SMU

Dedman School of Law

Graduate Programs

Southern Methodist University

2009–2010

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BULLETIN OF SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY

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The following catalogs constitute the General Bulletin of the University:

Undergraduate Catalog
Dedman College Graduate Catalog
Dedman School of Law Catalog
Cox School of Business Graduate Catalog
Meadows School of the Arts Graduate Catalog
Perkins School of Theology Catalog
Annette Caldwell Simmons School of Education and Human Development Catalog
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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 within the context in which it is offered.

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 Law School in fall 2009 must fulfill the requirements for graduation as set forth in this catalog. Students entering prior to fall 2009 are subject to the requirements for graduation as set forth in the catalog in effect at the time they entered the Law School. 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.

For information concerning admissions and financial aid, write to:

Office of Admissions
Dedman School of Law
Southern Methodist University
PO Box 750110
Dallas TX 75275-0110
Website: law.smu.edu

ADDRESS ALL OTHER MATTERS TO THE OFFICE OF THE DEAN.

Please include ZIP code on all return addresses.

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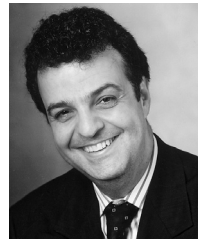

A MESSAGE FROM THE DEAN

I hope this bulletin will give you some idea of the quality, richness and excitement of a legal education at the Dedman School of Law at Southern Methodist University. With a student body of deliberately controlled size, a faculty with superb credentials and excellent physical facilities, 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; and six 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 an admirable 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, they enter private practice, government practice and the corporate sector, or they engage in public interest work, serve as prosecutors or obtain judicial clerkships.

I hope that you will have an opportunity to visit our campus. Such an experience will give you a real sense of the school in a way that the pages of a catalog can only suggest. We wish you the best of luck in your legal career.

JOHN B. ATTANASIO
Judge James Noel Dean and
Professor of Law and
William Hawley Atwell
Chair of Constitutional Law

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FACULTY

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Roy Ryden Anderson, *Vinson & Elkins Distinguished Teaching 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 a two-volume treatise entitled *Damages Under the Uniform Commercial Code* (1988; 2d ed. 2003). He also is co-author of three volumes of the *Texas Litigation Guide* and of 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 American Bar Association subcommittee of advisers to the UCC Article 2 Drafting Committee. Professor Anderson was a member of the State Bar of Texas committee that prepared the bill analysis of UCC Article 1 for

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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.

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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. Professor Colangelo clerked for the Honorable Ralph K. Winter, United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. Professor Colangelo received his B.A., summa cum laude, from Middlebury College and his J.D., magna cum laude, from Northwestern University, where he was Notes editor of the *Northwestern University Law Review.* He holds an LL.M. and J.S.D. from Columbia Law School. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa and the Order of the Coif.

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Beverly C. Duréus, *Senior Lecturer,* B.A., 1983, Drake University; J.D., 1986, Drake University Law School; Th.M., 1999, Dallas Theological Seminary; D.Min. candidate, SMU Perkins School of Theology. Ms. Duréus teaches legal research, writing and advocacy, and her scholarship interests and teaching experiences also include civil procedure, evidence, alternative dispute resolutions and an integration of religion and jurisprudence. At Drake University Law School, Ms. Duréus was a member of the National Order of the Barristers and Phi Alpha Delta, served as the chairman of the moot court board and obtained numerous awards for oral advocacy. Prior employment experiences include working for the chief judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Iowa; associate professor of law at Drake Law School; partner at Chapman & Reese, P.C.; chair of the

Ecclesiastical Section at White & Wiggins, LLP (now the Dallas branch of Adorno, Yoss, White & Wiggins); and associate at Gardere & Wynne, LLP. She is the president and founder of Katallasso Ministries International and a faculty adviser to the Black Law Students Association and the Christian Legal Society. She is the former president of the Dallas Association of Black Women Attorneys and a member of the William MacTaylor American Inn of Court, Dallas Bar Foundation Fellow, Who's Who in American Law Schools, American Association of Law Schools, J.L. Turner Legal Association and Dallas and American bar associations.

