAW OF ELECTRONIC COMMERCE. An introduction to some of the law governing networked computer systems such as the Internet, software, intellectual property rights in digital media and the social, political and economic issues underlying those legal doctrines.

LAW 6213 (2). ADVANCED CONTRACTS WORKSHOP. Limited enrollment, practice skills seminar designed to build upon the lessons learned in first-year contracts (LAW 8290) and first-year torts (LAW 7391) and to apply those lessons to the world of transactional lawyering. Students study real-world agreements (e.g., LOIs, IOIs, term sheets, NDAs, and side letters) entered into at the early stages of an M&A transaction in order to comment upon, draft, and negotiate examples of some of those agreements in class. While the course is geared toward the M&A world, the contract drafting skills covered are applicable in any transactional practice. Students prepare initial drafts of transactional agreements, review agreements in which errors or lack of clarity in contract drafting gave rise to disputes requiring judicial determination, and

read current and classic cases to analyze the "contort" common law that forms the basis for interpreting and enforcing each contractual agreement draft. Class attendance, preparation, and participation are critical to a student's learning experience and to that of his or her classmates, as well. Grades are based on a combination of class performance and/or classroom exercises, and either a short paper or a few short memos prepared about specific drafting issues.

LAW 8222 (2). ADVANCED CONTRACTS: DRAFTING. Two hours. This course is intended to provide the practical skills necessary to draft effective and clear business contracts. Students gain real-world skills of benefit to a transactional lawyer or a litigator. The focus is not especially theoretical, as was the case with the first-year contracts course. The purpose is to train students how to translate the terms of a client's business deal into a contract that advances not only the client's interest, but that is not so one-sided as to be unacceptable to the other side. Students prepare and submit drafting exercises each week. Many are ungraded, but several larger drafting projects are graded.

LAW 7204 (2). ADVANCED CORPORATE TAXATION. Taxation of corporate reorganizations and carry-over of tax attributes.

LAW 6315 (3). ADVANCED CRIMINAL LAW. An edited writing seminar that covers selected criminal law topics in greater depth. Topics vary by term and student interest, and may include recent and recurrent questions in comparative criminal law, professional responsibility in criminal law practice, and evidence in criminal law practice. Students write up to four papers on the same or different topics to fulfill the edited writing requirement. *Prerequisite:* LAW 8341.

LAW 8340 (3). ADVANCED ENVIRONMENTAL LAW SEMINAR. Seminar on selected problems in environmental law. Requires students to draft and present a paper on an environmental law topic selected by the student with the consent of the professor. Topics from virtually any area of environmental law including pollution control statutes, common law toxic tort, environmental regulation of land use, protection of endangered species, regulatory policy, and enforcement of environmental requirements.

LAW 6308 (3). ADVANCED FAMILY LAW SEMINAR. Edited writing seminar that covers selected family law topics in greater depth. The topics may vary by term and may include international and comparative family law, adoption, assisted reproduction technology, and domestic violence. Students are required to write a paper on a family law topic within the covered material. *Prerequisite:* LAW 6347, 6495, or 8302.

LAW 6204 (2). ADVANCED LEGAL RESEARCH. This seminar builds on the legal research materials and methods studied in the first-year legal research course and emphasizes effective research techniques. Research topics vary each semester but generally include judicial opinions, statutes, legislative history, court rules, administrative law, secondary sources, foreign and international law, and research databases used in law practice. Students must bring to class their own computer that is capable of connecting to the law school's wireless network.

LAW 6160 (1). ADVANCED LEGAL WRITING AND EDITING. Designed for students who wish to improve their editorial and writing skills. Targets students who are already competent writers, but it requires no in-depth knowledge of grammar or rhetoric. Covers issue framing, readability, and writing efficiently.

LAW 6391 (3). ADVANCED TORTS. Three hours. This course considers in detail six to eight topics crucial to personal injury and commercial tort litigators for both plaintiffs and defendants. Coverage may vary somewhat year to year. Topics may include settlement agreements, comparative responsibility, the contract-tort boundary, misrepresentation, fraud, professional negligence, the liability insurer's duty to defend and duty to settle, tortious interference with contract and prospective contract, and products liability.

LAW 6311 (3). ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION. An examination and analysis of materials and skills used in dispute resolution other than litigation. Emphasizes the theory and practice of negotiation, mediation, arbitration, and minitrials, with examples and problem simulations drawn from various fields of law.

LAW 9211 (2). ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION. An examination and analysis of materials and skills used in dispute resolution other than litigation. Emphasizes the theory and practice of negotiation, mediation, arbitration, and minitrials, with examples and problem simulations drawn from various fields of law.

LAW 6382 (3). ANIMAL LAW. This course provides an introduction to the field of animal law, a dynamic and emerging area of the law. It is not an animal rights class. The course surveys the

historical origins of the legal status of animals and examines the common law and statutory foundations upon which it operates. Students study traditional legal disciplines, such as constitutional law, contracts, and torts, through the lens of animal interests. The course explores the often controversial moral, ethical, and public policy considerations faced when balancing the legal interests of humans and nonhumans. Current laws affecting animals at the local, state, and federal level are covered.

LAW 8262 (2). ANIMAL LAW. This course provides an introduction to the field of animal law, a dynamic and emerging area of the law. It is not an animal rights class. The course surveys the historical origins of the legal status of animals and examines the common law and statutory foundations upon which it operates. Students will study traditional legal disciplines, such as constitutional law, contracts, and torts, through the lens of animal interests. The course explores the often controversial moral, ethical, and public policy considerations faced when balancing the legal interests of humans and nonhumans. Current laws affecting animals at the local, state, and federal levels will be covered.

LAW 7388 (3). ANTITRUST LAW. A survey of the federal antitrust laws as they relate to mergers, monopolization, and price discriminations, and horizontal and vertical restraints of trade, including price fixing, refusals to deal, territorial and product divisions, tie-ins, exclusive dealing, resale price maintenance, and customer restrictions. Also, enforcement and the private treble damage remedy, including the concepts of antitrust standing and antitrust injury.

LAW 6206 (2). AVIATION LAW. An introductory course to aviation law covering regulation of domestic and international aviation; deregulation of domestic aviation, the legal regime of the airspace, aircraft and users of the airspace; the liability of the insurance for the airman, manufacturer, services, airline and United States of America; aviation litigation fundamentals and focused issues; criminal law specific to aviation, legal issues governing aviation transactions, aviation labor and the law of space.

LAW 6221 (2). BANKING LAW AND REGULATION: DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL. An introduction to the federal laws governing commercial banking activities, with primary emphasis on the regulation (and "deregulation") of national banks and related policy considerations. Lecture topics will vary from year to year, but generally will include key domestic, regional, and international issues with respect to banking, the banking industry, and the financial services industry generally. Use of interdisciplinary subject matter in economics, finance, and business is made. Comparison to regulation of other financial institutions may be utilized. When taught as a regular course, assessment may be by examination and/or paper or series of papers satisfying the general writing requirement. When taught as an Edited Writing Seminar, course structure and assessment will be consistent with those described above respecting Edited Writing Seminars.

LAW 6318 (3). BANKING LAW AND REGULATION: DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL. Two or three hours; often conducted as a Writing Seminar. An introduction to the federal laws governing commercial banking activities, with primary emphasis on the regulation (and "deregulation") of national banks and related policy considerations. Lecture topics will vary from year to year, but generally will include key domestic, regional, and international issues with respect to banking, the banking industry, and the financial services industry generally. Use of interdisciplinary subject matter in economics, finance, and business is made. Comparison to regulation of other financial institutions may be utilized. When taught as a regular course, assessment may be by examination and/or paper or series of papers satisfying writing unit requirement. When taught as a third-year Writing Seminar, course structure and assessment will be consistent with those described above respecting Writing Seminar.

LAW 6208 (2). BAR EXAM SURVEY AND PREPARATION. This course provides a basic understanding of the contents of the bar exam, strategies for exam success, and development of exam skills. Students have the opportunity to practice answering exam questions in selected subjects tested on the bar exam. The course is intended to supplement but not replace participation in a commercial bar review course; students are strongly encouraged to take a commercial bar preparation course to enhance their chances of passing the bar exam. Limited to students in their last year before graduation.

LAW 6420 (4). BUSINESS ENTERPRISE. Four hours. This is the basic business law course. The emphasis of the first portion of the course is on the closely held business. To be considered are the following: Agency: General principles of the law of agency. Partnerships (general and limited): Formation, control, liabilities, property, dissolution, and disposition of business; and

internal and external relations of partners. Limited liability companies and corporations: Formation, control, and allocation concerns; duties, liabilities, and rights of management and shareholders or members; dispute resolution devices; and fundamentals of capitalization and financing (including basic securities financing and securities law concerns, particularly respecting the private exempt offering). The primary emphasis of the second portion of the course is on the widely owned business. In this portion, general corporate governance and capitalization problems (including preferred stock and debt securities structuring) are further explored, along with corporate distributions and repurchases and fundamental corporate changes. Analysis of mergers and acquisitions is emphasized. Depending on available time, emphasis also is placed on the impact of federal securities laws on the corporate governance structure, including discussion of ongoing public disclosure requirements, proxy regulations, and insider trading restrictions and liabilities. The course is transaction-oriented, whereby planning and problem-solving are stressed, and interdisciplinary use of basic taxation, accounting, and finance notions is made. Special attention is given to the modern statutory trends.

LAW 6157 (1). CHILD ADVOCACY CLINIC DEPUTY. Assisting in preparing and supervising clinic students in client representation, including fact investigations and analysis, legal research and writing, litigation training, and court appearances. Deputies are selected by the clinic instructors. Students may not enroll before being selected.

LAW 6257 (2). CHILD ADVOCACY CLINIC DEPUTY. Assisting in preparing and supervising clinic students in client representation, including fact investigations and analysis, legal research and writing, litigation training, and court appearances. Deputies are selected by the clinic instructors. Students may not enroll before being selected.

LAW 6357 (3). CHILD ADVOCACY CLINIC DEPUTY. Assisting in preparing and supervising clinic students in client representation, including fact investigations and analysis, legal research and writing, litigation training, and court appearances. Deputies are selected by the clinic instructors. Students may not enroll before being selected.

LAW 7560 (5). CHILD ADVOCACY CLINIC. The W.W. Caruth, Jr. Child Advocacy Clinic at Southern Methodist University Dedman School of Law in Dallas, Texas, represents abused and neglected children in Dallas County. The clinic is appointed by the Juvenile District Courts to serve as Guardian/Attorney ad litem for children. Student attorneys, under the supervision of the clinic director, are responsible for determining the best interests of the children and representing the children's voice in court. *Prerequisite:* LAW 8355 or 8455.

LAW 8302 (3). CHILDREN AND THE LAW. This course will focus on three interrelated questions involving the legal relationships among the child, parent, and state. First, who decides on behalf of the child? Second, how does law allocate decisional power and responsibility for children in our society? Finally, what voice should law give to children in situations where there rights and/or interests are affected? These questions will be explored in the context of the following topics: parental rights to raise their children; constitutional rights of children (e.g., privacy, free speech); child abuse and neglect (civil and criminal); termination of parental rights, foster care and adoption; and medical decision making. Some emphasis will be placed on examining the practical considerations of providing legal representation to children, particularly in cases involving child abuse and neglect.

LAW 7157 (1). CIVIL CLINIC DEPUTY. One hour. Assisting in preparing and supervising clinic students in client representation, including fact investigations and analysis, legal research and writing, litigation training, and court appearances. Deputies are selected by the clinic instructors. Students may not enroll before being selected. *Prerequisite:* LAW 7559.

LAW 7357 (3). CIVIL CLINIC DEPUTY. Three hours. Assisting in preparing and supervising clinic students in client representation, including fact investigations and analysis, legal research and writing, litigation training, and court appearances. Deputies are selected by the clinic instructors. Students may not enroll before being selected. *Prerequisite:* LAW 7559.

LAW 7257 (2). CIVIL CLINIC DEPUTY. Two hours. Assisting in preparing and supervising clinic students in client representation, including fact investigations and analysis, legal research and writing, litigation training, and court appearances. Deputies are selected by the clinic instructors. Students may not enroll before being selected. *Prerequisite:* LAW 7559.

LAW 7459 (4). CIVIL CLINIC.

LAW 7559 (5). CIVIL CLINIC. The course develops lawyering skills and analytic methods for developing those skills. Clinic students will represent indigent clients in actual cases. Topics will

include interviewing, counseling, fact investigation and discovery, case planning, negotiation, drafting of pleadings, motions and memoranda, and pretrial and trial advocacy. Special emphasis will be placed on professional responsibility issues and strategic planning methods. Throughout the course, a combination of teaching methods will be employed, including one-on-one case supervision, classroom instruction, simulations, and videotaped exercises. A third of the students in the clinic will represent resident aliens facing deportation proceedings in the Immigration Clinic. *Prerequisite:* Completion of 45 term hours and good academic standing.

LAW 8221 (2). CIVIL LITIGATION: CRITICAL ISSUES AND POLICIES IN CIVIL PROCEDURE. This course focuses on certain aspects of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. To prepare for class, please familiarize yourself with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Additionally, you will be reading current case law and law review articles that pertain to each week's topic. With the exception of the fourth class, the first 10 classes will be devoted to discussing the assigned reading materials. During class four, each student will make a brief presentation to the class describing the topic he or she has chosen as well as the issue or issues that will be addressed in the paper and the results of any preliminary research on the topic. The remaining four classes will be devoted to student presentations of their papers to the class. For this general writing course, you will write a paper that is approximately 25 pages in length. You will critically analyze a topic of your choosing that relates to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Your grade in this course will be based on your paper (70 percent), your class participation (20 percent), and your presentation of your paper to the class (10 percent). Students are expected to attend class.

LAW 8343 (3). CIVIL LITIGATION: JUDGES AND JURIES. An edited writing seminar that focuses on the policy issues underlying civil procedure. Students read classic and contemporary literature regarding the procedure system, and use the tools provided by this overview to craft an original analysis of a contemporary controversy facing courts and legislatures. Readings include topics such as access to justice, the vanishing trial, the roles of judges and juries, the insights of empirical research, aggregate litigation, and comparative civil procedure.

LAW 6371 (3). CIVIL PROCEDURE I. Civil procedure, focusing on judicial resolution of disputes and development of the modern civil action including consideration of the jurisdiction of courts, venue, process, pleading, joinder, discovery, pretrial practice, right to a jury trial, withdrawing cases from a jury, motions after verdict, judgments and their effects and appellate review. Also, an introduction to alternative dispute resolutions.

LAW 8271 (2). CIVIL PROCEDURE II. Civil procedure, focusing on judicial resolution of disputes and development of the modern civil action including consideration of the jurisdiction of courts, venue, process, pleading, joinder, discovery, pretrial practice, right to a jury trial, withdrawing cases from a jury, motions after verdict, judgments and their effects and appellate review. Also, an introduction to alternative dispute resolutions.

LAW 7308 (3). CIVIL RIGHTS LITIGATION. Three hours. A survey of federal legislation protecting the individual against governmental and private interference with constitutional and statutory rights, which may include those pertaining to employment, personal security, housing, and voting, among others.

LAW 7378 (3). CIVIL RIGHTS SEMINAR. Three hours. A course in advanced civil procedure that critically examines the policy issues underlying various procedural issues. Topics may include the nature of the adversary system, the history of procedural reform, personal jurisdiction, subject matter jurisdiction, controlling nonmeritorious claims, discovery, class actions, managerial judging, judicial discretion, judicial selection, jury trial, alternative dispute resolution, and comparative civil procedure. Satisfies the Edited Writing requirement.

LAW 8326 (3). COLLABORATIVE LAW. Practical application of interest-based negotiation to disputes involving various areas of the law. Topics will include collaborative and cooperative law, informed consent, the Uniform Collaborative Law Act, ethics of unbundled legal services, case facilitation and management, use of experts, non-adversarial communication skills, case studies, drafting forms and agreements, and participation in role play.

LAW 7224 (2). COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATE SEMINAR. A practice-oriented study of documentation of and due diligence in the transfer, leasing, and finance of commercial real estate. Includes exercises in negotiation; title review; and drafting of documents, letters, and memoranda.

LAW 7321 (3). COMPARATIVE LAW I. Three hours. The purposes and methods of comparative law; an introduction to legal systems other than the common law, including: sources of law, structure of legal rules, substantive law, procedure, and courts and legal professions.

LAW 7122 (1). COMPARATIVE LAW II. A limited enrollment seminar course designed to accommodate specific seminar interests of faculty and visiting faculty in comparative law-related subject matter. Specific seminar course topics vary from course to course. Examples of course subject matter include the examination of selected aspects of law and judicial processes or specific legal areas of selected foreign countries, regions, and economic markets; laws impacting foreign investment and dispute resolution; treaty law-making processes; and comparative corporate governance, business organization, commercial law, or accounting trends. May be repeated for credit. Transcripted as "CL-2 [specific seminar name]." No knowledge of a foreign language is required.

LAW 7222 (2). COMPARATIVE LAW II. A limited enrollment seminar course designed to accommodate specific seminar interests of Faculty and Visiting Faculty in comparative law-related subject matter. Specific seminar course topics will vary from course to course. Examples of course subject matter might involve the examination of selected aspects of law and judicial processes or specific legal areas of selected foreign countries, regions, and economic markets; laws impacting foreign investment and dispute resolution; treaty law making processes; comparative corporate governance, business organization, commercial law or accounting trends, etc. Since the subject matter varies from year to year, a student may repeat the course for credit. Each seminar course, for transcript purposes will be listed as: "CL-2 [specific seminar name]." No knowledge of a foreign language is required.