Linda S. Eads, *Associate Professor of Law,* B.A., 1971, American University; J.D., 1975, University of Texas. Professor Eads teaches and writes in the areas of evidence, trial advocacy, legal ethics, constitutional law, and women and the law. She has received the University United Methodist Church Scholar/Teacher of the Year Award, the University Golden Mustang Teaching Award and the Law School's Don Smart Teaching Award. From January 1999 to August 2000, Professor Eads served as deputy attorney general for litigation for the state of Texas. In this position, she directed the state's civil litigation and supervised more than 300 lawyers in the 10 civil litigation divisions in the Texas Attorney General's Office. Prior to joining the Law School faculty, Professor Eads served as trial attorney with the United States Department of Justice, Tax Division. In this capacity, she prosecuted and investigated tax evaders, tax protestors and drug dealers throughout the United States. While at the Department of Justice, Professor Eads received the attorney general's Special Commendation Award and twice was honored with the department's Outstanding Attorney Award. In 2007, she received the President's Award from the Texas State Bar for outstanding service to the state bar.

David G. Epstein, *Professor of Law,* B.A., 1964, J.D., 1966, University of Texas at Austin; LL.M., 1969, Harvard University. Professor Epstein has been teaching at Southern Methodist University for six years. At the Dedman School of Law, he has taught business enterprises, contracts, creditors' rights, property, sales and secured transactions. He has also taught to undergraduate students Baseballs, Body Parts and Rosa Parks, an interdisciplinary course that shows how economics, history, philosophy and sociology affect judicial and legislative approaches to 21st century property law problems; and God and Caesar, a course at the SMU Perkins School of Theology on legal issues that a leader of a congregation might encounter. He also works as counsel to the law firm of Haynes and Boone. Before moving to Dallas, Professor Epstein was a tenured law professor at the University of Alabama Law School, University of North Carolina Law School and University of Texas Law School; dean at the University of Arkansas Law School and Emory Law School; and a visiting professor at 10 other law schools, including Georgetown, Harvard, Michigan, New York University and the University of Chicago. Professor Epstein also spent almost 10 years as a partner in the Atlanta office of international law firm King & Spaulding. He is the author or co-author of numerous casebooks and texts used by law students around the country.

Julia P. Forrester, *Professor of Law,* 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 Law School as associate dean for Academic Affairs in 1995–96. She has published articles on real estate finance, predatory lending and bankruptcy law, and she received the 1995 John Minor Wisdom Award for Excellence in Legal Scholarship for her first predatory lending article. She joined Edward Chase as co-author of *Property Law: Cases, Material, and Questions* in its second edition

forthcoming. She teaches in the areas of property, real estate transactions and land use.

Jeffrey M. Gaba, *Professor of Law,* B.A., 1972, University of California, Santa Barbara; J.D., 1976, Columbia University; M.P.H., 1989, Harvard University. Professor Gaba specializes in environmental law. In law school, Professor Gaba was Notes and Comments editor of the *Columbia Journal of Environmental Law.* Following law school, he was a law clerk to Chief Justice Edward Pringle of the Colorado Supreme Court. Prior to joining the faculty at SMU, he was an attorney with the Environmental Defense Fund and with the Office of General Counsel of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Professor Gaba has published numerous articles on environmental law and is the author of *Environmental Law* (West Black Letter Series) and co-author of the treatise *The Law of Solid Waste, Pollution Prevention and Recycling.* He teaches environmental law and related courses, property and administrative law.