LAW 7322 (3). COMPARATIVE LAW II. A limited enrollment seminar course designed to accommodate specific seminar interests of Faculty and Visiting Faculty in comparative law-related subject matter. Specific seminar course topics will vary from course to course. Examples of course subject matter might involve the examination of selected aspects of law and judicial processes or specific legal areas of selected foreign countries, regions, and economic markets; laws impacting foreign investment and dispute resolution; treaty law making processes; comparative corporate governance, business organization, commercial law or accounting trends, etc. Since the subject matter varies from year to year, a student may repeat the course for credit. Each seminar course, for transcript purposes will be listed as: "CL-2 [specific seminar name]." No knowledge of a foreign language is required.

LAW 6330 (3). CONFLICT OF LAWS. Three hours. The study of conflict of laws analyzes transactions that have elements in more than one state. The course has three parts: the choice of the law applicable to the issues in the case; the enforcement of judgments rendered outside the forum state; and jurisdiction over the out-of-state party. The course focuses on relationships among American states, but also includes choices between state and national law (the Erie doctrine).

LAW 6320 (3). CONSTITUTIONAL CRIME PROCEDURE SURVEY. A survey of criminal procedure, including topics such as investigation, right to counsel, bail, discovery, trial procedure, sentencing, double jeopardy, and post-conviction challenges. This course is intended for the nonspecialist. Students taking this course may not take Constitutional Criminal Procedure: Investigation or Constitutional Criminal Procedure: Adjudication.

LAW 6390 (3). CONSTITUTIONAL CRIMINAL PROCEDURE: ADJUDICATION. This course examines constitutional issues (e.g., custody and release pending trial, preliminary hearings, the grand jury, joinder and severance, discovery, plea bargaining, trial procedures, double jeopardy, sentencing, and post-conviction remedies) that may arise during the post-investigation state of a criminal case. Students taking this course may not take Constitutional Criminal Procedure: Survey.

LAW 6309 (3). CONSTITUTIONAL CRIMINAL PROCEDURE: INVESTIGATION. Examines constitutional issues (e.g., search and seizure, interrogation, identification, the exclusionary rule, and the fruit of the poisonous tree doctrine) that may arise in the pretrial stage of a criminal case. Students taking this course may not take LAW 6320.

LAW 6222 (2). CONSTITUTIONAL LAW I. An examination of methods of constitutional interpretation, the role of judicial review, federal power, separation of powers, federalism and justiciability.

LAW 8311 (3). CONSTITUTIONAL LAW II. A study of individual rights including such areas as equal protection of the laws and due process of law, with particular emphasis on issues of racial discrimination, gender discrimination and the right to privacy. Depending on the professor, may also include freedom of speech and freedom of religion.

LAW 6430 (4). CONSTITUTIONAL CRIMINAL PROCEDURE. Four hours. A survey of criminal procedure, including topics such as investigation, right to counsel, bail, discovery, trial procedure, sentencing, double jeopardy, and postconviction challenges. This course is intended for the nonspecialist. Students taking this course may not take Constitutional Criminal Procedure: Investigation or Constitutional Criminal Procedure: Adjudication.

LAW 6214 (2). CONSTRUCTION LAW. Two or three hours. This course will address the legal aspects of the construction process. Particular emphasis will be devoted to discussion of the provisions of standard form contracts, and to the liability issues that arise out of the relationships between design professionals, contractors, and owners. Within this framework, the following will be covered: bidding; types of contracts; pricing variations; the rights and obligations of parties involved in the process; construction documents; bonds; insurance; changes; scheduling; delays; unforeseen circumstances; risk allocation of defective work; payments; and remedies for breach.

LAW 9157 (1). CONSUMER ADVOCACY PROJECT DEPUTY. Deputies help supervise clinic students preparing client representation, and provide assistance in areas such as fact investigations and analysis, legal research and writing, litigation training, and court appearances. Deputies are selected by the clinic instructors; students may not enroll before being selected. *Prerequisite:* LAW 7561.

LAW 9257 (2). CONSUMER ADVOCACY PROJECT DEPUTY. Deputies help supervise clinic students preparing client representation, and provide assistance in areas such as fact investigations and analysis, legal research and writing, litigation training, and court appearances. Deputies are selected by the clinic instructors; students may not enroll before being selected. *Prerequisite:* LAW 7561.

LAW 9357 (3). CONSUMER ADVOCACY PROJECT DEPUTY. Deputies help supervise clinic students preparing client representation, and provide assistance in areas such as fact investigations and analysis, legal research and writing, litigation training, and court appearances. Deputies are selected by the clinic instructors; students may not enroll before being selected. *Prerequisite:* LAW 7561.

LAW 7561 (5). CONSUMER ADVOCACY PROJECT. Students work with area consumers to assist in resolving a variety of disputes such as deceptive trade practices, credit matters, and debt collection. Student representation generally includes intake, analysis, and evaluation for informal dispute resolution or advice for consumer self-help. Students advise and counsel a client and may also evaluate disputes for possible litigation and referral, as appropriate, to local attorneys or to the SMU Civil Clinic. In addition, students may engage in advocacy and research on behalf of client groups, and organize and present community outreach education programs. The project specializes in representing Spanish-speaking consumers from initial intake through informal or formal mediation. Accordingly, when necessary, students work with consumers with the aid of an interpreter. Students need not be fluent in Spanish to enroll. *Prerequisite:* Completion of 44 hours and good academic standing. *Prerequisite/corequisite:* LAW 7390.

LAW 6329 (3). CONSUMER LAW. A study of state and federal regulation of credit and noncredit consumer transactions. Special attention will be paid to state and federal legislation regarding unfair and deceptive trade practices embodied in the Federal Trade Commission Act and the Texas Deceptive Trade Practices Act. Other areas of study include the federal Truth-in-Lending, Fair Credit Reporting, Equal Credit Opportunity, and Fair Debt Collection Acts, state and federal warranty law, as well as contractual and procedural devices designed to facilitate collection. The course will also include study of traditional private and public remedies and the means of achieving them as well as special problems and issues arising in connection with resolving consumer disputes in the world of e-commerce.

LAW 8290 (2). CONTRACTS I. History and development of the common law of contract; principles controlling the formation, performance, and termination of contracts, including the basic doctrines of offer and acceptance, consideration, conditions, material breach, damages, and statute of frauds; statutory variances from the common law with particular attention to Uniform Commercial Code sections.

LAW 8390 (3). CONTRACTS II. History and development of the common law of contract; principles controlling the formation, performance, and termination of contracts, including the basic doctrines of offer and acceptance, consideration, conditions, material breach, damages, and statute of frauds; statutory variances from the common law with particular attention to Uniform Commercial Code sections.

LAW 7311 (3). COPYRIGHT. Three hours. A detailed study of the 1976 Copyright Act as well as other means of obtaining legal protection for literary, musical, and artistic works, including unfair competition, tort, and implied contract.

LAW 6216 (2). CORPORATE COUNSEL EXTERNSHIP PROGRAM. Integrates a weekly corporate counsel class with hands-on experience in corporate legal departments. Provides a broad yet comprehensive overview of substantive areas encountered in an in-house legal department and the ethical responsibilities of in-house counsel, as well as professional skills such as working with outside counsel, conflicts management, contract drafting, and conducting internal investigations. Chief legal officers, general counsels, and senior managing attorneys guest lecture in certain classes. In addition to the class component, students are assigned to corporate legal departments where they work approximately 10 hours per week, for a minimum of 120 hours for the term. Student activities vary depending on the corporation but may include attending meetings, observing negotiations, conducting legal research, working on special projects, and otherwise gaining an understanding of how law is practiced within a business setting. The externship component is pass/fail, and the class component is graded; students must pass both to receive credit (total of 4 hours credit for this class plus the 2-hour externship, which is a separate registration). Students may not enroll in this program and another externship or clinical program during the same term. Admission is competitive, and an application does not guarantee admission. *Prerequisite:* LAW 6420 and GPA of 2.700 or higher.

LAW 7235 (2). CORPORATE FINANCE AND ACQUISITIONS. Two hours. The first part of this course provides a basis for resolving the typical valuation questions that arise in the corporate acquisition context. The basic concepts of financial theory, including discounting, diversification, portfolio theory, the capital asset pricing model, and the Black-Scholes option pricing model are presented and critically assessed. The second part of the course examines certain issues that arise in the corporate acquisition context that involve valuation questions, including the scope of application of the de facto merger and successor liability doctrines, appraisal rights, and the fairness of freeze-out transactions. The course will not consider issues arising under federal securities law. It is strongly recommended that students have some background in economics or finance. *Prerequisite:* LAW 6420.

LAW 6232 (2). CORPORATE PLANNING. Planning and problem course in corporate, tax, securities, accounting, and related fields. Students will draft instruments and supporting memoranda in solution of a variety of questions in corporate organization, financing, operation, acquisition, and reorganization fairly typical sequence of high-tech company growth and development. Student solutions and simulated negotiations will be presented for class critique and in most instances for comparison with actual solutions to similar problems.

LAW 6220 (2). CORPORATE TAX. The formation of corporations, corporate capital structure, earnings and profits, dividends, distributions, redemptions, partial liquidations and complete liquidations, and Subchapter S corporations.

LAW 8203 (2). COUNSELING THE SMALL-BUSINESS OWNER. This is a how-to course. It is a skills course that will focus on forming and representing small businesses and nonprofit organizations. The course will cover advice regarding selection of a client, understanding the client's goals, what choice of entity to recommend to the client, entity creation by drafting various documents such as certificates of formation for profit and nonprofit corporations and limited liability companies, bylaws, non-competition agreements, nondisclosure agreements, employment agreements, and other documents that relate to a small business. Throughout the course, students will be asked to draft various documents. *Prerequisite:* LAW 6420.

LAW 6333 (3). CREDITORS' RIGHTS. Three hours. An introduction to federal and state law governing the debtor-creditor relationship: enforcement of judgments; attachment, garnishment, and sequestration; fraudulent conveyances; and bankruptcy as affecting secured and unsecured creditors under the Bankruptcy Code.

LAW 7358 (3). CRIMINAL CLINIC DEPUTY. Assisting in preparing and supervising clinic students in client representation, including fact investigations and analysis, legal research and

writing, litigation training, and court appearances. Deputies are selected by the clinic instructors. Students may not enroll before being selected. *Prerequisite:* LAW 7641.

LAW 8157 (1). CRIMINAL CLINIC DEPUTY. Assisting in preparing and supervising clinic students in client representation, including fact investigations and analysis, legal research and writing, litigation training, and court appearances. Deputies are selected by the clinic instructors. Students may not enroll before being selected. *Prerequisite:* LAW 7641.

LAW 8257 (2). CRIMINAL CLINIC DEPUTY. Assisting in preparing and supervising clinic students in client representation, including fact investigations and analysis, legal research and writing, litigation training, and court appearances. Deputies are selected by the clinic instructors. Students may not enroll before being selected. *Prerequisite:* LAW 7641.

LAW 7400 (4). CRIMINAL CLINIC. A practice-based period of study involving representation of indigent clients in Dallas County criminal courts. Classroom instruction and skills training are integrated with actual case work.

LAW 7141 (1). CRIMINAL CLINIC.

LAW 7241 (2). CRIMINAL LAW CLINIC.

LAW 7341 (3). CRIMINAL LAW CLINIC.

LAW 7541 (5). CRIMINAL LAW CLINIC.

LAW 7641 (6). CRIMINAL LAW CLINIC. Six hours. A practice-based period of study involving representation of indigent clients in Dallas County criminal courts. Classroom instruction and skills training are integrated with actual case work. *Prerequisite:* Evidence, and completion of 45 term hours and good academic standing.

LAW 8341 (3). CRIMINAL LAW. Origins and sources of the criminal law; general principles of criminal law, including actus reus, mens rea and causation. May cover the elements of some specific crimes, such as homicide and/or theft offenses, and some conditions of exculpation, such as justification and insanity.

LAW 7238 (2). CRIMINAL TAX FRAUD. Two hours. A study in detail of the criminal tax statutes of the Internal Revenue Code, along with the administrative procedure and court procedure concerning representation of a client who is being investigated by the Internal Revenue Service for criminal tax violations.

LAW 7373 (3). CRITICAL RACE THEORY. Three hours. This seminar will rigorously examine the theoretical and case law analyses made by scholars of "critical race theory." Topics will include the emergence of critical race theory as an area of legal scholarship; the relationship between critical race theory, feminist legal theory, and critical legal studies; colorblind constitutional theory and affirmative action doctrine; discriminatory intent and antidiscrimination jurisprudence; race and criminal justice; race and education policy; the intersection of racism and other sources of oppression such as sexism and heterosexism; and the role of law as a means of eradicating racial inequality. This course satisfies the Edited Writing requirement.

LAW 9310 (3). DEATH PENALTY PROJECT. A practice-oriented course designed to teach the skills of interviewing, investigating and researching legal issues in the pre-trial, trial and post-trial stages of the death penalty cases. Evidentiary questions, procedural questions, and the development of mitigation facts and circumstances will be addressed. Limited to 12 students a semester, a simultaneous classroom curriculum will introduce students to the law and procedure necessary to provide effective assistance of counsel in death penalty defenses. Students will work with lawyers appointed to death penalty cases while under the supervision of a faculty member. Grades are based on evaluation of case and classroom performance.

LAW 6136 (1). DIRECTED RESEARCH. Maximum of three hours. Research upon legal problems in any field of law may be carried on with the consent of the instructor involved. A comprehensive, analytical, and critical paper must be prepared to the instructor's satisfaction. Open to students who have completed over one-third of the hours required for graduation. Before enrollment for Directed Research, the student must obtain, on a form supplied by the registrar's office, written approval of the instructor for the research project. Students may not receive credit for more than a total of three hours of directed research during law school.

LAW 6236 (2). DIRECTED RESEARCH. Maximum of three hours. Research upon legal problems in any field of law may be carried on with the consent of the instructor involved. A comprehensive, analytical, and critical paper must be prepared to the instructor's satisfaction. Open to students who have completed over one-third of the hours required for graduation. Before

enrollment for Directed Research, the student must obtain, on a form supplied by the registrar's office, written approval of the instructor for the research project. Students may not receive credit for more than a total of three hours of directed research during law school.

LAW 6336 (3). DIRECTED RESEARCH. Maximum of three hours. Research upon legal problems in any field of law may be carried on with the consent of the instructor involved. A comprehensive, analytical, and critical paper must be prepared to the instructor's satisfaction. Open to students who have completed over one-third of the hours required for graduation. Before enrollment for Directed Research, the student must obtain, on a form supplied by the registrar's office, written approval of the instructor for the research project. Students may not receive credit for more than a total of three hours of directed research during law school.

LAW 6209 (2). DUE DILIGENCE IN BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS. Introduces basic due diligence principles and standards, and covers the relevant diligence-related case law. The primary goal is to expose students (through practical skills exercises) to the various components of effective due diligence in real-world transactional settings similar to those they are likely to encounter after entering the practice. Topics include the definition of due diligence; effective due diligence leadership and staffing; the constituents of reasonable due diligence as defined by the Securities and Exchange Commission and the courts; the importance of tools such as forms-driven processes and written memoranda; the significance of red flags in the diligence process; and the responsibilities of buyers, sellers, underwriters, issuers, and their respective diligence team members, including legal counsel.

LAW 6423 (4). ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF LAW. Four hours. An introduction to the economic analysis of legal rules and institutions. The course will first examine the efficiency paradigm in some detail, and then analyze basic common law and criminal law doctrines from an economic perspective. The course seeks to develop a facility in the application of economic reasoning to legal questions, and to impart a sense of the limitations of the economic approach. While the course will not presuppose extensive familiarity with economics, some background is essential, i.e., at least an introductory course in microeconomics and preferably also some exposure to intermediate-level microeconomics or price theory.

LAW 6201 (2). EDISCOVERY AND EVIDENCE. This course prepares students to deal with electronically stored information in discovery and trial. Students learn how the Federal and Texas Rules of Civil Procedures deal with ESI and related rules of evidence. The course includes studies concerning records retention policies, litigation hold for ESI, working with ESI consultants, avoiding spoliation of ESI, and ESI admissibility.

LAW 6211 (2). EDUCATION LAW. The course emphasizes constitutional issues in public education law and includes case law and law review articles that discuss current controversies. Depending on the enrollment, students may be asked to make in-class presentations based on the assigned material.

LAW 6305 (3). ELECTION LAW. This course examines the laws that govern the political process in the United States. Topics include the right to vote, political representation, election administration, political parties, ballot initiatives, and campaign finance, with some coverage of tax issues, administrative and judicial enforcement, and ethics law. The goal of the course is to provide students with a solid foundation in the basic principles of election law in this country.

LAW 9201 (2). EMPLOYEE BENEFITS AND ERISA LITIGATION. Two hours. A study of the evolution, theory, and structure of employment-related benefit law. Social, economic, and political considerations and their influence on federal labor and tax law in the area of employee benefits are emphasized, with particular emphasis on the labor provisions of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974. Also considered is the balancing of authority among several federal agencies in the regulation of employee retirement and medical benefit plans and the interpretation and application of federal statutory law.

LAW 8316 (3). EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR ARBITRATION. Students study case law; statutes; and guidelines concerning arbitration arising under employment agreements, employer promulgated policies, and labor agreements. Among the topics covered are fundamental concepts of arbitration under both collective bargaining agreements and individual employment agreements, arbitrability, requisites of enforceable arbitration agreements, subjects of arbitration, the arbitration process itself, the relationship of arbitration to other forums such as the courts and administrative bodies, and actions to enforce and set aside arbitration awards. The course also includes practical exercise in drafting and arbitration advocacy.

LAW 7344 (3). EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION. Examination of the federal law regulating discrimination in employment. The primary emphasis is upon Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (discrimination on the basis of race, sex, religion, and national origin), the Age Discrimination in Employment Act, the Equal Pay Act, the Americans with Disabilities Act, and federal requirements of affirmative action imposed upon government contractors, but other civil rights statutes and the National Labor Relations Act will be treated as they bear upon the subject.

LAW 8214 (2). EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION. Examination of the federal law regulating discrimination in employment. The primary emphasis is upon Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (discrimination on the basis of race, sex, religion, and national origin), the Age Discrimination in Employment Act, the Equal Pay Act, the Americans with Disabilities Act, and federal requirements of affirmative action imposed upon government contractors, but other civil rights statutes and the National Labor Relations Act will be treated as they bear upon the subject.

LAW 6278 (2). EMPLOYMENT LAW. Legal regulation of work and the workplace in a nonunion environment. The course covers the expansion of employee rights against unjust dismissal; invasion of privacy and defamation; and government regulation of the workplace in areas of health and safety, wages, hours, and benefits. Also, briefly surveys employment discrimination law.

LAW 6340 (3). EMPLOYMENT LAW. Three hours. Legal regulation of work and the workplace in a nonunion environment. The course will cover the expansion of employee rights against unjust dismissal, invasion of privacy, and defamation, and will explore government regulation of the workplace in the areas of health and safety, wages, hours, and benefits; it will also briefly survey employment discrimination law.

LAW 6384 (3). ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES LAW. This introduction to energy law surveys the legal and policy issues raised by the major sources of energy, while emphasizing environmental and natural resources issues. Significant attention is devoted to hot topics in energy law, including BP's 2010 Gulf of Mexico oil spill, the natural gas drilling boom, nuclear energy concerns following the March 2011 earthquake in Japan, and climate change issues.

LAW 7201 (2). ENTERTAINMENT LAW. Two hours. An overview of the entertainment business and its fundamental legal and financial issues. The course deals with the role of attorneys and agents, personal and intellectual property rights, motion picture production and distribution, television rights and procedures, literary publishing, and music publishing and sound recordings. Particular emphasis is placed on technological developments and contract negotiation.

LAW 6301 (3). ENVIRONMENTAL LAW SEMINAR. Three hours. Seminar with a focus on global warming issues.

LAW 6344 (3). ENVIRONMENTAL LAW. Three or four hours. A survey that presents an introduction to basic elements of federal environmental law. The course includes analysis of environmental regulatory policy, statutory control of air, water, and hazardous waste pollution, and allocation of the costs of cleaning environmental contamination.

LAW 7352 (3). ESTATE GIFT AND INCOME TAX.

LAW 6343 (3). ESTATE PLANNING/PRACTICE. Three hours. Functional examination of the integration of the federal estate and gift taxes; marital deduction planning and drafting; drafting the bypass trust; desirability of making lifetime interspousal transfers; gifts to minors and other dependents (including the grantor trust rules); techniques of income deflection and estate shrinkage for tax reasons; transferring ownership of life insurance with emphasis on irrevocable life insurance trusts; and introduction to the generation skipping tax. It is recommended but not required to have previously taken either Wills and Trusts or Income Tax, or to take them concurrently with Estate Planning.

LAW 8252 (2). ESTATE, GIFT, AND INCOME TAX. Consideration of the kinds of transfers that attract the estate and gift tax; the generation skipping tax; income taxation of estates and trusts.

LAW 8303 (3). EUROPEAN UNION LAW. This course will offer an introduction to European Union law. It will first discuss the legal history and constitutional structure of the European Union. After this introduction to the institutions and lawmaking processes of the EU, it will cover several major substantive areas of EU law: free movement of goods, equal treatment, and recent developments in human rights protection and cooperation in criminal matters. Questions to be addressed include: How does the European Union make, enforce and interpret its laws?

To what extent and in what ways does the European Union limit its member states' sovereignty? What are the advantages of EU membership? What are the fundamental economic objectives of the Union, and how does it work to achieve these? In what ways does the European Union interact with and influence member states in areas such as human rights, criminal law and procedure, and equal protection?

LAW 8455 (4). EVIDENCE. Four hours. Principles governing the admission and exclusion of evidence, including functions of judge and jury, examination and competency of witnesses, demonstrative evidence, the hearsay rule and its exceptions, burdens of proof and presumptions, privileges, and judicial notice. Extern Programs (8101, 8201, 7301). Hours arranged. Various programs by the faculty permit a student to work without compensation each week for a designated number of hours at specified legal offices for law school credit. Each student is under the supervision of a faculty member and must fulfill the requirements established for the program. Students may receive law school credit for only one extern program, including the Securities and Exchange Commission Student Observer Program. Contact the registrar's office for a list of such programs and for more information.

LAW 8355 (3). EVIDENCE. Three hours. Principles governing the admission and exclusion of evidence, including functions of judge and jury, examination and competency of witnesses, demonstrative evidence, the hearsay rule and its exceptions, burdens of proof and presumptions, privileges, and judicial notice. Extern Programs (8101, 8201, 7301). Hours arranged. Various programs by the faculty permit a student to work without compensation each week for a designated number of hours at specified legal offices for law school credit. Each student is under the supervision of a faculty member and must fulfill the requirements established for the program. Students may receive law school credit for only one extern program, including the Securities and Exchange Commission Student Observer Program. Contact the registrar's office for a list of such programs and for more information.

LAW 8601 (6). EXTERNSHIP.

LAW 6347 (3). FAMILY LAW. Three hours. The legal problems of the family including marriage, annulment, divorce, legitimacy, custody, support of family members, adoption, and related matters. This course does not include Texas matrimonial property law. If the student plans to take instruction in both courses, this course should be taken first.

LAW 6349 (3). FEDERAL COURTS. Three hours. Congressional control of the distribution of judicial power among federal and state courts; practice and procedure in the federal district courts including choice of law, federal question and diversity jurisdiction, and state-federal conflicts.

LAW 8137 (1). FEDERAL JUDICIAL EXTERNSHIP. This externship provides opportunities for students to work in the chambers of the U.S. District Court judges, U.S. Magistrate judges, and U.S. Bankruptcy Judges in the Northern District of Texas, Dallas and Fort Worth Divisions. From time to time, students may also have the opportunity to work with federal judges in the Eastern District of Texas, Plano Division and the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. Students will be paired with an individual judge, and will work approximately 10-15 hours per week under that judge's supervision for one semester for a total of at least 120 hours. The Federal Judicial Externship also includes a Judicial Externship that will meet for at least 14 50-minute hours. Students successfully completing the externship and class will receive three hours credit (based on 2 credits for the externship itself and 1 for the classroom component). The students' primary activities will be research, drafting bench memos, drafting opinions, and observing conferences, motion hearings, and evidentiary hearings. Students will occasionally have the opportunity to prepare short articles for publication. The teacher of the classroom component will also serve as Faculty Supervisor for the externships, while the judges will serve as Field Supervisors.

LAW 7207 (2). FEDERAL TAX PROCEDURE I. Two hours. Preparation and trial of tax cases in the federal courts; representation of a taxpayer before the Internal Revenue Service; administrative powers and procedures of the Internal Revenue Service; criminal violations of the Internal Revenue Code; accumulations of supporting evidence for a tax plan.

LAW 6299 (2). FEDERAL TAXPAYERS CLINIC DEPUTY. Assisting in preparing and supervising clinic students in client representation, including fact investigations and analysis, legal research and writing, litigation training, and court appearances. Deputies are selected by the clinic instructors. Students may not enroll before being selected. *Prerequisite:* LAW 7443.

LAW 6399 (3). FEDERAL TAXPAYERS CLINIC DEPUTY. Assisting in preparing and supervising clinic students in client representation, including fact investigations and analysis, legal research and writing, litigation training, and court appearances. Deputies are selected by the clinic instructors. Students may not enroll before being selected. *Prerequisite:* LAW 7443.

LAW 7443 (4). FEDERAL TAXPAYERS CLINIC. Clinical instruction in federal tax practice emphasizing the representation of taxpayers before the Internal Revenue Service and the Tax Court. Classroom instruction in interviewing techniques and counseling is integrated with interviewing prospective clients and with the ultimate representation of taxpayers before the Internal Revenue Service and before the Tax Court. *Prerequisite:* LAW 8360 or LAW 6460.

LAW 7342 (3). FEDERAL TAXPAYERS CLINIC.

LAW 8216 (2). FINANCIAL PRODUCTS: ECONOMICS, REGULATION AND TAXATION. This course will begin with an introduction to the fundamentals of equity and debt instruments, futures, forwards, options and swaps. Discussion will then move to other products, including investment funds, real estate investment trusts and securitizations. As the class examines various financial products, key concepts such as time value of money, original issue discount, hedging, synthetic instruments and put-call parity will be discussed. The class will consider regulatory regimes and basic tax principles that apply to certain financial products. Finally, the class will examine financial products that have lately become a concern of policymakers and will consider various reforms presently under debate.

LAW 7333 (3). FIRST AMEND/FREEDOM-SPEECH. Three hours. An examination of constitutional issues and interpretation under the First Amendment focusing on freedom of speech and press, as well as establishment and free exercise of religion.

LAW 8346 (3). FOOD AND DRUG LAW. This course examines how the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulates food, drugs, medical devices, and biotechnology. The FDA is the oldest consumer protection agency in the United States, and it regulates a significant portion of the U.S. economy. This course will address the history and scope of the FDA's authority, and how the agency has evolved to deal with modern developments in the biosciences, as well as emerging public health and safety issues, such as bioterrorism and advances in genetic research. Students will learn theories and study examples of risk regulation, statutory interpretation, interagency cooperation, public participation, and agency policymaking. We will also focus on the FDA's relationships with Congress, the executive branch, and the industries it regulates.

LAW 6388 (3). FOREIGN INVESTMENT: RULES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW. The past decade has not just brought a significant increase of foreign investment worldwide, but has also led to a growth of the applicable legal rules. More than a thousand new treaties have been concluded, and numerous international investment cases have been submitted to international arbitral tribunals. The course explores the nature, the content and the reach of the current international regime of rules governing foreign investment. For instance, rules on expropriation, fair and equitable treatment and denial of justice are discussed, but also the concept of a "foreign investment" and a "foreign investor." Special attention is also paid to the interplay between relevant treaties and the process of dispute settlement, in particular in regard to the jurisdiction of the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID). Currently, more than 180 states are members of ICSID, and almost 100 cases are pending before ICSID, most of them dealing with major investment projects.

LAW 6275 (2). FRANCHISING AND DISTRIBUTION LAW. There is a growing recognition and respect for franchising and product distribution domestically and around the world. Franchising had its start in the U.S. around the time of the Civil War, but in the last 10 years franchising's growth has been explosive. It no longer concerns only restaurants and lodging, but has expanded to areas such as telecom and automotive. This course will provide an overview of the law of franchising and product distribution, both domestically and internationally.

LAW 8308 (3). HISTORY OF ANGLO-AMERICAN LEGAL INSTITUTIONS. An examination of the development of the Anglo-American system of civil and criminal justice from the medieval period to the present day. Topics of special interest may include the origins and evolution of the common-law jury; the emergence of rules of procedure and evidence; and the changing roles played by judges and attorneys.

LAW 8248 (2). HOW LAWYERS SEE THE WORLD: THEORIES OF LEGAL INTERPRETATION, JUSTIFICATION, AND INSTITUTIONALIZATION. This course is concerned with general theoretical questions about the nature of law and legal systems, about the relationship of law to justice and morality, and about the connections between law and the humanities. The

question of whether law is an autonomous discipline is an animating theme, and part of our objective will be to consider this question from a variety of angles. As tools, philosophical and literary texts will be used, as well as, a number of representative cases.

LAW 6353 (3). IMMIGRATION LAW. Two or three hours. An analysis of the Immigration and Nationality Act and relevant regulations with respect to the immigration of aliens, the substantive and procedural aspects of deportation, and exclusion proceedings. A review of nationality law with respect to citizenship and expatriation. Special problems of refugees in the United States may be considered.

LAW 8258 (2). IMMIGRATION LAW. Two or three hours. An analysis of the Immigration and Nationality Act and relevant regulations with respect to the immigration of aliens, the substantive and procedural aspects of deportation, and exclusion proceedings. A review of nationality law with respect to citizenship and expatriation. Special problems of refugees in the United States may be considered.

LAW 8360 (3). INCOME TAX. Three or four hours. Introduction to the federal income tax system; analysis of Internal Revenue Code, Treasury Regulations, rulings, and case law; consideration of income, deductions, credits, assignment of income, and accounting periods and methods.

LAW 6460 (4). INCOME TAXATION. Three or four hours. Introduction to the federal income tax system; analysis of Internal Revenue Code, Treasury Regulations, rulings, and case law; consideration of income, deductions, credits, assignment of income, and accounting periods and methods.

LAW 6314 (3). INFLUENCE OF RELIGION ON LAW AND PUBLIC POLICY. Students use comparative analysis of a variety of religious traditions and government structures in various countries to consider other approaches to the use and themes of religious ideas in public life. Considers the role of religious ideas in making and applying law today, whether it is appropriate or legally permissible to use religious ideas and arguments in determining how to apply the law or in deciding what the law should be, the ways religious traditions seek public influence, and the opportunities and constraints a constitutional government provides for religious ideas. Explores the freedom of religion cases decided under the Free Exercise and Establishment Clause of the First Amendment and the ways these issues are treated in a variety of government systems around the world.

LAW 6254 (2). INSURANCE. Two or three hours. Principles governing: the nature of insurance law; the principle of indemnity, including insurable interest, measure of recovery, and multiple claims for indemnity (subrogation and other insurance); persons and interests protected; risks transferred, including nature of loss and its causes, warranties, representations, and concealment; limits and duration of coverage; rights at variance with policy provisions; claims processes; and insurance institutions.

LAW 6354 (3). INSURANCE. Two or three hours. Principles governing: the nature of insurance law; the principle of indemnity, including insurable interest, measure of recovery, and multiple claims for indemnity (subrogation and other insurance); persons and interests protected; risks transferred, including nature of loss and its causes, warranties, representations, and concealment; limits and duration of coverage; rights at variance with policy provisions; claims processes; and insurance institutions.

LAW 6325 (3). INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS. This course examines the role of intellectual property as a business asset by studying the critical events in a hypothetical business as it progresses from startup to a terminating event such as bankruptcy, merger, or acquisition. Topics covered include: identifying intellectual property at the startup phase; protecting intellectual property interests in the employment relationship; trade secrets; licensing; antitrust issues; intellectual property at the termination of a business; managing an intellectual property portfolio. Business Enterprise and Intellectual Property or instructor's permission are prerequisites or corequisites. Intellectual Property or two other intellectual property courses are recommended. In unusual circumstances when a student brings extensive business experience involving practice with intellectual property issues, these requirements may be waived with permission of instructor. Evaluation will be by exam and possibly with problem sets.

LAW 8305 (3). INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LICENSING LAW. This course will focus on how holders of intellectual property assets exploit and retain their rights in the realm of licensing.

This course will focus on the legal and business issues relating to licensing of intellectual property, including trademarks, patents, copyrights, trade secrets, software, and information database assets. This course will focus on the rights and duties of the license parties, negotiation of the terms and clauses of the license agreement for each form of intellectual property, misuse and antitrust constraints on licensing, and management and enforcement of the license. This course will also focus on university's technology transfer, government procurement licensing, third party's rights in the license, and international licensing. This course will consider open licensing practices as seen in open source software and the Creative Commons. This class is hand-on and practical with many drafting assignments. There will be a take-home exam.

LAW 6356 (3). INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY. Three hours. An overview of intellectual property law for both students with a general interest in the area and students who are pursuing specialized fields with IP. Beginning with an analysis of the competing theories underlying IP law, it goes on to outline the basic principles of patent, copyright, trademark, and trade secret protection, as well as current issues in software protection, biotechnology, and competition policy.

LAW 8345 (3). INTERNATIONAL AND COMPARATIVE HEALTH LAW. This seminar compares how different countries regulate costs, quality, and access in their health care systems. Countries with vastly different legal and health care systems must respond to essentially the same concerns. Who has access to health care services? Who pays for health care and how? How do we regulate medical negligence? How do our systems respond to public health crises, such as HIV/AIDS and infectious diseases? The first part of this semester will be an overview of different health care and legal systems. Students will then prepare and present research comparing and contrasting two countries' responses to a particular issue.

LAW 8312 (3). INTERNATIONAL AND FOREIGN LEGAL RESEARCH. This course will teach research methods to find and evaluate international and foreign legal materials using both electronic and print resources. Its principal purpose is to provide the basic knowledge and skills needed to conduct competent international and foreign legal research. It also has the secondary, but important, goal of expanding on and reinforcing the basic legal research skills that students had earlier gained from the first-year legal research and writing course. In this course, you will become skilled in researching various international and foreign legal sources through practical application in assignments and in-class exercises. In short, this is a course on international and foreign legal research sources and techniques. Students taking this course will need to bring their own laptop computers.

LAW 7315 (3). INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS AND FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS. A basic course for U.S. and international students on fundamental legal problems encountered in basic international business transactions (e.g., international sales, licensing and foreign direct investments) and in basic international financial arrangements (e.g., international letters of credit, syndicated loans, project financing , Eurobond offerings and securitizations), along with selective issues facing the multinational enterprise. Particularly beneficial as a foundation course for the student desiring to pursue the international law area or for the student desiring only a survey of the area.

LAW 6327 (3). INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION. Three hours. This class will provide reasonably in-depth coverage of the basic concepts and issues of international commercial arbitration. The student will review the arbitration rules of the primary institutions and the arbitration laws of the primary arbitration sites, and will draft basic arbitration clauses. This course will not deal with the topic of international litigation.