Christopher H. Hanna, *Altshuler University Distinguished Teaching Professor and Professor of Law,* 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 until April 2001, he assisted the U.S. Joint Committee on Taxation in its complexity study of the U.S. tax system; from May 2002 until 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. During 2000, he served as a tax adviser to the presidential campaign of George W. Bush. 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 seven 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 is entitled *Comparative Income Tax Deferral: The United States and Japan,* published in July 2000. He coauthored a second book entitled *Corporate Income Tax Accounting,* which was published in fall 2007. He is the associate editor of *The International Lawyer,* the faculty adviser to the Asian-American Law Students Association and a faculty adviser to the SMU Corporate Counsel Symposium (sponsored by the *SMU Law Review*). He is a member of the American Law Institute.

Patricia S. Heard, *Senior Lecturer,* B.A., 1980, University of Texas at Arlington; J.D., 1983, University of Texas. While in law school, Ms. Heard was a member of the *Texas Law Review.* Prior to joining the law faculty at SMU, Ms. Heard was an attorney with several different firms in the Dallas area, specializing primarily in transaction work and civil litigation. In addition, she was in-house counsel for a large corporation in Birmingham, Alabama. Ms. Heard currently teaches legal research, writing and advocacy, and also serves as a co-executive editor of *The International Lawyer.*

JoAnn A. Hubbard, *Senior Lecturer,* B.S. (pharmacy), University of Oklahoma; J.D., 1987, University of Oklahoma. While in law school, Ms. Hubbard was articles editor of the *Oklahoma Law Review* and a member of the Order of the Coif. Prior to joining the SMU faculty in 2000, she was an associate in the Dallas office of Jones Day. After practicing for several years, she joined an independent Texas banking group as its vice president and general counsel. In 2003, she was the assistant director of the SMU Dedman School of Law Corporate Directors' Institute. Her current teaching area is legal research, writing and advocacy.

Jeffrey Kahn, *Assistant 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,* the *UCLA Law Review,* the *Michigan Journal of Law Reform,* the *Review of Central and East European Law,* the *Georgetown Journal of International Law* and the *Georgia Journal of International and Comparative Law.* Professor Kahn teaches and writes on American constitutional law, Russian law, human rights and counterterrorism.

Ndiva Kofele-Kale, *University Distinguished Professor of Law,* B.A., 1970, Beloit College; M.A., 1972, Ph.D., 1974, J.D., 1984, Northwestern University. Professor Kofele-Kale was a visiting professor of law at SMU for the spring 1988 term, on leave from the faculty of the University of Tennessee School of Law. He became a full-time member of the faculty of the SMU School of Law in the fall 1989 term and was an associate editor of *The International Lawyer* in 1990–96. He teaches courses in the areas of public and private international law.

D. Aaron Lacy, *Associate Professor of Law,* B.S., 1993, University of Maryland University College; J.D., 1996, University of Florida; LL.M., 2003, American University. Professor Lacy has taught at the George Washington University Law School and Barry University School of Law. Professor Lacy has delivered lectures on critical race theory, employment law and employment discrimination in England, Germany and throughout the United States. He has helped organize national and regional legal scholarship conferences throughout the United States. Professor Lacy has taught employment law, employment discrimination, critical race theory, contracts and criminal law. He has written numerous articles for legal journals, including *Nebraska Law Review, Santa Clara Law Review, Berkeley Journal of Employment and Labor Law, Texas Wesleyan Law Review, Detroit Mercy Law Review* and *St. Thomas Law Review.*

Henry J. Lischer, Jr., *Professor of Law,* B.A., 1967, J.D., 1970, University of Iowa; LL.M. (taxation), 1974, New York University. Professor Lischer has published tax articles in various academic and professional journals and four Tax Management Portfolios for the Bureau of National Affairs. He is co-author of five volumes of *West's Legal Forms, Estate Planning* and co-author of five volumes of *West's Texas Forms, Estate Planning.* He has participated in numerous continuing legal education programs on the subject of taxation and estate planning. He serves as the admissions examiner of the U.S. Tax Court, Washington, D.C. He is a fellow of the American College of Tax Counsel and in 2002–08 was an academic fellow of the American College of Trust and Estate Counsel, and he has served as professor in residence on the staff of the chief counsel of the Internal Revenue Service in Washington, D.C. He teaches taxation of property dispositions, tax accounting, tax practice and professional responsibility, taxation and fiscal policy, and the basic federal income taxation course.

John S. Lowe, *Senior Associate Dean for Academic Affairs and George W. Hutchison Professor of 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 and was the Visiting Judge Leon Karelitz Chair of Oil and Gas Law at the University of New Mexico in 1996. 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, and oil and gas contracts. He also teaches as an honorary lecturer and principal research fellow of the Centre for Energy, Petroleum and Mineral Law at the University of Dundee, Scotland, and as a senior fellow of the faculty of law at the University of Melbourne, Victoria, 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.

Thomas Wm. Mayo, *Associate Professor of Law,* B.A., 1971, Amherst College; J.D., 1977, Syracuse University College of Law. After law school, where he was editor-in-chief of the *Syracuse Law Review* and a member of the Order of the Coif, Professor Mayo was an associate with the Rochester, New York, firm of Nixon Peabody, LLP, after which he served as a law clerk to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. He was then associated with the Washington, D.C., firm of Covington & Burling, where he practiced in the areas of antitrust, securities fraud, communications and election law. Since coming to SMU in 1984, Professor Mayo has taught courses in civil procedure, federal courts, land use law, family law, business torts, constitutional law and administrative law. He currently teaches courses in the areas of health care law; bioethics and law; law, literature and medicine; nonprofit organizations; and legislation. He has twice been awarded the SMU Law School's Dr. Don M. Smart Award for Teaching Excellence (1987, 1997), and in 1988–89 he received the University's Outstanding Community Volunteer Award. He received the Dallas County Medical Society's 2002 Heath Award for outstanding leadership and contributions to medicine, and the 2007–08 SMU President Associates Award as the outstanding member of the University's faculty. He is also an adjunct associate professor of internal medicine at the University of Texas-Southwestern Medical School, of counsel to Haynes and Boone, and the regular poetry columnist for the *Dallas Morning News.* Since 2005, Professor Mayo has been director of SMU's Cary M. Maguire Center for Ethics and Public Responsibility.

Joseph W. McKnight, *Larry and Jane Harlan Faculty Fellow and Professor of Law,* B.A., 1947, University of Texas; B.A., 1949, B.C.L., 1950 and M.A., 1954, Oxford University; LL.M., 1959, Columbia University. Professor McKnight is an authority in the fields of legal history and family and marital property law. He has written extensively on the Spanish legal influence on American jurisprudence and is completing a book, *Legal Persistence and Change,* which deals with the law of succession on the Hispanic frontier of North America. He and his co-author William A. Reppy, Jr., published the 10th edition of their casebook *Texas Matrimonial Property Law* in 2006. Professor McKnight acted as general editor and author of *Creditor's Rights in Texas* (1st ed. 1963). In 2007, Professor McKnight published the 41st in a series of annual surveys of the Texas law of husband and wife and family property law. In 1967, he was a professor at the University of Edinburgh, and, in 1976, he was a visitor at the University of Salamanca. He is a leader in law reform and was a principal draftsman of the Texas Family Code, Texas homestead and antiquities legislation, revisions of the Texas Constitution and a federal statute on historical preservation. He served as a member of the board of directors of the National Legal Aid & Defender Association (1963–66), as vice president of the American Society for Legal History (1966–68) and as a member of its board of directors (1967–75), and as a member of the executive council of the Texas State Historical Association (1988–91). In 1999, he completed a 23-year stint as a trustee of the San Jacinto Museum of History Association, and he has served on the advisory board of the Institute of Texas Cultures. He delivered the Stair Society lecture in Edinburgh in 1976, and he was named an Academico (*honoris causa*) of the Academia Mexicana de Derecho Internacional in 1988. Professor McKnight served SMU School of Law as associate dean for Academic Affairs in 1977–80. In annual surveys of developments of Texas law, McKnight has covered the law of Texas

family property in the *SMU Law Review* for the last 43 years. He is currently the general editor and one of the authors of the forthcoming *The History of the Texas Supreme Court.*