LAW 7356 (3). INTERNATIONAL CRIMES. Focuses on the origins, development, and growth of international crimes. Examines the juridical bases and processes by which objectionable or offensive conduct is transformed into an international crime. Also, identifies the attributes and characteristics of international crimes, and explores the practical and doctrinal problems relating to the regulation, prevention, control, and suppression of this genre of crimes.

LAW 8219 (2). INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC LAW AND DEVELOPMENT.

LAW 8319 (3). INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC LAW AND DEVELOPMENT. This is a foundation course that enhances the understanding of financial, monetary, trade and investment law and regulation and related economic development theories/policies in their current global setting, particularly as they directly impact 80 percent of the world population (the people in the developing world). Against the constantly changing background of economic policymaking, this course examines economic and legal interaction among industrialized state, developing countries, international (e.g., U.N. economic functions, International Monetary Fund and

World Bank Group) and regional economic institutions (e.g., in Latin America and Africa) and private actors (e.g., multinational corporations, international commercial financial institutions and non-government organizations. The primary aim of the course is to provide an overview of the legal and institutional foundations of the new evolving global international economic order. The course pays particular attention to the issues of sustainable economic development, stable financial systems, and alleviation of poverty in developing/emerging countries. It may cover issues such as the basic legal principles/doctrines governing international economic organizations, official development assistance, the U.N. Millennium Goals, the Washington Consensus v. the Monterrey Consensus, the WTO Doha Agenda for developing countries, South-South and North-South regional economic integration efforts, sovereign debt reduction and rescheduling, privatization development programs, development of appropriate economic legal and judicial infrastructures for development, and post-conflict economic reconstruction. This course should be of particular importance for domestic and international students seeking an international legal practice with private firms, international and regional bodies and domestic government and private bodies dealing with the international arena.

LAW 6106 (1). INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC LAW: SALIENT ISSUES. International economic law aims at the removal of barriers to trade, the protection of foreign investment, a reliable legal environment for business relations, and a stable international financial architecture. On the other hand, it must duly consider regulatory choices in the public interest as defined by sovereign states. More than ever, international economic law is closely linked with human rights and international environmental law. The course presents actual challenges under international economic laws that reflect how conflicting economic interests, different regulatory philosophies, cultural diversity, financial crises, corporate social responsibility, and the interests of local communities give rise to legal issues. The course also highlights how international economic law contributes to good governance.

LAW 6276 (2). INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAW. Two hours. A study of the transnational concerning environmental protection and the application of such laws to issues facing governments and businesses worldwide. Includes study of major international agreements addressing environmental issues utilizing a problem-oriented approach.

LAW 7231 (2). INTERNATIONAL FRANCHISING LAW. This course will address the topics to consider in internationalizing a franchise, both economically and legally. Each class period will be an in-depth look at either a step in the internationalization process or a major area of consideration before going global. Special attention will be paid to the European Union as well as major emerging markets such as Eastern Europe, Middle East, China, South America, India and Asia. Topics will include structuring the franchise, tax, trade, intellectual property, mergers and acquisitions, and dispute resolution. This is an excellent course for anyone considering franchise law or international business as international franchising is the next big wave in the global economy, and a trend that will continue well past the foreseeable future.

LAW 6307 (3). INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW/LAW OF ARMED CONFLICT. The essential concepts of international humanitarian law (also known as the law of armed conflict) as derived from international treaty law, customary law, and the experience of history, with a focus on the law applicable to today's conflicts, whether internal, transnational, or international or whether involving armed opposition groups or the armed forces of nation-states. Students explore the law of armed conflict by surveying its history and sources and by examining its principles and application. The course covers specific areas of interest such as the obligations and protections afforded combatants and noncombatants, permissible means and methods of warfare, the law of occupation and neutrality, the definition and prosecution of war crimes, and the implementation of the law of war in U.S. domestic law and policy.

LAW 6226 (2). INTERNATIONAL INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY. When intangible property crosses imagined borders, it becomes subject to competing cultural concerns, economic interests, and protective regimes. This seminar focuses upon the international regulation of intellectual property and the resolution of disputes through institutions such as the World Intellectual Property Organization and the World Trade Organization, multinational and regional treaty agreements, and national responses. Policy issues include the perspectives of developing and industrialized countries, problems generated by emerging biotechnologies and the growth of cyberspace, and future trends in harmonization of IP protection.

LAW 6400 (4). INTERNATIONAL LAW COLLOQUIUM. This seminar examines whether international law is really "law." Students explore the sources, enforcement mechanisms, and

theories of international law; the relationship between domestic and international law; the ways in which U.S. courts use international law to resolve a variety of pressing legal issues; and the ideas and ongoing work of guest speakers who are prominent international law scholars and practitioners. Students are required to actively critique and engage with the written arguments and oral presentations.

LAW 8230 (2). INTERNATIONAL LAW REVIEW. Law review experience involving preparation of comments on topics of current interest, notes on cases of significance, and editorial work incident to publication of The International Lawyer and NAFTA: Law and Business Review of the Americas. Students must be selected for participation before they may register. [Available only for J.D. students.]

LAW 8330 (3). INTERNATIONAL LAW REVIEW. Law review experience involving preparation of comments on topics of current interest, notes on cases of significance, and editorial work incident to publication of The International Lawyer and NAFTA: Law and Business Review of the Americas. Students must be selected for participation before they may register. [Available only for J.D. students.]

LAW 6130 (1). INTERNATIONAL LAW REVIEW. Maximum credit, five hours. Law review experience involving preparation of comments on topics of current interest, notes on cases of significance, and editorial work incident to publication of The International Lawyer, NAFTA: Law and Business Review of the Americas, and Yearbook of International Financial and Economic Law. Students must be selected for participation before they may enroll. [Available only for J.D. students.]

LAW 6355 (3). INTERNATIONAL LAW. Three hours. The basic course in public international law includes (with varying emphasis depending on teacher preference) such topics as: nature, history, and sources of international law; customary international law; law of treaties; the relationship between municipal law (especially of the United States) and international law; recognition and subjects of international law; law of the sea; air and space law; environmental law; human rights; jurisdiction; state responsibility; state succession; dispute settlement; and regulation of state use of force.

LAW 7214 (2). INTERNATIONAL LITIGATION AND ARBITRATION. Two or three hours. Examines practical aspects of private litigation involving a foreign element; includes comparative concepts of jurisdiction, service, taking evidence abroad, divorce, and enforcement of foreign nation judgments, as well as choice of law in contracts, torts, and decedent estates. Also explores arbitration as an alternative means of resolving transnational commercial disputes. Particular attention paid to relevant new treaties.

LAW 7314 (3). INTERNATIONAL LITIGATION AND ARBITRATION. Two or three hours. Examines practical aspects of private litigation involving a foreign element; includes comparative concepts of jurisdiction, service, taking evidence abroad, divorce, and enforcement of foreign nation judgments, as well as choice of law in contracts, torts, and decedent estates. Also explores arbitration as an alternative means of resolving transnational commercial disputes. Particular attention paid to relevant new treaties.

LAW 6313 (3). INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM TRANSACTIONS. A survey of basic principles and contracts used internationally in petroleum exploration and production operations. Topics include concessions, production-sharing contracts, participation agreements, and technical agreements such as study and bidding agreements, confidentiality agreements, and dispute resolution agreements. Focuses on fundamental principles and current issues, and explores drafting solutions and alternative structures.

LAW 6224 (2). INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS. Selected topics, including the protection of individuals and groups against violations by governments and private institutions of their internationally guaranteed rights, and the promotion of these rights. May require the presentation and discussion of student papers.

LAW 6324 (3). INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS. Selected topics, including the protection of individuals and groups against violations by governments and private institutions of their internationally guaranteed rights, and the promotion of these rights. Presentation and discussion of student papers may be required.

LAW 6102 (1). INTERNATIONAL REGULATION OF BIOTECHNOLOGY. This course provides an introduction to modern biotechnology from a regulatory perspective, including the impacts of biotechnology on food production, implications for human dignity, risks for human

health, and risks for the environment. The course compares the differing regulatory systems from a transatlantic perspective as well as the impact of universal and regional treaties and UNESCO declarations. Topics include the international protection of the environment, access to genetic resources, international trade laws, and patents on biotechnological inventions.

LAW 7216 (2). INTERNATIONAL TAX I. Two or three hours. A basic course for U.S. and international students focusing on foreign citizens, residents, and business entities conducting business or investment in the United States so-called inbound transactions.

LAW 7302 (3). INTERNATIONAL TAX I. Two or three hours. A basic course for U.S. and international students focusing on foreign citizens, residents, and business entities conducting business or investment in the United States so-called inbound transactions.

LAW 7255 (2). INTERNATIONAL TAX II. Two or three hours. A basic course for U.S. and international students focusing on U.S. citizens, residents, and business entities conducting business or investment outside the United States -- so-called outbound transactions.

LAW 6105 (1). INTRODUCTION TO JEWISH LAW. In the course, students will learn about the foundations of Jewish law as a legal system. These foundations include legislation and custom in Jewish law. Students will also learn about the status of Jewish law in the legal systems in Israel and the United States. Selected topics in Jewish law especially topics concerning bioethics in Jewish law.

LAW 6401 (4). INTRODUCTION TO THE UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE. An introduction to the Uniform Commercial Code, with emphasis on the Code's general principles and on secured transactions, commercial paper, and bank collections. Students enrolled in the course may enroll in LAW 9301 Negotiable Instruments/Payment Systems and LAW 6289/6389 Sale of Goods Transactions but may not enroll in LAW 7325 Secured Transactions.

LAW 7329 (3). JURISPRUDENCE I. Three hours. A survey of major theories of legal philosophy.

LAW 7258 (2). JUVENILE JUSTICE. Two hours. A study of juvenile delinquency as a social concept; law of delinquency; procedure in juvenile court, and the unique aspects of a lawyer's role in a delinquency case.

LAW 6219 (2). LABOR LAW I. Law regulating the employment relationship studied in connection with various forms of group conflict and organizational activity. The course covers rights and duties of individuals and institutions in the labor-relations context; concerted activity, including strikes, picketing, and boycotts; negotiation and enforcement of collective agreements; employee-union relations; and problems of jurisdiction and accommodation among courts, boards, and arbitrators. The course emphasis is on the substantive and procedural law of the Labor-Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act.

LAW 6263 (2). LAND USE. Planning; zoning; subdivision; takings; zoning and discrimination; and administrative process in public land use planning.

LAW 6363 (3). LAND USE. Three hours. Planning; zoning; subdivision; takings; zoning and discrimination; and administrative process in public land use planning.

LAW 7330 (3). LAW AND MEDICINE: BIOETHICS. Three hours. The course focuses on the interplay between bioethics and law in the context of topics such as human reproduction, death and dying, and human experimentation.

LAW 8209 (2). LAW AND MEDICINE: BIOETHICS. The course focuses on the interplay between bioethics and law in the context of topics such as human reproduction, death and dying, and human experimentation.

LAW 7320 (3). LAW AND MEDICINE: HEALTH CARE.

LAW 7420 (4). LAW AND MEDICINE: HEALTH CARE. Four hours. An examination of the application of law and legal process to the resolution of problems and the development of policies relating to health and health care services. The course is intended to develop an understanding of the social, business, policy, and ethical implications of legal rules and procedures, as well as an understanding of how the law shapes the financing, organization, and delivery of health care in America. Topics usually include tax, antitrust, insurance, and tort law; medical and hospital licensure and accreditation; Medicare and Medicaid; and state and federal health care regulation.

LAW 7233 (2). LAW AND MEDICINE: MALPRACTICE. Two or three hours. An examination of the legal and economic aspects of medical malpractice, including elements of the prima facie case, defenses, and problems of proof. From time to time, the course also focuses on the potential liability of the individual practitioner and of health care institutions; tort reform legislation; the structure of insurance markets; negligent nondisclosure risks and treatment alternatives; forensic medicine and the use of medical and scientific evidence in the courtroom; and legal and ethical aspects of the professional-patient relationship.

LAW 8306 (3). LAW AND SCIENCE. In this edited-writing seminar, we will examine the various interactions of science and the law in both the civil and criminal contexts. More specifically, we will read about and discuss how science aids in achieving just results, some new problems that science poses in the legal arena, and the importance of understanding science in practicing law today. We will focus on topics such as the importance of DNA, fingerprint, and statistical evidence; how scientific understanding affects notions of liability and culpability; the protection of research subjects; and bioethics, cloning, and nanotechnology.

LAW 8212 (2). LAW PRACTICE MANAGEMENT. The law practice environment is changing dramatically. This course is designed to teach students how to recognize, react to, and take advantage of such changes. Moreover, it teaches the management and ethical sensitivity that are fundamental to success as a practicing lawyer. Although theory will not be overlooked, this class is designed to be a skills class, giving students the opportunity to make practical application to the principles they learn.

LAW 6205 (2). LAW, LITERATURE, AND MEDICINE. This seminar provides law students and medical students an opportunity to read and discuss novels, poems, plays, and short stories concerning their two professions, including ethical dilemmas that are encountered in legal and med-medical practice and a variety of client and patient experiences. Readings will also focus upon the professional and academic aspects of the humanities in law and medicine. Students will have joint assignments and projects throughout the semester and will be required to complete a research paper or comparable final project.

LAW 8170 (1). LAWYERING AND ETHICS FOR THE BUSINESS ATTORNEY. Examines the role of the corporate lawyer in counseling and litigation settings. Topics include the role of the lawyer in the close corporation, client fraud dilemmas, conflicts of interest, internal corporate investigations, litigating with the SEC, the role of inside counsel, business relationships with clients, and related party transactions.

LAW 6267 (2). LEGAL ACCOUNTING. An introduction to the theory and principles of financial accounting. Emphasis is placed on the accounting method and on a legal analysis of such matters as determination of income, methods of allocating income and costs to different accounting periods, transactions involving debt and equity financing, and concepts of corporate surplus. Reporting differences between financial and tax accounting are discussed. Emphasis is usually put upon basic concepts of financial disclosure and reporting. Related principles of finance, including time value of money and asset valuation, are also covered. Limited to students with no more than eight credits of undergraduate accounting work except with the instructor's permission.

LAW 6210 (2). LEGAL RESEARCH AND WRITING FOR INTERNATIONAL LL.M. STUDENTS. Introduction to the general principles of U.S. law research, legal analysis, and objective writing. Successful completion of this course enables students to 1) recognize and distinguish primary and secondary levels of authority; 2) locate, read, and understand rules of law available in constitutions, judicial opinions, and statutes; 3) demonstrate the ability to update all types of legal authority, including the process of Shepardizing; 4) demonstrate the ability to recognize and use acceptable citation forms for legal authority; and 5) complete legal research/writing assignments to explain the law pertaining to a legal question.

LAW 8375 (3). LEGAL RESEARCH, WRITING AND ADVOCACY I. A course that meets in small groups and integrates instruction in research, analysis and writing, as well as advocacy skills such as brief writing, oral argument and negotiation. Uses simulated interviewing and negotiation exercises, group discussions and writing exercises to teach these skills. In the fall, emphasizes research skills and legal analysis. Focuses writing instruction on organization and synthesis. Requires students to write an objective legal memorandum containing a well-reasoned, clearly-written analysis of several legal issues, substantiated by legal authority in correct citation form. In the spring, involves more advanced research and analysis and focuses

on persuasive writing. Base grades each semester in large part on one research and writing project.

LAW 8376 (3). LEGAL RESEARCH, WRITING AND ADVOCACY II. A course that meets in small groups and integrates instruction in research, analysis and writing, as well as advocacy skills such as brief writing, oral argument and negotiation. Uses simulated interviewing and negotiation exercises, group discussions and writing exercises to teach these skills. In the fall, emphasizes research skills and legal analysis. Focuses writing instruction on organization and synthesis. Requires students to write an objective legal memorandum containing a well-reasoned, clearly-written analysis of several legal issues, substantiated by legal authority in correct citation form. In the spring, involves more advanced research and analysis and focuses on persuasive writing. Base grades each semester in large part on one research and writing project.

LAW 7389 (3). LEGISLATION. Three hours. A study of the products of the legislative process: the place of statutes in relation to decisional law in historical perspective, types of legislation, and the component parts of statutes. Special emphasis is placed upon statutory interpretation as an essential lawyering skill.

LAW 6277 (2). LOCAL GOVERNMENT LAW. Two hours. This course explores legal issues governing the formation and operations of cities and other local government units. Police powers, financing, employment, and governmental liability are examined. Constitutional, legislative, and judicial sources of power and control are analyzed. This course provides a foundation for legal and civic services.

LAW 8217 (2). MASS TORT LITIGATION. A study of the unique procedural and substantive issues encountered by the courts in resolving multiple claims for tort damages arising from the same, or parallel, injury-producing conduct. The course will trace the efforts of the courts to resolve mass tort cases more efficiently through innovative use of procedural devices such as consolidation, multidistrict transfer, and the class action. The course will also examine the difficulties of applying traditional principles of tort, evidence, and ethics law in the mass tort context.

LAW 6225 (2). MERGERS AND ACQUISITIONS. Introduces the fundamentals of and critical topics in mergers and acquisitions law, as well as the key financial and transactional issues they present, with a focus on the documentation and negotiation of acquisitions of privately held businesses. Also, the key drivers of M&A activity and the business incentives of the parties to the transactions. Touches on securities, tax, antitrust, and regulatory issues. Students review and analyze case law and deal documents (or portions of such documents) and learn how an acquisition agreement's core provisions are negotiated to create value for and allocate risks among the parties.

LAW 6183 (1). MOCK TRIAL COMPETITION. Participation as a member of a mock trial team representing the School of Law in one of several interschool competitions in which the School of Law participates each year. One hour for each competition up to a maximum of two hours can be earned. However, students must be selected for participation on a competition team by the faculty coach before they can register for credit.