Frederick C. Moss, *Associate Professor of Law,* A.B., 1965, Georgetown University; J.D., 1968, Villanova University; LL.M., 1977, Harvard University. After serving as a prosecutor with the U.S. Attorney's Office in Washington, D.C., Professor Moss was a teaching fellow and lecturer at Harvard Law School. He has served on the faculty at many continuing legal education programs designed to teach trial skills to practicing lawyers, and, in 1980–89, he was the director of the National Institute for Trial Advocacy's Southern Regional Trial Training Program. He has contributed to a treatise on Texas evidence and often lectures at continuing legal education seminars on evidence and professional ethics topics. In 1990, he was a visiting professor at Cornell. Professor Moss has taught lawyering, criminal law, evidence, trial advocacy and professional responsibility, and he has directed the Law School's Criminal Clinic. He is the former director of the Law School's Lawyering Program.

Xuan-Thao Nguyen, *Professor of Law,* B.A., 1990, Oberlin College; J.D., 1995, Northeastern University School of Law. Professor Nguyen is an authority in intellectual property and commercial law. She practiced intellectual property law relating to both corporate transactions and litigations at Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Jacobson and Pryor, Cashman, Sherman & Flynn, both of New York City. She is registered to practice with the United States Patent and Trademark Office. Her law review articles have been cited by the courts in *In re Steelbuilding. com,* 415 F.3d 1293 (Fed. Cir. 2005); *Interstellar Starship Services, Ltd v. Epix, Inc.,* 304 F.3d 936 (9th Cir. 2002); *Times Mirror Magazines, Inc. v. Las Vegas Sports News,* 212 F.3d 157, 175 (3d Cir. 2000); *Blue Nile, Inc. v. Ice.com, Inc.,* 478 F.Supp.2d 1240 (W.D. Wash. 2007); *Pharmacia Corp. v. Alcon Laboratories, Inc.,* 201 F.Supp.2d 335 (N.J.D.C. 2002); and *EMSL Analytical, Inc. v. Testamerica Analytical Testing Corp.,* 2006 WL 892718 (D.N.J. April 4, 2006). She has published in the areas of intellectual property, secured financing, bankruptcy and taxation. Her articles have appeared in several journals, including the *North Carolina Law Review,* the *Georgia Law Review* (twice), *U.C. Davis Law Review* (twice), the *Hastings Law Journal,* the *Tulane Law Review,* the *Wake Forrest Law Review,* the *Washington & Lee Law Review,* the *George Mason Law Review,* the *American University Law Review* (twice), the *Loyola Chicago Law Journal,* the *Albany Law Review,* the *Chicago-Kent Intellectual Property Journal* and the *Loyola Chicago Consumer Law Review.* Professor Nguyen has also published two treatises, *Intellectual Property Taxation* (BNA 2003) (co-author with Professor Jeffrey A. Maine) and *Intellectual Property, Software & Information Licensing: Law And Practice* (BNA 2007) (co-author with Professors Robert Gomulkiewicz and Danielle Conway-Jones). In addition to the treatises, Professor Nguyen has published two casebooks, *Intellectual Property Taxation: Cases & Materials* (Carolina Academic Press 2004) (co-author with Professor Jeffrey A. Maine) and *Licensing Law: Theory and Practice* (ASPEN 2007–08) (co-author with Professors Robert Gomulkiewicz and Danielle Conway-Jones). In 2007, Professor Nguyen was invited to become the founder of the Center for Intellectual Property Law and director of the Intellectual Property Law Department at Vietnam National University Faculty of Law in Hanoi, Vietnam. She has lectured and presented papers on intellectual property and commercial law at institutions such as Vanderbilt, University of Texas, George Washington, University of Washington, Boston University, American