LAW 7183 (1). MOCK TRIAL COMPETITION. Participation as a member of a mock trial team representing the School of Law in one of several interschool competitions in which the School of Law participates each year. One hour for each competition up to a maximum of two hours can be earned. However, students must be selected for participation on a competition team by the faculty coach before they can register for credit.

LAW 6177 (1). MOOT COURT BOARD. Satisfactory work as a member of the Moot Court Board. Maximum of one hour credit. Requires that students must be selected. Also provides that students who are selected to draft the Jackson Walker moot court problem and briefs may be eligible for an additional one hour credit, which will count toward the general writing requirement.

LAW 6180 (1). MOOT COURT COMPETITION. Participation as a member of an appellate advocacy team representing the School of Law in one of several interschool competitions in which the School of Law participates each year. One hour for each competition up to a maximum of two hours can be earned. However, students must be selected for participation on a competition team by the faculty coach before they can register for credit.

LAW 7180 (1). MOOT COURT COMPETITION. Participation as a member of an appellate advocacy team representing the School of Law in one of several interschool competitions in which the School of Law participates each year. One hour for each competition up to a maximum of two hours can be earned. However, students must be selected for participation on a competition team by the faculty coach before they can register for credit.

LAW 9301 (3). NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS/PAYMENT SYSTEMS. Three hours. An overview of the law of negotiable instruments, the bank collection system for checks, and modern forms of payment such as wire transfers. Special emphasis is placed on U.C.C. Articles 3, 4, and 4A, as well as on selected federal regulations.

LAW 7285 (2). NEGOTIATIONS. The purpose of this course is to introduce the student to legal negotiation theory and practice and to prepare the students as lawyers to engage in the negotiation process. While the course will cover all major areas of negotiation theory (interest-based, cooperative-competitive, aggressive-competitive, etc.), a major goal is to expose the students through practical skills exercises to the various contrasting approaches to negotiation and allow the student to determine the style and approach that best fits the student's personality in the context of legal conflicts likely to be encountered after law school. The course is designed to provide students with the fundamental skills, knowledge and actual experience in real negotiations to lay the foundation for the future lawyer to develop and hone their negotiation skills through continuing practice and experience after conclusion of the course.

LAW 8322 (3). NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS. Three hours. A comprehensive survey of state and federal law governing nonprofit organizations. Topics of study include theories of nonprofit enterprise; state law governing the formation, governance, and funding of nonprofits; rationales and requirements for tax exemption; the public charity/private foundation distinction; mutual benefit organizations; the unrelated business income tax; tax-exempt finance; charitable contributions; and antitrust law. Practical skills activities include drafting articles of incorporation or association, bylaws, and application for recognition of exemption for either a real or fictitious client.

LAW 6378 (3). OIL AND GAS. Three hours. Ownership in oil and gas; correlative rights and duties in a common reservoir; instruments conveying mineral interests; partition; pooling and unitization. Special emphasis on the rights and duties of the oil and gas lessee and lessor in leasing transactions.

LAW 6228 (2). OIL AND GAS CONTRACTS. A survey of basic oil and gas contracts used in exploration and production operations in the U.S. and internationally. Covers support agreements, farmout agreements, operating agreements, gas contracts, gas-balancing agreements, division orders, concessions, production sharing, participation agreements, and technical agreements, with a focus on fundamental principles and current issues. Explores drafting solutions and alternatives.

LAW 7269 (2). OIL AND GAS CONTRACTS. Two or three hours. A survey of basic oil and gas contracts used in exploration and production operations both in the United States and internationally. Included in the coverage are support agreements, farmout agreements, operating agreements, gas contracts, gas balancing agreements, division orders, concessions, production sharing, participation agreements, and technical agreements. The focus of the course is upon both fundamental principles and current issues. Drafting solutions and alternatives are explored.

LAW 7264 (2). OIL AND GAS/ENVIRONMENTAL LAW. Two hours. A study of environmental law as it applies to the oil and gas extraction, processing, refining, and transportation segments of the energy industry, with emphasis on common law and solid waste.

LAW 6217 (2). OIL AND GAS TAXATION. Focuses on U.S. federal income taxation of domestic oil and gas transactions, and references and contrasts certain international tax aspects of the oil and gas business. Examines taxation associated with the operational life cycle of oil and gas operations, including exploration, development, production, and abandonment. Students study transactions involving oil and gas interests to analyze acquisition, disposition, structuring, and investment. They also study the historical context and development of oil and gas provisions in U.S. tax law as a basis for understanding the applicable laws and regulations that apply today. Current tax legislative proposals and/or final legislation affecting the oil and gas industry are addressed, as warranted.

LAW 7392 (3). PARTNERSHIP TAXATION. Three hours. The formation of partnerships, taxation of partnership income, special allocations, elective basis adjustments, distributions, liquidations, retirements, transfers of partnership interests, and family partnerships. *Prerequisite:* Income Taxation.

LAW 6218 (2). PATENT CLINIC. Students provide pro bono legal services to individual and small-business clients seeking to protect their inventions using the patent system. This work may involve counseling clients regarding patent-related matters, conducting inventor interviews, conducting patentability searches, preparing patentability opinions, drafting and filing patent applications, and drafting and filing responses to office actions received from the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office.

LAW 6108 (1). PATENT CLINIC DEPUTY. Includes assisting in preparing and supervising clinic students in client representation Deputies are selected by the clinic instructors. Students may not enroll before being selected. *Prerequisite:* LAW 6218.

LAW 6383 (3). PATENT LAW. The course provides an introduction to patent and trade secret law for the protection of inventions, technical know-how, and other proprietary intellectual property. Procedures and approaches to protecting high technology, such as computer software, integrated circuitry, and genetic engineering are included. The course includes the law and procedure of developing the rights, as well as licensing and litigation aspects. Trademark law is briefly covered. A technical background is not a prerequisite for the course.

LAW 6280 (2). PATENT LAW. Two hours. The course provides an introduction to patent and trade secret law for the protection of inventions, technical know-how, and other proprietary intellectual property. Procedures and approaches to protecting high technology, such as computer software, integrated circuitry, and genetic engineering are included. The course includes the law and procedure of developing the rights, as well as licensing and litigation aspects. Trademark law is briefly covered. A technical background is not a prerequisite for the course.

LAW 7262 (2). PATENT LITIGATION. A study of issues related to enforcement and defense of patent rights in federal court. Focuses on strategies and best practices related to patent litigation. Covers selected topics related to jurisdiction and forum, complaints and answers, local patent rules, infringement and invalidity contentions, fact and expert discovery, technology tutorials, claim construction briefs and presentations, summary judgment briefs and presentations, trial practice, and post-trial and appeal briefing and procedures. *Prerequisite:* LAW 6280 or 6383.

LAW 6284 (2). PATENT PROSECUTION. Substantive and procedural aspects of patent prosecution before the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office. Practical exercises in prosecution practice, such as claim drafting, preparation of amendments, and other prosecution proceedings. Additional prosecution subjects including dealing with inventors, developing invention disclosures, and preparing patent applications. *Prerequisite:* Patent Law.

LAW 6271 (2). PAYMENT SYSTEMS. Focuses on modern payments systems such as PayPal, Bill Me Later, Facebook credits, Obopay, mobile payments, credit cards, debit cards, and wire transfers. Also, the traditional payment systems of checks and negotiable instruments. Prepares students for bar exam questions on payments.

LAW 7334 (3). PERSPECTIVE ON COUNTER TERRORISM. Acts of terrorism, committed against the state by non-state actors, are not new. From a lawyer's point of view, what is new about the state's repertoire of responses to them? What are the constants and what are the variables that influence a state's recognition, definition, and reaction to real or perceived threats to the state's core responsibility for domestic security? By what standards should state action be assessed? And what role should law and lawyers play during such extraordinary times? This course will take an insistently interdisciplinary and occasionally comparative approach to these and other legal issues in America's "war on terror." Readings will be drawn from familiar legal sources, but also from works of history, the social sciences, and literature. May not be taken concurrently with National Security and Criminal Law Enforcement (LAW 6270).

LAW 7277 (2). PERSPECTIVES OF AMERICAN BUSINESS LAW. Two or three hours. A survey of American business laws for international graduate students. Selected topics may be drawn, from year to year, from the laws of agency, partnership, corporation, securities, antitrust, bankruptcy, and business taxation, and are taught from the perspective of assisting non-U.S. trained lawyers to draw comparative and practical lessons and otherwise to enrich these

students upon their return home. Course is normally taught in the fall term. Enrollment is limited to international, non-U.S.-law-trained graduate students.

LAW 7293 (2). PERSPECTIVES OF THE AMERICAN LEGAL SYSTEM. One, two, or three hours. This course (which is integrated with an optional legal writing, research, and exam-taking tutorial component) is required for and designed to provide international graduate students with an introduction to the U.S. legal system. The primary emphasis of the course is to examine the nature of the U.S. judicial system, the common law system of case law development, and trial and appellate processes (in part through a study of selected tort cases). A special segment on U.S. constitutional law issues is presented. The interrelationship of law and U.S. society is explored. The course further attempts to develop basic U.S. legal writing, research, and exam-taking skills. The course is taught in the fall term. Enrollment is limited to international, non-U.S.-law trained graduate students. All international, non-U.S.-law trained graduate students must take this course, except with special permission of the Graduate Committee.

LAW 8208 (2). PRIVATE EQUITY AND HEDGE FUND LAW AND RELATED FINANCE. An ever growing portion of investment capital is being controlled by private funds - i.e., hedge funds, equity funds, real estate funds and hybrid funds. It is important for lawyers to understand how law affects both the investment and legal aspects of the private fund marketplace. The course will be a mixture of cases, lectures, and guest speakers to study each component of the private fund world and how law, both from an investment and legal perspective, affects the private fund community. The course will look at the financial analysis behind these funds and how law affects such decisions as well as focus on the legal structure and regulatory environment of private funds. The course will primarily take the viewpoint of the private fund manager verses the perspective of the investing community. A general description of the investment community of private funds (i.e., high net worth individuals, university endowments and corporate pension funds) will be discussed in light of how those investors affect the decisions with respect to investing and legal structure of the private fund. The course will also look at the structures under which investment funds raise capital and the internal management challenges faced by the managers, in relation to limited partners, entrepreneurs, investment bankers, regulators, and the company. The course will examine investment structures from the seed, or angel, financing stage up to the sale, or IPO, of the company. The course will focus on i) the various components of the private fund community ii) the role of law at private funds from an investment perspective; iii) the role of law at private funds from a legal perspective and iv) comparison of private funds to their public fund/company counterparts from an investment and from a legal perspective. This course is a survey course, designed to provide an overview of the private fund community from a legal and investment perspective. Accounting, finance, legal and tax issues will be discussed at a very high level in order to provide a broad general overview.

LAW 6279 (2). PRODUCTS LIABILITY. Study of the development of the concept of recovery for injuries caused by products; survey of civil actions for harm resulting from defective and dangerous products; study of problems associated with hazard identification and the process of evaluation of risk; government regulation on dangerous and defective products; and current and pending legislation dealing with injuries and remedies in specific areas.

LAW 6379 (3). PRODUCTS LIABILITY. Three hours. Study of the development of the concept of recovery for injuries caused by products; survey of civil actions for harm resulting from defective and dangerous products; study of problems associated with hazard identification and the process of evaluation of risk; government regulation on dangerous and defective products; and current and pending legislation dealing with injuries and remedies in specific areas.

LAW 6215 (2). PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR INTERNATIONAL LL.M. STUDENTS. An analysis of principles and rules governing the conduct of lawyers. Topics include the client-lawyer relationship, competence, confidentiality, loyalty, the roles of lawyers as counselors and advocates, public service, advertising, admission to practice, and professional discipline.

LAW 7350 (3). PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY. An analysis of principles and rules governing the conduct of lawyers. Includes the client-lawyer relationship, competence, confidentiality, loyalty, the roles of lawyers as counselors and advocates, public service, advertising, admission to practice, and professional discipline.

LAW 8282 (2). PROPERTY I. Selected topics in personal property, adverse possession, present possessory and future estates in land, concurrent estates, the law of landlord and tenant, easements, private covenants, public land use regulation and real estate conveyancing.

LAW 6381 (3). PROPERTY II. Selected topics in personal property, adverse possession, present possessory and future estates in land, concurrent estates, the law of landlord and tenant, easements, private covenants, public land use regulation and real estate conveyancing.

LAW 8382 (3). PSYCHIATRIC AND PSYCHOLOGICAL EVIDENCE. Application of rules of evidence governing the admission of expert testimony of psychiatrists and psychologists. Enrollment includes students from psychiatry and psychology who are teamed with law students in a series of minitrials. *Prerequisite:* LAW 8355 or LAW 8455.

LAW 7326 (3). REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS. Three hours. Transfer, finance, and development of real property; the real estate sales contract; the duties and remedies of sellers, purchasers, and brokers; conveyancing; title protection, including recording laws, the mechanics of title search, clearing titles, and title insurance; real estate finance, including mortgages and federal programs; condominiums, cooperatives, and shopping centers. Some emphasis on Texas law.

LAW 8218 (2). REGULATION AND DEREGULATION. Economic, social, and public safety regulation in the U.S. is pervasive, directly affecting the economy, business operations, and individual liberties. This course analyzes the policy rationale and legal bases for regulation, application of regulation to various industries (e.g., financial services, transportation, electric utilities, telecommunications, cable and/or broadcast media, and natural gas pipelines), constitutional limitations on regulation, basic features of rate regulation, and evolving justifications for deregulation or alternative regulation in markets that have become increasingly competitive. A key objective is to analyze the public policy justifying regulatory constraints on American commerce.

LAW 7370 (3). REGULATION OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES. Issues relating to regulation of the use and disposal of hazardous substances. Deals largely with federal regulation of the disposal of hazardous wastes under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and the remediation of hazardous substances under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act. Includes analysis of the impact of these statutes on business decisions relating to property transactions, corporate structure, bankruptcy, and insurance. Also, addresses basic science and/or policy issues relating to the control of substances with uncertain effects on human health and the environment.

LAW 6288 (2). REGULATION OF SECURITIES AND COMMODITIES MARKETS. Two hours. A study of the securities laws as they relate to the securities industry itself. Attention will focus on the roles of broker-dealers, investment advisers, and stock exchanges within the scheme of self-regulation under federal law, and on activities of underwriters and specialists. Problems addressed will include broker-dealer duties and liabilities to customers, market manipulation, price stabilization, margin regulations, and competition in the industry. (Paper or examination.) *Prerequisite:* Business Enterprise.

LAW 9305 (3). REMEDIES: LAW OF DAMAGES AND RESTITUTION. A functional analysis of standards, rules, and devices applicable generally to the trial of various types of commercial claims, including the standards of value, certainty, and avoidable consequences. Also, the concepts of interest, expenses of litigation, and exemplary damages. Detailed consideration is given to all types of commercial remedies, both at law and in equity, that result in a money judgment.

LAW 6223 (2). REPRESENTING THE ENTREPRENEURIAL CLIENT. An introduction to the legal problems encountered in an entrepreneurial setting, either as lawyers for the enterprise or as owners of an equity position in the enterprise. Interactive discussions provide tools for future attorneys to guide entrepreneurial clients through the challenges of economic pressures, legal liability, technological change, and globalization in the 21st century.

LAW 6389 (3). SALE OF GOODS TRANSACTION. Two or three hours. An introductory survey of the law of sales under the Uniform Commercial Code: particular emphasis on Article 2; contract formation; parol evidence rule; statute of frauds; risk of loss; receipt and inspection; acceptance, revocation; warranties; remedies of buyer and seller; remedy disclaimers and limitations; documentary transactions; consumer protection.

LAW 9115 (1). SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY LAW REVIEW. Law Review experience involving preparation of comments on topics of current interest, notes on cases of significance, and editorial work incidental to the publication of the SMU Science and Technology Law Review. Students must be selected for participation before they may enroll. Available to J.D. students only.

LAW 9215 (2). SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY LAW REVIEW. Law Review experience involving preparation of comments on topics of current interest, notes on cases of significance, and editorial work incidental to the publication of the SMU Science and Technology Law Review. Students must be selected for participation before they may enroll. Available to J.D. students only.

LAW 9315 (3). SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY LAW REVIEW. Law Review experience involving preparation of comments on topics of current interest, notes on cases of significance, and editorial work incidental to the publication of the SMU Science and Technology Law Review. Students must be selected for participation before they may enroll. Available to J.D. students only.

LAW 7325 (3). SECURED TRANSACTIONS. Three hours. An introductory survey of the law governing security interests in personal property, with particular emphasis on Article 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code and the Bankruptcy Code.

LAW 7276 (2). SECURITIES LITIGATION AND ENFORCEMENT. Two or three hours. A comprehensive study of public and private actions under the Securities Act of 1933, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and the Investment Advisors Act of 1940. Special attention will be paid to the implication of causes of action, the elements of each cause, vicarious liability, the liability of attorneys, accountants, and directors, the peculiarities of civil procedure as applied to securities litigation and damages. The course will also study nondamage actions, including SEC enforcement proceedings, criminal actions, contempt proceedings, and state actions. (Papers required.) *Prerequisite:* Business Enterprise.

LAW 7376 (3). SECURITIES LITIGATION AND ENFORCEMENT. Two or three hours. A comprehensive study of public and private actions under the Securities Act of 1933, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and the Investment Advisors Act of 1940. Special attention will be paid to the implication of causes of action, the elements of each cause, vicarious liability, the liability of attorneys, accountants, and directors, the peculiarities of civil procedure as applied to securities litigation and damages. The course will also study nondamage actions, including SEC enforcement proceedings, criminal actions, contempt proceedings, and state actions. (Papers required.) *Prerequisite:* Business Enterprise.

LAW 7375 (3). SECURITIES REGULATION. Three hours. A study of the securities laws (primarily federal but also state, especially Texas) and of the activities and industry they govern. The principal emphasis is on the regulation of issuance, sale, resale, and purchase of securities, and on the disclosure requirements generated by the registration, reporting, proxy, tender, and antifraud provisions. Other important subjects are civil liability (express and implied), government enforcement, exemptions from registration (especially private placements), insider trading, and the meaning of "security." Also treated are the functions of the SEC and of state securities administrators. Broker-dealer and market regulation may be covered if time permits.

LAW 7383 (3). SELECTED PROBLEMS IN ANTITRUST. Three hours. Seminar in antitrust law that will consider topics not covered or not emphasized in the basic antitrust course. Content may vary but could include private antitrust enforcement, patent law and antitrust, antitrust exemptions and immunities, and extraterritoriality and foreign antitrust law. This course satisfies the Edited Writing requirement. *Prerequisites:* All first-year courses and Antitrust Law, or permission of instructor.

LAW 7337 (3). SELECTED TOPICS IN INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY. The course is designed to allow students to develop their own research projects in the field of intellectual property. Student discussion of their research will be combined with discussion of current topics of litigation and legislation in the field, including patent reform, international intellectual property harmonization, digital rights management, and competition issues in intellectual property.

LAW 8318 (3). SEMINAR ON EXTRATERRITORIAL JURISDICTION. The proliferation of legal regimes purporting to govern the same activities presents opportunities and conundrums for lawyers dealing with a wide variety of cutting-edge issues in both U.S. and international law. These issues span civil and criminal divides and range from free speech on the Internet and intellectual property rights to the geographic reach of antitrust and securities laws, as well as laws designed to combat terrorism, child sex tourism, piracy and international human rights violations like torture and genocide. In the first part of the seminar, we will read recent cases and scholarship related to extraterritorial jurisdiction, with the goals of (1) raising students' awareness of theoretical and doctrinal issues involved; and (2) developing students' ability to evaluate and critique legal scholarship. In the second part of the seminar, we will discuss stu-

dents' own research proposals and works-in-progress in light of substantive and methodological insights gained from the first part of the seminar. The seminar will be 3 credits and will require students to write a substantial research paper of publishable quality.

LAW 7354 (3). SENTENCING/DEATH PENALTY. Three hours. An examination of the role of sentencing in the criminal justice system, contrasting sentencing models and ranges of authority. Includes study of alternatives to incarceration in light of criminal justice philosophies, scarce resources, and political support. Exploration of the decision-making process, the use of sentencing guidelines, and habeas corpus. Also includes examination of the death penalty from historical and contemporary perspectives, justifications for it, evolution of constitutional standards for its imposition, review of empirical data on deterrent effect and demographic distribution of death sentences, modes of execution, access to review of sentences, and state-federal relations.

LAW 8138 (1). SMALL BUSINESS CLINIC DEPUTY. One, two or three hours. Assisting in preparing and supervising clinic students in client representation, including fact investigations and analysis, legal research and writing, litigation training and court appearances. Requires selection of deputies by the clinic instructors. Allows students to enroll only after they are selected. Pass/fail or graded, at the option of the professor.

LAW 8223 (2). SMALL BUSINESS CLINIC DEPUTY. One, two or three hours. Assisting in preparing and supervising clinic students in client representation, including fact investigations and analysis, legal research and writing, litigation training and court appearances. Requires selection of deputies by the clinic instructors. Allows students to enroll only after they are selected. Pass/fail or graded, at the option of the professor.

LAW 8323 (3). SMALL BUSINESS CLINIC DEPUTY. One, two or three hours. Assisting in preparing and supervising clinic students in client representation, including fact investigations and analysis, legal research and writing, litigation training and court appearances. Requires selection of deputies by the clinic instructors. Allows students to enroll only after they are selected. Pass/fail or graded, at the option of the professor.

LAW 8202 (2). SMALL BUSINESS CLINIC. Many small businesses have a wide range of legal issues. Student attorneys will assist small businesses and nonprofit organizations with various legal matters that these entities face. Student attorneys will advise clients in the startup of their business and assist in preparing necessary legal documents. The student attorneys will also form and give advice to nonprofit organizations. Student attorneys will learn how to deal with clients involving transactional business law. Student attorneys will have a hands-on experience of representing clients in a wide variety of business issues. For many of our students this will be their first time to practice law and have an experience dealing with clients. *Prerequisite:* LAW 6420 and LAW 8203.

LAW 8123 (1). SMALL-BUSINESS CLINIC DEPUTY. Deputies help supervise clinic students preparing client representation, and provide assistance in areas such as fact investigations and analysis, legal research and writing, litigation training, and court appearances. Deputies are selected by the clinic instructors. Students may not enroll before being selected. *Prerequisite:* LAW 8202.

LAW 6300 (3). SMU LAW REVIEW ASSOCIATION. Maximum credit, five hours. Preparation of comments on topics of current interest, notes on cases of significance, and editorial work incident to publication of the SMU Law Review and the Journal of Air Law and Commerce. Students must be selected for participation before they may enroll.

LAW 6100 (1). SMU LAW REVIEW ASSOCIATION. Maximum credit, five hours. Preparation of comments on topics of current interest, notes on cases of significance, and editorial work incidental to publication of the SMU Law Review and the Journal of Air Law and Commerce. Students must be selected for participation before they may enroll.

LAW 6200 (2). SMU LAW REVIEW ASSOCIATION. Maximum credit, five hours. Preparation of comments on topics of current interest, notes on cases of significance, and editorial work incident to publication of the SMU Law Review and the Journal of Air Law and Commerce. Students must be selected for participation before they may enroll.

LAW 8293 (2). SOCIAL MEDIA LAW. This course provides a comprehensive look at how social media is affecting the legal system. Using actual trial and appellate level cases, the course examines the many ways in which information from sites like Facebook, Myspace, and Twitter is being utilized in everything from criminal and family law matters to personal, employment, and commercial litigation nationwide. In addition to analyzing discoverability and evidentiary

issues involving social media content, the course will look at how traditional notions in such areas as duty, jurisdiction, and legal ethics are impacted by such new technology. Topics like the implications of social media use by judges and jurors will also be explored, along with the ways in which social media use has affected attorney marketing practices. As it considers social media's impact on the evolving legal landscape, the course will also examine constitutional concerns raised by social networking's rapid spread, including privacy and First Amendment concerns.

LAW 7273 (2). SPORTS LAW. Two hours. A study of the legal and business structure of professional and amateur sports, including an overview of the development of the professional sports industry, an examination of the basic agreements controlling professional sports, representation of professional athletes, the role of labor unions in professional sports, sports league governance and decision-making, sports media issues, and amateur athletic associations. Consideration is given to the various constituencies within professional and amateur sports, the extent to which they have different interests, and the legal framework within which they seek to advance those interests.

LAW 6293 (2). STATE AND LOCAL TAX. Selected problems in state and local taxation of individuals and corporations, with particular reference to property, sales, and income taxes. Problems of constitutional authority, intergovernmental conflict and cooperation, economic impact, and administrative review processes.

LAW 7227 (2). TAX ACCOUNTING. Two or three hours. Timing of income and deductions for federal income tax purposes, including accounting periods, the cash receipts and disbursements and accrual methods, installment sales, interest income and deductions, time value of money provisions, depreciation, and recapture. *Prerequisite:* Income Taxation. Required for LL.M. (Taxation) candidates.

LAW 7284 (2). TAX AND FISCAL POLICY. The interaction between budgetary demands and revenue policy; equity and fairness of taxation; the effect of taxation on business activity; and social, political, and economic implications of the tax structure. *Prerequisite:* LAW 6460, 8360 Income Taxation. Required for LL.M. (taxation) candidates.

LAW 7290 (2). TAX OF DEFERRED COMPENSATION. Two hours. Income, estate, and gift tax law relating to various deferred compensation plans, including profit-sharing, stock bonus, and pension plans; qualified and nonqualified stock options; deferred compensation contract; and restricted property. Corporate, securities, labor, and community property law considered where appropriate. *Prerequisite:* Income Taxation and Corporate Taxation.

LAW 7291 (2). TAX OF PROPERTY DISPOSITIONS. Two hours. A survey of property transaction taxation including realization events, amount realized, basis rules, nonrecognition exchanges, losses, characterization rules, debt and security transactions, and mortgaged property transactions.

LAW 7294 (2). TAX PRACTICE AND PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY. Two hours. Incorporates federal tax research and writing, as well as the parameters of professional responsibility in the context of the three main aspects of federal tax practice: planning, reporting, and representation in controversies. *Prerequisite:* Corporate Taxation and Professional Responsibility. Limited J.D. enrollment. Required for LL.M. (Taxation) candidates.

LAW 7239 (2). TEXAS CRIMINAL PROCEDURE. Two or three hours. A study of the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure and its implementation in the Texas courts from the point of arrest through the appellate stage of the proceedings.

LAW 6380 (3). TEXAS LAND TITLES. Three hours. Law of Texas land titles, with title examination practice skills component; recording acts, bona fide purchaser, conveyancing, title standards, land descriptions, adverse possession, and title insurance.

LAW 8224 (2). TEXAS LAND TITLES. Two hours. Law of Texas land titles, with title examination practice skills component; recording acts, bona fide purchaser, conveyancing, title standards, land descriptions, adverse possession, and title insurance.

LAW 6395 (3). TEXAS MATRIMONIAL PROP. Three hours. The Texas law of marital property; its characterization as separate or community property; its management and liability; and its division on dissolution of marriage by annulment, divorce, or death of a spouse with special attention to the family home and other exempt property.

LAW 7385 (3). TEXAS PRETRIAL PROCEDURE. Three hours. Texas civil procedure prior to trial, including establishing the attorney-client relation; the prelitigation aspects of civil contro-

versies; jurisdiction; service of process; pleading; joinder of parties and claims; venue; res judicata and related principles; discovery; summary judgment practice; and settlement.

LAW 7279 (2). TEXAS RANGERS BANKRUPTCY. Texas Rangers Bankruptcy is a practical skills course. Using the facts of the Ranger bankruptcy case as background, we will examine such topics as the strategy behind bankruptcy filing, the concept of bankruptcy impairment and its impact on plan confirmation, the question of who has the right to control an insolvent debtor, and how bankruptcy auctions can fulfill or frustrate the goals of various constituencies. Students will submit a paper and be expected to lead or participate in class discussions. Background courses in secured transactions and bankruptcy would be instructive, but are not required. *Prerequisite:* LAW 6333

LAW 7386 (3). TEXAS TRIAL AND APPEAL PROCEDURES. Three hours. Texas civil procedure from the commencement of trial through appeal, including selection of the jury, presentation of the case, motions for instructed verdict, preparation of the jury charge, motions for judgment notwithstanding the verdict and for new trial, rendition of judgment, and perfection and prosecution of civil appeals through the courts of appeals and supreme court.

LAW 8205 (2). THE ROLE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL. Two hours. This course explores the expanding role of in-house counsel. It provides a broad yet comprehensive overview of the practice areas and corporate situations that require legal assistance and the responsibilities of in-house counsel. Invited general counsels and senior managing attorneys of major corporations, as well as outside counsel, occasionally join class discussions. These attorneys discuss substantive issues in their particular practice areas as well as practical information, such as working with business people and managing outside counsel.

LAW 7391 (3). TORTS I. Civil liability arising from breach of common law and statutory duties as distinguished from duties created by contract, including coverage of intentional wrongs, negligence and product liability. Discusses the methods and process of the American legal system, with attention paid to legislation, as well as to the common law.

LAW 8292 (2). TORTS II. Civil liability arising from breach of common law and statutory duties as distinguished from duties created by contract, including coverage of intentional wrongs, negligence and product liability. Discusses the methods and process of the American legal system, with attention paid to legislation, as well as to the common law.

LAW 6397 (3). TRADEMARK AND BUSINESS TORTS. An examination into common law and statutory remedies for a variety of trade practices denominated "unfair," including misappropriation, the right of publicity, and trade secret protection; trademarks; copyrights; deceptive advertising; and issues of federal preemption. The course will also examine the role of the Federal Trade Commission with respect to unfair and deceptive practices, with emphasis on its regulation of advertising.

LAW 6310 (3). TRANSNATIONAL LAW. An introduction to the international legal order as it presents itself to the legal practitioner at the beginning of the 21st century. Drawing on elements of public international law, private international law, and comparative law, the course lays the foundation for more specialized courses in these traditional disciplines.

LAW 7394 (3). TRANSNATIONAL LEGAL PROBLEMS. This course will examine the legal rules and institutions that regulate transnational movement of persons, goods, and capital and the human rights of persons, including the right to property. The course will emphasize the interweaving of the international and domestic rules and institutions that govern these activities.

LAW 7496 (4). TRIAL ADVOCACY. Four hours. Enrollment is limited. An intensive course in trial tactics, techniques, and advocacy, emphasizing the practice of the separate components of a trial: direct examination, objections, cross-examination, use of rehabilitative devices, examination of expert witness, jury selection, opening statements, and closing argument. At the end of the term each student acts as co-counsel in a full trial. Videotape recording is used for critiquing student performance throughout the term. *Prerequisite:* Civil Procedure and Evidence. *Prerequisite:* LAW 8355 or LAW 8455.

LAW 8204 (2). TRIAL TECHNIQUES. Two hours. This introductory trial techniques course offers students a unique opportunity to learn fundamental trial skills against the backdrop of studying real trials. For example, through the study of video footage and trial transcripts, students examine trial techniques as they were executed in the O.J. Simpson civil and criminal trials and the Timothy McVeigh trial. Students get to study one of the greatest opening state-

ments ever given: the prosecution's opening in the McVeigh trial. Likewise, students view unforgettable video footage of the execution of specific trial techniques in the Simpson criminal trial. Such footage includes F. Lee Bailey's cross-examination of Mark Fuhrman, Christopher Darden's direct examination of a key witness, and Johnnie Cochran's closing argument. The course is taught by Assistant U.S. Attorney Shane Read, who is also an author of a new trial advocacy textbook, Winning at Trial. Grades are based on student performances throughout the term (i.e., opening statement, direct examination, cross-examination, and closing argument) and class participation. Preclusions: This course is an alternative to LAW 7394 Trial Advocacy for students who are interested in a trial skills class but who do not have time to devote the 4 hours required for the full course. There is nevertheless substantial overlap, such as opening statement, direct examination, cross-examination, and closing argument. However, in addition to the subjects covered in this class, LAW 7394 includes voir dire, impeachment, the introduction and utilization of exhibits, and a final full jury trial downtown. Students who have taken LAW 7394 may not take this class, and students who take this class may not take LAW 7394. *Prerequisite:* LAW 8355 or LAW 8455.

LAW 6495 (4). TRUSTS AND ESTATES. A general survey of the law relating to family wealth transmission, taking into account transfers within the probate system — wills and intestate succession — and transfers outside it, with special attention to trusts. Topics include the legal definition of family relationships; formalities required for execution and revocation of wills and other donative documents; mental capacity and volition; drafting pitfalls, post-execution events, and difficulties of interpretation; legal protections offered to a decedent's spouse and children; will substitutes such as life insurance, pension plans, and rights of survivorship; planning for incapacity and other changes in circumstances; obligations and powers of fiduciaries; rights of creditors and beneficiaries; trust creation, supervision, modification, duration, and termination; charitable purposes; and the impact of tax policy on estate planning.

LAW 7205 (2). WHITE COLLAR CRIME. Two or three hours. This is an advanced criminal law course that covers the substantive law of federal white collar crime including conspiracy, mail fraud, RICO, public corruption, money laundering, financial institution fraud, tax fraud, and environmental crime. The course will also address issues of corporate and executive criminal liability and parallel civil/criminal proceedings.

LAW 8395 (3). WILLS AND TRUSTS. Functional examination of testate and intestate succession; execution and revocation of wills; testamentary capacity, undue influence, mistake, and fraud; failure of devises and legacies; creation of express trusts; resulting and constructive trusts; spendthrift trusts; charitable trusts; rights, duties, and powers of settlors, trustees, and beneficiaries of trusts; liabilities of trustees to third persons; termination of trusts; class gifts; powers of appointment; rule against perpetuities; administration of estates and trusts; principal dispositive instruments employed in the wealth transfer process; role of taxation; and drafting of instruments.

E. COURSES OUTSIDE LAW SCHOOL

Graduate-level courses that are offered in other graduate or professional schools of the University and are relevant to the student's program may be taken with approval of the assistant dean for student affairs, who shall also determine the School of Law credit equivalents to be awarded for such study. No more than six hours may be awarded toward School of Law School hours required for graduation. For information, see the Registrar's Office.

F. COURSES AT OTHER LAW SCHOOLS

For transfer from other law schools, see Section III B1, Students Eligible. After entry in the School of Law, summer courses in other accredited law schools may be taken for transfer of credits with prior approval of the assistant dean for student affairs. Transfer credits may be earned in regular terms only in extraordinary circumstances of demonstrated special need. See Section III G5, Credit for Work Completed at Other Schools. For information, see the Registrar's Office.

IX. Student Code of Professional Responsibility

PREAMBLE

The law is a learned profession that demands from its members standards of honesty and integrity, and these standards are far higher than those imposed on society as a whole. A dishonest attorney is a menace to the profession and to society. Because there is no reason to believe that dishonest students will become honest attorneys, insistence on the highest ethical standards must begin in law school. This Student Code of Professional Responsibility is dedicated to that end.