University, University of Florida, UNCITRAL (Vienna), Association of American Law Schools (Conference on Commercial Law and annual meeting), American Intellectual Property Law Association, American Bar Association-American Law Institute and Practicing Law Institute. She has served as a member of the planning committee for several terms with the International Trademarks Association, organizing two INTA annual meetings. She organizes and chairs the annual SMU Emerging Intellectual Property Law Symposium. Professor Nguyen continues to write and teach in the interdisciplinary areas of intellectual property, commercial law, Internet law, taxation and bankruptcy.

Joseph Jude Norton, *James L. Walsh Distinguished Faculty Fellow in Financial Institutions and Professor of Law,* 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. 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 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 over 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 former president, and for 11 years, 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 NIC 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.

Ellen Smith Pryor, *Associate Provost and University Distinguished Teaching Professor, Homer R. Mitchell Endowed Professor of Insurance and Commercial*

Law, B.A. (history), 1978, Rice University; J.D., 1982, University of Texas. Professor Pryor was editor-in-chief of the *Texas Law Review* and a member of Chancellors and Order of the Coif. She received awards for outstanding student, student scholarship and best law review note. She served a judicial clerkship to the Honorable Carl McGowan of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, following which she was in a civil law practice in Dallas for four years. She was the recipient of the 1985 Dallas Bar Association Pro Bono Award of the Year and the 1986 State Bar of Texas Frank Scurlock Award for delivery of legal services to the poor. Professor Pryor joined the faculty of the SMU School of Law in 1986 and was a visiting professor at the University of Texas School of Law in 1992–94. She teaches in the areas of torts, compensation theory and insurance law. She is a co-author of two torts casebooks, *The Law of Torts* (West Publishing Company, 4th edition, with Christie, Meeks and Sanders) and *Advanced Torts* (West Publishing Company, with Christie, Meeks and Sanders), and has published numerous articles on tort, insurance and disability compensation. She is a member of the American Law Institute and an adviser to the Restatement (Third) of Torts. In 2006, she was appointed an associate provost for SMU. She is the recipient of the SMU Scholar-Teacher Award, SMU's Altshuler Distinguished Teaching Professor Award, the Dedman Law School's Don Smart Teaching Award and the 2006 American Bar Association Robert B. McKay Outstanding Law Professor Award.

Roark M. Reed, *Director of Clinical Education, Director of Criminal Justice Clinic and Professor of Law,* B.S., B.A., 1965, J.D., 1969, Georgetown University. Professor Reed teaches primarily in the area of criminal procedure and litigation and teaches a seminar on the death penalty. He also has taught evidence, a course on expert testimony offered jointly with the University of Texas Southwestern Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences and a course on the Japanese legal system. He is the co-author of the pioneering work, with Professor Masahito Inouye and Judge Megumi Yamamuro, *Amerika No Keiji Tetsuzuki (American Criminal Procedure)* and co-author, with Irving C. Stone, of *Expert Testimony, A Series of Simulations.* He was on the board of advisers for the Bureau of National Affairs Criminal Practice Manual in 1986–91 and is a lifetime member of Nihon Keiho Kyoko (hon). In 1982, Professor Reed was awarded a Fulbright Lectureship to Japan, where he taught at Tokyo University Law School and Rikyo Law School. He returned to Japan in 1989–90 on a second Fulbright Lectureship and taught a comparative course on American and Japanese criminal procedure at Tokyo University Law School. He served as associate dean for Clinical Education in 1983–88. He served as a staff attorney for the Public Defender Service for the District of Columbia and as director of the Criminal Justice Clinic, Maryland Division, at Georgetown University Law Center before joining the faculty of SMU. In addition to serving as director of Clinical Education at the Law School, he also directs the Criminal Justice Clinic.