The code is designed to assure that each student can be evaluated on his or her own merits, free from the unfairness of competing with students who attempt to enhance their own efforts unfairly. This code describes the obligations of students, faculty and administrators; the composition and jurisdiction of the honor council; and the procedures to be followed in determining whether a student has violated the code and the sanctions that may be imposed. Although law students are subject to this Student Code of Professional Responsibility, as students of Southern Methodist University, they are also subject to the University Student Code of Conduct to the extent that the latter is not inconsistent with this code. (See the University publication *SMU Policies for Community Life*.)

Although the failure to report one's own act or another student's act that may constitute a violation of this code is not itself a violation of this code, it is the sense of the Dedman School of Law community that a student should report conduct that he or she reasonably suspects does constitute a violation.

SECTION I. DEFINITIONS

A. Assistant Dean – the assistant dean for student affairs or that person to whom the dean has delegated the functions of that office

B. Chair – that faculty member serving as the chair of the honor council (See Section II A3 in the Student Code.)

C. Code – the Dedman School of Law at Southern Methodist University Student Code of Professional Responsibility

D. Complaint – the formal charging document submitted to the council by the investigating committee when it finds probable cause to bring a reported violation to a hearing (See Section VIII F in the Student Code.)

E. Council – the honor council (See Section II in the Student Code.)

F. Days – calendar days

G. Dean – the dean of the Dedman School of Law

H. Defense Counsel – the individual who, either by the accused student's selection or by appointment, shall represent the accused student during an investigation, hearing or appeal (See Section IX A in the Student Code.)

I. Instructor – any person, regardless of rank or title, who teaches law students at the School of Law

J. Investigating Committee – the committee appointed by the dean to investigate possible violations of the code (See Section IV B13 and Section VIII F. in the Student Code.)

K. Knowingly – A person acts knowingly, or with knowledge, with respect to the nature of his or her conduct or to the circumstances surrounding such conduct, when he or she is aware of the nature of such conduct or that such circumstances exist. A person also acts knowingly, or with knowledge, with respect to a result of his or her conduct, when that person is aware that the conduct is reasonably certain to cause that result.

L. Law School – the Dedman School of Law at Southern Methodist University

M. Negligence – A person acts negligently with respect to circumstances surrounding his or her conduct or the result of that conduct when he or she ought to be aware of a substantial and unjustifiable risk that the circumstances exist or the result will occur.

N. Purposefully – A person acts purposefully, or with purpose with respect to an act or to a result, when it is his or her intention, conscious object or desire to engage in the act or to cause the result.

O. Recklessly – A person acts recklessly, or is reckless, with respect to circumstances surrounding his or her conduct or the result of that conduct, when he or she is aware of but consciously disregards a substantial and unjustifiable risk that the circumstances exist or the result will occur.

P. Report of an Alleged Violation – a report to the assistant dean of a possible violation of the code (See Section VII in the Student Code.)

Q. School Prosecutor – the member of the investigating committee chosen by that committee to prosecute the accused student at the hearing and any possible appeal (See Section VIII F and Section IX E in the Student Code.)

R. Student – any person who is, or has been, enrolled at the Southern Methodist University Dedman School of Law

S. Transactional Immunity – immunity that bars prosecution under this code of the immunized person for any activity mentioned in the immunized testimony

T. Use Immunity – immunity that bars the admission of the immunized testimony, and any evidence derived therefrom, and the same from being used against the immunized person, at any hearing before the honor council

SECTION II. THE HONOR COUNCIL

A. The honor council shall consist of six members.

1. Three of the members shall be students. Under rules promulgated by the Student Bar Association, the student body shall elect the three student members and one alternate at the time the Student Bar Association representatives are elected. Student members shall serve one-year terms. If, for any reason, a student member cannot complete his or her term, attend a particular hearing or vote on a particular question (for example, whether to decline jurisdiction over a matter), the alternate shall complete such term, attend the hearing or vote, as the circumstances may require.

2. Three of the members shall be law faculty members appointed by the dean of the Law School with the advice of the faculty executive committee. The dean also shall appoint an alternate faculty member. The dean shall not appoint an assistant or senior associate dean or himself or herself to the council. Faculty members shall serve three-year staggered terms, so that no two faculty members will have the same number of years remaining in their terms of appointment. If, for any reason, a faculty member cannot complete his or her term, attend a particular hearing or vote on a particular question (for example, whether to decline jurisdiction over a matter), the alternate shall complete the unexpired term, attend the hearing or vote, as the circumstances require.

3. The faculty member who is serving in the last year of his or her term on the council shall be the chair. The chair's term shall be for one year. If, at any time, the chair is unavailable to perform chair duties, the faculty member on the council with the next longest tenure shall act as the chair.

B. The council shall have jurisdiction over any student conduct that is prohibited by this code. A student's conduct is not subject to this code unless it has occurred while the student is enrolled at or was seeking admission to the Law School. For good cause, the council may decline or postpone asserting jurisdiction over the conduct of a student. For example, any of the following may constitute good cause for declining or postponing jurisdiction: 1) the fact that such conduct is being or has been handled by federal, state or local authorities, 2) the conduct is only a *de minimis* violation of this code, 3) the conduct in question is not sufficiently related to Law School matters, or 4) assuming the allegation to be true, the conduct does not evidence a lack of honesty, integrity or trustworthiness on the part of the student.

SECTION III. LIMITATIONS

The council may not exercise jurisdiction over student conduct unless a complaint is filed within one year of graduation, withdrawal or dismissal of the student from the Law School; however, this limitation shall not apply to conduct involving either serious academic misconduct, such as plagiarism or cheating, or serious misrepresentation with respect to the student's application for enrollment in the Law School.

SECTION IV. STANDARDS OF CONDUCT

A. Prohibited Conduct: Generally

The following student conduct shall constitute a violation of the code:

1. Any conduct pertaining to academic or other University matters that evidences fraud, deceit, dishonesty or an intent to obtain unfair advantage over other students or that interferes unreasonably with the rights of other students, and

2. Any conduct that violates University regulations not inconsistent with this code, and

3. Any criminal act that raises serious doubts about the accused student's honesty, integrity or fitness to practice law.

B. Prohibited Conduct: Nonexclusive Examples

To assist students in understanding their responsibilities under the code, the following is a nonexclusive list of examples of conduct pertaining to academic or other University matters that violate this code:

1. A student shall not commit plagiarism. Plagiarism is appropriating another's words, ideas or modes of analysis and representing them in writing as one's own. Whenever a student submits written work as his or her own, the student shall not use the words of another verbatim without presenting them as quoted material and citing the source. If the words of another are paraphrased, there must be a clear attribution of the source. If the student uses another's ideas, concepts or modes of analysis, there must be a clear accompanying attribution of the source.

2. A student shall not invade the security maintained for the preparation and storage of examinations. If a student learns that the security maintained for the preparation and storage of examinations has been compromised, he or she shall notify the instructor immediately.

3. A student shall not take an examination for another nor permit another to take an examination for him or her.

4. While taking an examination, a student shall neither possess nor refer to any material (such as books, notebooks, outlines, papers or notes) not authorized by the instructor for use during the examination.

5. A student shall follow all instructions concerning the administration of examinations.

6. In connection with an examination or an academic assignment, a student shall neither give, receive nor obtain information or help in any form not authorized by the instructor or the person administering the examination or assignment.

7. A student who is taking or has taken an examination shall not discuss any part of that examination with another student who is taking the examination or will be taking a deferred examination or with anyone else when such discussion is likely to endanger the security of the examination questions.

8. While taking an examination, a student shall neither converse nor communicate with any person other than the person(s) administering the examination, except as permitted by the administrator(s) of the examination.

9. A student shall not submit to any instructor or Law School organization any written work (or part thereof) prepared, submitted or used by him or her for any other purpose (such as, by way of example, work prepared for or submitted in another course or work prepared for a law journal, clinic, law firm, government agency or other organization) or prepared by another, except upon specific disclosure of the facts and receipt of permission from the instructor or organization to whom the work is submitted.

10. A student shall not take or copy material (such as personal items, books, notebooks, outlines, papers or notes) belonging to another student without the consent of the latter.

11. A student shall not make a false statement to a Law School instructor, administrator or organization or to the honor council or an investigating committee.

12. A person shall not refuse to cooperate with the honor council or an investigating committee constituted under this code, except that a student who is being investigated or who is charged shall not be obliged to provide oral or written testimony without a grant of use or transactional immunity.

13. Unless authorized by this code or required by law or court order, no member of the Law School faculty, administration, honor council or an investigating committee shall disclose information concerning the identity of the accused, the accuser or witnesses without the express permission of the council or committee. Students who are questioned by a member of the faculty, administration, honor council or investigating committee about a suspected code violation by another student shall not disclose to anyone else information concerning the identity of the accused, the accuser or witnesses learned during the questioning without the express permission of the council or committee.

14. With respect to the Law School library or other University library, a student shall not: (a) mark, tear, mutilate or destroy library material, (b) hide, misshelve or misfile library material, (c) remove library material from the library without complying with library regulations or (d) otherwise fail to comply with library regulations.

15. A student violates this code by conspiring, soliciting, attempting or agreeing to commit, assist or facilitate the commission of any violation of this code.

16. A student shall comply with any requirement imposed upon him or her by the honor council as a sanction under this code.

17. A student shall not engage in any act that materially disrupts a class, meeting or other function of the Law School so as to interfere unreasonably with the rights of other students in the pursuit of their education.

18. Purposefully engaging in racial, ethnic, religious or sexual harassment of a student interferes with the rights of that student; accordingly, such conduct violates this code.

19. A student shall not knowingly make a false allegation of a violation of this code.

20. A student shall not use computer information systems for non-Law School related activities (such as employment outside of the Law School) without authorization or for assignments, projects or coursework in which use of such systems is prohibited.

C. Before a student may be found to have violated this code, there must be clear and convincing evidence that the accused committed the act or acts constituting the violation and that the accused did so purposefully, knowingly, recklessly or negligently.

D. Extenuating circumstances or good motives (such as, by way of example, pressure from school or outside work, family obligations or to help a friend) are no defense to a violation of the code but may be relevant to the determination of sanction.

E. It is not a defense to charges of violating this code for a student to claim he or she has not received, read or understood this code or is otherwise ignorant of its provisions. A student is held to have notice of this code by enrolling in the Law School. (See Section II C4.) A copy of the code will be distributed to each entering first-year student, placed on file in the Law School library and made available from the Law School's Office of Academic Services.

SECTION V. SANCTIONS

A. Sanctions for violations of this code may include but are not limited to one or more of the following:

1. Public or private admonition, warning, reprimand or censure.
2. Counseling.
3. Additional academic work.
4. A requirement that a student take extra credit hours.
5. Public or University service.
6. Suspension or loss of specific Law School benefits, privileges, memberships and/or honors, including financial aid and scholarships.
7. Fines.
8. Compensation for or replacement of any damaged or destroyed property.
9. Recording of findings in the student's Law School file for any length of time.
10. Probation, with or without conditions.
11. Suspension for a period not longer than two years.
12. Expulsion.
13. Recommendation of a lowered grade.
14. Recommendation to the board of trustees that an awarded degree be withdrawn.
15. Request to the dean that he or she take other appropriate action.

B. The honor council has no authority to determine or change a student's grade based upon the student's conduct in connection with a course or other graded academic activity.

C. Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, any official student organization may suspend, expel (with or without retroactive effect) or terminate any membership or honors accorded a member found to have violated this code.

SECTION VI. RESPONSIBILITIES OF FACULTY AND ADMINISTRATION

A. By the second meeting of a course, each instructor shall identify with precision the materials (if any) that the students may use during the instructor's examination and shall describe the condition (for example, annotated or unannotated) in which those materials may be used. However, if an instructor does not identify the materials usable during the final examination and their condition, students must assume that the examination in that course is "closed book," that is, that no materials will be permitted to be used by students during the final examination.

In order to eliminate ambiguity or uncertainty, the instructor shall answer any student question concerning those materials and shall communicate that same information to all students in the course.

B. Each instructor shall include the instructions described in paragraph A in the written instructions accompanying the examination.

C. Each instructor shall exercise caution in preparing, administering and discussing an examination to ensure that no student receives an unfair advantage.

D. Each instructor and member of the Law School staff shall report to the assistant dean for student affairs any student conduct that is reasonably believed to constitute a violation of this code.

E. It is the responsibility of the dean, or his or her delegate, to supervise the imposition of any sanction directed by the council or modified by any appeal.

SECTION VII. REPORT OF AN ALLEGED VIOLATION

A. If a person wishes to initiate a disciplinary proceeding against a student for violating this code, the person must report the matter to the assistant dean for student affairs. The report of the suspected code violation may be either written or oral. Such report may not be made anonymously; however, confidentiality relating to the identity of the accuser shall be maintained, subject to the provisions of Section VIII C, E and Section IX B, K, L and M. If the assistant dean is not available to receive the report, then the suspected violation must be reported to the senior associate dean for academic affairs or to the instructor, if any, whose course is affected by the conduct. An anonymous report will not be sufficient to initiate an investigatory or disciplinary proceeding under this code.

B. If the report of the suspected violation is made orally, the person who initiated the report must submit a brief written report of the facts surrounding the suspected violation to the assistant dean, who shall in turn deliver the written report to the chair of the honor council or the investigating committee, if one has been constituted.

C. The assistant dean for student affairs, upon receiving a report and after consultation with the chair of the council, may determine that no violation of the code has occurred even if the allegation is assumed to be true.

SECTION VIII. INVESTIGATION OF VIOLATIONS

A. Upon receipt of a report of a suspected code violation, the assistant dean for student affairs, associate dean for academic affairs or instructor shall promptly notify the chair of the honor council of the allegations contained in the report, including the names of the accused student(s) and the person(s) making the allegation. Upon receiving this report, the chair shall promptly inform the members of the council of the substance of the report and the identity of the members of the Law School community allegedly involved in the incident.

B. A meeting to determine whether to decline or postpone asserting jurisdiction shall be held if requested by at least two members of the council. The council may not decline or postpone taking jurisdiction of a matter unless at least four members of the council and/or their alternates if any members are not available vote to decline or postpone taking jurisdiction.

C. If the council elects to decline or postpone asserting jurisdiction, the council shall submit a written report to the dean giving its reasons. The council may publish its decision, but in doing so, no information identifying the accused or the accuser shall be revealed. The council's election not to take jurisdiction of a matter for any reason shall not prevent the dean from taking whatever administrative action against the student he or she deems appropriate. This report may include a recommendation that the dean take administrative action against the student or consider the incident when deciding whether to recommend the student for the award of a degree or other purpose. Whenever the council's report includes a recommendation of action by the dean against the student, a copy of the report shall be sent to the student.

D. If the council does not decline or postpone asserting jurisdiction over the matter, the chair shall promptly notify the assistant dean for student affairs of that fact. Upon receipt of such notice, the assistant dean for student affairs shall promptly notify the accused student of the allegation and that an investigation will begin and shall furnish the student with a copy of this code. Where a report of a suspected code violation accusing a currently enrolled student is received by the council at a time when it appears that the investigation and hearing before the council, if any, could not be completed at least two weeks before the end of classes, the chair of the council may direct the assistant dean to postpone notification until after the accused student has completed his or her examinations.

E. The assistant dean shall notify the accused student that an investigation is to be initiated and shall also notify the dean, but such notice to the dean shall not disclose the identity of the accused, the accuser or the nature of the alleged violation. The dean shall promptly appoint an investigating committee consisting of two faculty members and one student. The associate and assistant deans and members of the council shall not be appointed to the investigating committee.

F. Duties of the Investigating Committee

1. Except for good cause shown, the investigating committee shall complete its investigation of the alleged violation within 30 days of its formation.
2. The committee shall have the power to question persons having pertinent information, examine any pertinent material and question an accused student if he or she is willing to speak. If the committee questions a student whom the committee reasonably believes has committed a code violation, it shall advise the student: (a) of his or her right not to speak, (b) that what the student says can be used against the student, (c) that the student has the right to consult an attorney or other representative before answering any questions and (d) that the student has the right to have that representative present during the questioning. At the request of the investigating committee, the chair of the honor council shall have the authority to subpoena Law School instructors, staff and students to appear as witnesses before the investigating committee or the council and to grant use or transactional immunity to a witness or to an accused student if he or she is not willing to speak to the committee.
3. Upon completion of its investigation, the investigating committee shall determine whether probable cause exists to believe that a student has violated this code. A finding of probable cause must be supported by at least two members of the committee. The committee shall promptly report its determination,

whether affirmative or negative, to the chair of the honor council, to the accused student and to the person(s) who reported the alleged violation of the code. A complaint issued by the committee shall be sent to the chair of the honor council.

4. If the investigating committee determines that a complaint shall be filed, the committee shall also give to the accused student the following information in writing:

   a. A copy of the complaint, which shall be a plain, concise and definite written statement of the essential facts of the violation(s) charged, citing the specific provision(s) of this code that the accused student is alleged to have violated.

   b. The identity of known witnesses, a general description of what each is expected to testify about, their written statements, if any, and either copies or a description of any physical evidence that may be used at the hearing; all written reports concerning the alleged violation, if any, submitted to the assistant dean for student affairs or other member of the staff, faculty or administration.

   d. The names of the honor council members.

   e. A statement that the student may be assisted by an attorney or other adviser of the student's choice. (See Section IX A.)

   f. A statement that the student has a right to review any information gathered by the investigating committee during the investigation, other than the work product of the investigating committee.

5. The investigating committee shall not enter into any agreement with the accused student whereby the committee agrees not to bring before the honor council any violations for which probable cause has been found or which commits the honor council to any finding or sanction. The committee must present all such violations to the council for a hearing by filing a complaint as provided by this code. The accused may admit guilt by testifying on the record before the council that he or she committed the alleged act(s) and by waiving a hearing before the council on the question of guilt. Upon receiving such an admission of guilt, the council shall proceed by hearing to determine the appropriate sanction.

6. The investigating committee shall appoint one of its members to act as school prosecutor in presenting the evidence against the accused student during the hearing and any appeal.

7. Notwithstanding that the investigating committee has issued a complaint, it shall be the duty of the school prosecutor to continue to gather other evidence relevant to the determination of guilt or innocence of the accused and to present it to the council at the hearing on the complaint. Any such evidence shall be disclosed to the accused student as soon as possible after it has been obtained.

SECTION IX. HEARING

A. Upon receiving a complaint from the investigating committee, the chair of the council shall convene a hearing before the honor council. Before and during the hearing, and through any appeals within the University, the accused student shall

be entitled to representation by or assistance from a retained attorney or anyone else who is the student's choice and who agrees to represent or assist the student. If the student wishes to be represented by an attorney and is able to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the assistant dean for student affairs that he or she is financially unable to retain an attorney, the assistant dean shall arrange for a law faculty member or other attorney to represent the student without cost. It is the sense of the Law School community that the law faculty should provide pro bono representation to such accused students.

B. The hearing shall be attended by the council, school prosecutor, the remaining members of the investigating committee (if they so desire), the accused student and the student's representative, if any. Witnesses may also attend unless exclusion is requested by any party. This section is subject to the following provisions:

   1. The council may proceed with no fewer than two faculty and two student members present.
   2. No later than one day before the hearing, the accused student may request that the chair allow other people to attend; if the chair grants that request, the chair may also open the hearing to people other than those requested by the accused student.
   3. A request to open the hearing shall not preclude the council, by majority vote of those present, from closing the hearing during the testimony of any witness who may be extraordinarily embarrassed by public testimony.

C. The chair shall rule on all motions and objections and may be overruled only by a majority of the council present.

D. The council may consider only evidence made part of the record at the hearing. It shall not be bound by rules of evidence. All relevant evidence shall be admissible if it is not manifestly unreliable. Hearsay evidence may be admissible, but it shall be accorded only such weight as it is entitled under the circumstances. Proof of conviction of a crime shall be prima facie evidence that the person committed the offense of which he or she was convicted and of any facts necessary for that finding of guilt. The council, by majority vote, may grant use or transactional immunity to any witness. The council may subpoena any Law School instructor, staff or student to appear as a witness.

E. Normally, the council shall hear evidence regarding the question of guilt before hearing evidence regarding sanctions. The school prosecutor shall initiate the presentation of evidence. The accused student (or his or her defense counsel) may then offer evidence relevant to the charge(s). After the presentation of evidence regarding guilt, the council shall meet in camera to decide the question of guilt. Upon reaching a decision, it shall reconvene before the parties and announce its decision. If it finds the accused guilty, it shall then give the parties the opportunity to present evidence, if any, relevant to sanctions. At that time, the student shall have the option either to proceed first or to follow the prosecutor. The prosecutor shall present all aggravating and mitigating evidence in his or her possession and may recommend particular sanctions. After hearing this evidence, the council shall again meet in camera to decide the question of sanctions. Upon reaching a decision, the council shall reconvene before the parties and impose sanctions, if any.

F. The council, the school prosecutor and the student (or his or her defense counsel) may question any witness. However, the accused student shall not be required to testify, and no adverse inferences shall be drawn from the accused student's decision not to testify.

G. The school prosecutor and the accused student (or defense counsel) may make opening and concluding statements. However, an accused student who has chosen not to testify may not make a statement to the council unless the student allows questions from council members and the school prosecutor.

H. The hearing shall be recorded by means of stenographic or audio or videotape recording.

I. The council may not find the accused student guilty of any code violation not charged in the complaint. After the hearing begins, the complaint may be amended over the accused's objection, provided the accused is not thereby prejudiced in his or her defense. A continuance of the hearing may be granted to avoid such prejudice. The school prosecutor shall bear the burden of proving the alleged violation(s) by clear and convincing evidence. A 2/3 vote of the council members present shall be necessary for a finding of guilt and the imposition of any sanction, except that expulsion or a recommendation that an awarded degree be withdrawn shall each require unanimity.

J. After the hearing is concluded, the chair or the council shall prepare a written report detailing the evidence considered, the reasons for its decision and any sanction(s) imposed. Concurring and dissenting members may prepare reports explaining their positions. Copies of the reports shall be given to the accused and to the dean.

K. At the conclusion of a case, including an appeal, if any, the council shall publish the results of its decision (as amended by any appeal). The council may publish the decision in any way it considers appropriate. Factors it might consider include, by way of examples, the relevancy of publicity as to the sanction or the informational value of the decision to the Law School community. In publicizing its decision, the council shall not publish the name of any participant, except that in exceptional circumstances the council may reveal the name of the student found guilty of the violation(s). Beginning with the effective date of this code, all published decisions shall be maintained on reserve in the library.

L. Regardless of the decision on the merits, the council shall keep a permanent record of the evidence presented at the hearing, the report(s) and the opinion(s) of the council, if any, and any other information it decides should be retained. Such record may be referred to later by the council for whatever purpose it considers relevant, but the council shall not reveal the names of the accuser or the witnesses. At any time after three years from the conclusion of an appeal, the council may destroy any record of the matter other than its written report(s) and the opinion(s) of the dean, if any. When no complaint is filed because the allegation is deemed without merit, the conduct is *de minimis* or the evidence is deemed insufficient, the council shall nevertheless keep a record of the allegation, the reason(s) for nonaction, the name of the student whose conduct was under investigation and the names of the accuser and/or the witness(es) for three years, after which time such record shall be destroyed. Subject to paragraph K, neither the contents nor the existence of any record referred to in this paragraph may be dis-

closed except 1) when required by law or order of court, 2) when required by the dean or 3) when the concerned student has signed a written waiver of confidentiality.

M. At the end of each chair's tenure, the chair shall transfer all case files to the dean's office, and the dean shall transfer them to the next chair. Such transfers shall be made without breach of the confidentiality of the files.

SECTION X. APPEAL OF ADJUDICATIONS OF ACADEMIC DISHONESTY

A. A student who is adjudged guilty by the honor council of a violation of this code concerning a matter of academic dishonesty, an attempt to gain an unfair advantage over other law students or an unreasonable interference with the rights of other students may appeal such finding or any sanction imposed to the dean of the Law School. A student who admits the truth of the complaint may challenge the council's jurisdiction and the sanction on appeal. Normally, the filing of a notice of appeal shall automatically stay the execution of all sanctions imposed by the council on the student filing the notice; however, the dean shall have authority to order that some or all of the sanction(s) be executed during the pendency of the appeal. Notwithstanding any further appeal by the student to the president of the University, all unexecuted sanctions upheld by the dean shall be executed following the dean's determination of the appeal.

B. Notice of intent to appeal must be given to the dean and the chair of the council. The notice of appeal shall be in writing and shall contain the reasons for the appeal. Upon receipt of the notice of appeal, the chair shall transmit its response(s) and the record of the hearing to the dean.

C. If, following the council's decision, the student discovers new information relevant to the merits or the sanction, the student may ask the council to reconsider its decision or may ask the dean to consider such new information along with the record of the hearing. The dean may remand to the council for consideration of the new information. If the student discovers new information after the dean has decided the appeal, the student may ask the dean to reconsider his or her decision. If the dean decides not to change that decision, he or she shall give the reason(s) for not doing so to the student in writing. The student may then appeal the dean's decision to the president of the University.

D. Normally, the dean's appellate review will be based on the record of the hearing and any written submissions. However, the dean may choose to hear oral argument by the student or by the defense counsel and by the school prosecutor.

E. The dean may affirm, reverse, remand or modify the decision of the council, or the dean may dismiss the complaint. If the dean concludes that the decision of the council is factually correct and that its sanction is appropriate, the dean shall affirm. The dean may dismiss the complaint only if he or she concludes that the council lacked jurisdiction or that its determination was not supported by the greater weight of the evidence. The dean may reduce the sanction if he or she believes that the sanction is inappropriate but may not increase the sanction. If the matter is remanded, the council shall reconvene to reconsider the case.

F. The dean shall prepare an opinion explaining the reasons for the decision. A copy of that opinion shall be given to the student and to the council, and the council

shall keep a copy as part of its permanent record. Except as to sanctions, the decision of the dean with respect to the student's guilt or innocence shall be final.

G. After the dean's decision, the student may ask the president of the University to modify the sanction(s), but not the finding of guilt. The president may consider any information he or she considers pertinent, including the report(s) of the council and the opinion(s) of the dean. The president may not increase the sanction.

SECTION XI. APPEAL OF ADJUDICATIONS OF NONACADEMIC VIOLATIONS

A student who is adjudged guilty by the honor council of conduct that does not involve academic misconduct, an attempt to gain unfair academic advantage over other law students or an unreasonable interference with the rights of other students may appeal the determination of the council to the University Judicial Council according to the University procedures for the appeal of Level II hearing boards. (See the University publication *SMU Policies for Community Life*.)

SECTION XII. NOTIFICATION

Whenever this code requires notification and does not otherwise specify the manner by which such notification shall be accomplished, the following methods are proper:

A. Verbal notification, either in person or by telephone, with written confirmation sent by regular mail or

B. Written notification sent by registered or certified mail to the last local address provided to the Law School by the recipient or, if the Law School is not in session, to the last home address provided to the Law School by the recipient.

SECTION XIII. TIMELINESS OF PROCEEDINGS

A. All actions taken pursuant to duties imposed by this code shall be accomplished in a timely manner. The specific time guidelines are the following:

1. The assistant dean for student affairs shall bring a report of a suspected code violation to the attention of the chair of the council within four days of receiving it.
2. The chair of the council shall bring the substance of a report of a suspected violation to the attention of the council within four days of receiving notice from the assistant dean.
3. The honor council shall determine whether to assert, decline or postpone taking jurisdiction of a reported matter within seven days of the receipt by the chair of the reported violation.
4. The council's determination to decline or postpone asserting jurisdiction shall be reported to the dean in writing within 14 days of the determination.
5. The council's determination to assert jurisdiction, if such a determination is made, or the chair's determination to initiate an investigation of a reported code violation shall be reported to the office of the assistant dean for student affairs and to the accused student within four days of the determination.
6. The dean of the Law School shall appoint an investigating committee within 14 days of the receipt by the assistant dean for student affairs of a report of a suspected code violation from the council chair.

7. The investigating committee shall reach a determination regarding the reported code violation within 30 days of its appointment.
8. The investigating committee shall report its determination of whether to file a complaint to the chair of the honor council, to the accused student and to the person or persons initiating the report of the suspected violation within four days of reaching its determination.
9. The investigating committee shall give to the accused student the information specified in Section VIII F4, a–f, within seven days of the notification to the student that a complaint will issue.
10. The honor council shall convene to hear a complaint within 21 days of receipt of the complaint by the chair.
11. The chair's written report of the council's determination(s) and its summary of the evidence shall be submitted to the dean within seven days of the termination of the hearing.
12. A student's written notice of an intent to appeal an honor council determination must be received by the dean's office within seven days of that determination.
13. Except for the notice of appeal, deadlines for written submissions to the dean from any party relating to a matter on appeal will be set by the dean.
14. The dean shall decide the appeal within 30 days of the date the dean's office receives the notification of an intent to appeal.
15. A student's written appeal of a sanction shall be submitted to the office of the president of the University within 14 days of the student's receipt of the dean's determination.
16. This code imposes no period of time within which the president of the University must decide an appeal.

B. In computing any period of time prescribed or allowed by this code, the day of the act or event from which the designated period of time begins to run shall not be included.

C. The accused may waive time periods imposed by this code on others. Noncooperation by the accused is a basis for the suspension of time requirements imposed by the code. The honor council, by majority vote, and the dean shall have the authority to extend time limits imposed upon the accused.

D. Failure by Law School personnel to abide by the time requirements of this code without the accused's consent may be grounds for dismissal of the complaint or mitigation of sanctions only if a substantial delay has been caused and the accused has suffered prejudice thereby.

Submitted by a joint student-faculty committee
Approved by referendum of students of the School of Law April 19, 1990
Adopted by the faculty of the School of Law May 15, 1990

X. Right to Know

Southern Methodist University is pleased to provide information regarding academic programs, enrollment, financial aid, public safety, athletics and services for persons with disabilities. Students also may obtain paper copies of this information by contacting the appropriate office listed below. Disclosure of this information is pursuant to requirements of the Higher Education Act and the Campus Security Act. More information is available at www.smu.edu/srk.

1. Academic Programs: www.smu.edu/srk/academics
Provost Office, Perkins Administration Building, Room 219
214-768-3219

a. Current degree programs and other educational and training programs.
b. Instructional, laboratory and other physical facilities relating to the academic program.
c. Faculty and other instructional personnel.
d. Names of associations, agencies or governmental bodies that accredit, approve or license the institution and its programs and the procedures by which documents describing that activity may be reviewed.

2. Enrollment: www.smu.edu/srk/enrollment
Registrar, Blanton Student Services Building, Room 101
214-768-3417

a. Graduation Rates: The completion or graduation rate of the institution's certificate-seeking or degree-seeking, full-time undergraduate students and students who receive athletically related financial aid.
b. Privacy of Student Education Records: The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act governs SMU's maintenance and disclosure of a student's education records. FERPA provides students the right to inspect and review their education records and to seek amendment of those records that they believe to be inaccurate, misleading or otherwise in violation of their privacy rights. Further, FERPA prevents SMU from disclosing personally identifiable information about a student to outside third parties, except under specific circumstances outlined in SMU's Policy Manual.
c. Withdrawal: Requirements and procedures for officially withdrawing from the institution.

3. Financial Aid: www.smu.edu/srk/finaid
Director of Financial Aid, Blanton Student Services Building, Room 212
214-768-3417

a. Financial assistance available to students enrolled in the institution.
b. Cost of attending the institution, including tuition and fees charged to full- and part-time students; estimates of costs for necessary books and supplies; estimates of typical charges for room and board; estimates of transportation costs for students; and any additional cost of a program in which a student is enrolled or expresses a specific interest.

c. Terms and conditions under which students receiving Federal Direct Loan or Federal Direct Perkins Loan assistance may obtain deferral of the repayment of the principal and interest of the loan for
   i. Service under the Peace Corps Act;
   ii. Service under the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973; or
   iii. Comparable service as a volunteer for a tax-exempt organization of demonstrated effectiveness in the field of community service.
d. The requirements for return of Title IV grant or loan assistance.
e. Enrollment status of students participating in SMU study abroad programs, for the purpose of applying for federal financial aid.

4. Student Financials/Bursar: www.smu.edu/srk; www.smu.edu/bursar
University Bursar, Blanton Student Services Building, Room 212
214-768-3417

a. Tuition and fees.
b. Living on campus.
c. Optional and course fees.
d. Financial policies.
e. Administrative fees and deposits.
f. Payment options.
g. Any refund policy with which the institution is required to comply for the return of unearned tuition and fees or other refundable portions of costs paid to the institution.

5. DASS: www.smu.edu/alec/dass
Disability Accommodations and Success Strategies
Altshuler Learning Enhancement Center
214-768-1470

a. Description of the process for establishing eligibility for services and documentation guidelines.
b. Listings of the various on- and off-campus resources.
c. Discussions of transitioning to postsecondary education.
d. Tips for faculty on teaching and making accommodations.

6. Athletics: www.smu.edu/srk/athletics
Associate Athletic Director for Student-Athlete Services, 316 Loyd Center
214-768-1650

a. Athletic program participation rates and financial aid support.
b. Graduation or completion rates of student athletes.
c. Athletic program operating expenses and revenues.
d. Coaching staffs.

7. Campus Police: www.smu.edu/srk; www.smu.edu/pd
SMU Police Department, Patterson Hall
214-768-1582

Southern Methodist University's Annual Security Report includes statistics for the previous three years concerning reported crimes that occurred on campus, in certain off-campus buildings or property owned or controlled by SMU, and on public property within or immediately adjacent to/accessible from the campus. The report also includes institutional policies concerning campus security, such as policies concerning alcohol and drug use, crime prevention, the reporting of crimes, sexual assault, and other related matters.

8. Student Appeals and Complaints

Southern Methodist University operates with integrity in all issues and is dedicated to preserving the rights of all members of the University community. Categories for which students may wish to reach out for advice and assistance and/or to submit an appeal or register a complaint are as follows: academics, code of conduct, discrimination, financial issues, honor code and privacy issues. An overview of the roles, responsibilities and procedures for complainants and the University is outlined in each of the areas below.

a. Academic Appeals and Petitions:
http://smu.edu/provost/acad_petitions.asp.

b. Student Code of Conduct:
http://smu.edu/studentlife/studenthandbook/PCL_03_Conduct_Code.asp.

c. Office of Institutional Access and Equity:
http://www.smu.edu/IAE.

d. Financial Responsibility and Confidentiality:
http://www.smu.edu/LegalDisclosures/FinancialAndConfidentiality.

e. Honor Code:
http://smu.edu/studentlife/studenthandbook/PCL_05_HC.asp.

In addition to the right to use internal University complaint procedures, every student has the right under federal law to use complaint processes provided by the state in which his or her campus is located.

For complaints regarding programs in Texas, students should contact the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board, Office of General Counsel, PO Box 12788, Austin TX 78711-2788; email: studentcomplaints@thecb.state.tx.us.

Additional information about the Texas student complaints process may be found at www.thecb.state.tx.us ("Communications and Policy" link).

For complaints regarding programs in New Mexico, students should contact the New Mexico Higher Education Department, 2048 Galisteo Street, Santa Fe NM 85705-2300; telephone 505-476-8400.

Additional information about the New Mexico student complaints process may be found at www.hed.state.nm.us/students/complaints.aspx.