C. Paul Rogers, III, *Professor of Law and former Dean,* B.A., 1970, J.D., 1973, University of Texas; LL.M., 1977, Columbia University. Professor Rogers practiced law in Pennsylvania before accepting the Krulewitch Fellowship for graduate law study from Columbia University Law School. He subsequently joined the faculty of Loyola University of Chicago and came to SMU in 1980. He has published articles in the area of antitrust law, contracts, commercial law, regulated industries and legal history and has coauthored an antitrust casebook, *Antitrust Law: Policy & Practice,* now in its fourth edition. He has also taught courses in contracts, antitrust law, business torts and sales of goods transactions and served SMU School

of Law as associate dean for Academic Affairs in 1982–86 and as dean in 1988–97. Professor Rogers is the University athletic representative, representing SMU before the National Collegiate Athletic Association and Conference USA, and he recently completed a term on the NCAA's Academic, Eligibility and Compliance Cabinet.

Meghan Ryan, *Assistant 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. 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 technology on criminal procedural norms. Professor Ryan teaches and writes in the areas of criminal law, criminal procedure, torts, and law and science.

Daniel W. Shuman, *M.D. Anderson Foundation Endowed Professor of Health Law,* B.S., 1969, J.D., 1972, University of Arizona. An editor of the *Arizona Law Review,* a member of the Order of Coif and the recipient of the University of Arizona Foundation Outstanding Law Senior Award, Professor Shuman served as a legal aid attorney in Tucson and later as assistant attorney general of Arizona in Phoenix, with responsibility in a variety of areas, including mental health law. He is the author or co-author of numerous books and articles in the fields of mental health law and evidence, including *Clinical Manual of Psychiatry and Law* (2007); *Fundamentals of Forensic Practice: Mental Health and Criminal Law* (2005); *Experts in Court: Accommodating Law, Science and Expert Knowledge* (2005); *Predicting the Past: The Retrospective Assessment of Mental States in Civil and Criminal Litigation* (2002); *Justice and the Prosecution of Old Crimes: Balancing Legal Psychological and Moral Considerations* (2000); *Conducting Insanity Defense Evaluations* (2000); *Law, Mental Health, and Mental Disorder* (1996); *Psychiatric and Psychological Evidence* (1986; 2d ed. 1994; 3d ed. 2005); *Doing Legal Research: A Guide for Social Scientists and Mental Health Professionals* (1996); *The Psychotherapist-Patient Privilege* (1987); and *Law & Mental Health Professionals: Texas* (1990; 2d ed. 1997; 3d ed. 2004). Professor Shuman received the 1988 Manfred S. Guttmacher Award for the outstanding contribution to the literature on forensic psychiatry from the American Psychiatric Association and the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law for his book *Psychiatric and Psychological Evidence.* In 2005, he received the American Academy of Forensic Psychology Distinguished Lifetime Achievement Award. He is a member of the American Law Institute and serves on the advisory boards of numerous professional journals and institutes, and he is an adjunct professor of psychiatry at the University of Texas Southwestern Medical School and an adjunct professor of psychology at the University of North Texas. He teaches in the areas of torts, evidence, law and social science, and psychiatric and psychological evidence.

Mary B. Spector, *Co-Director of Civil Clinic, Director of Consumer Law Project and Associate 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 Law School'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. She 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 teaches consumer law, codirects the Civil Clinic and directs the Consumer Advocacy Project. Professor Spector has published articles in the area of property law and consumer credit, and she is currently working on a project involving empirical research regarding consumer debt litigation.

Marc I. Steinberg, *Senior Associate Dean for Research and Rupert and Lillian Radford Professor of 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, Hong Kong, 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 20 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.

Joshua C. Tate, *Assistant 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 is a graduate of the Yale Law School, where he was executive editor of both the *Yale Law Journal* and the *Yale Journal of International Law.* During law school, he worked as a summer associate for Jenner & Block in Chicago and Debevoise & Plimpton in New York and Moscow. Following a clerkship with the Hon. Carlos F. Lucero of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit, he served as the Ribicoff Fellow at the Yale Law School in 2003–04 and as a Golieb Fellow at New York University Law School in 2004–05. He has been a full-time faculty member at SMU Dedman School of Law since the fall of 2005 and has also been a visiting faculty member at the University of Pennsylvania Law School. He earned his Ph.D. in history from Yale in 2009. Professor Tate's research and teaching is concentrated in the areas of legal history, property, and wills and

trusts. He has written articles on modern inheritance law and the legal history of ancient Rome, medieval Europe and 19th century America for such journals as the *Journal of Legal History, Yale Journal of Law and the Humanities, Journal of Law and Religion, U.C. Davis Law Review, Real Property, Probate, and Trust Journal* and *Zeitschrift der Savigny-Stiftung für Rechtsgeschichte.* He has given invited presentations at numerous academic conferences, colloquia and workshops both in the United States and abroad. He is a member of the Connecticut Bar, the American Bar Association (Real Property, Trust and Estate Law Section), the American Society for Legal History, the Selden Society and the Society for Medieval Canon Law, among other professional organizations. He is currently engaged in a study of the development of property rights and remedies in medieval England, focusing on advowson litigation.

Elizabeth G. Thornburg, *Professor of Law,* B.A., 1976, College of William and Mary; J.D., 1979, Southern Methodist University. Professor Thornburg teaches and writes in the area of civil procedure and alternative dispute resolution. 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. 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. She is the co-author (with Professor Dorsaneo) of a study guide for civil procedure, has two Texas procedure casebooks and has contributed chapters to books on civil procedure issues in consumer law, sports law, computer law and classic civil procedure cases. She teaches civil procedure, conflict of laws, complex litigation, Texas procedure, remedies and an advanced procedure seminar.

Jenia Iontcheva Turner, *Associate 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 and comparative and international public law. Her articles have appeared in the *Virginia Law Review, Michigan Law Review, American Journal of Comparative Law, Stanford Journal of International Law, Virginia Journal of International Law* and *Federal Sentencing Reporter.* She is currently working on a book entitled *Plea Bargaining Across Borders.*

Jessica Dixon Weaver, *Assistant Professor,* B.A. 1992, University of Pennsylvania; J.D., 1995, University of Virginia. While at the University of Virginia School of Law, Ms. Dixon 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 Dedman School of Law in 2002. As director of the W.W. Caruth, Jr. Child Advocacy Clinic, Ms. Dixon teaches an interdisciplinary course and supervises law students who serve as guardians and attorneys *ad litem* for abused and neglected children. Ms. Dixon also

coordinates seminars and child welfare symposiums that provide continuing education for attorneys and social workers in the child welfare field. Ms. Dixon is an active member of the local legal community, appointed as a member of the Dallas County Child Welfare Board, past co-chair of the Juvenile Justice Committee of the Dallas Bar Association and public policy member of TexProtects, a division of Prevent Child Abuse Texas. She also serves as a member of the Disproportionality Regional and Dallas Advisory committees for the Department of Family and Protective Services, which are committed to reducing the disproportionate number of African-American children in the Texas child welfare system. Ms. Dixon's 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 spring 2008 symposium issue. She was recently featured as a child welfare expert by *NBC Nightline News* and *News Hour* with Jim Lehrer regarding the removal of children from the compound of the Fundamentalist Latter Day Saints in Eldorado, Texas. She is currently working on several articles, including *The Texas Misstep: Why the Largest Child Removal in History Failed* and *Education of Juvenile Delinquents: The Forgotten Youth.*

Peter Winship, *James Cleo Thompson, Sr., Trustee 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.

CLINICAL FACULTY

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Charles O. Galvin, *Distinguished Professor Emeritus of Law*

Bernhard Grossfeld, *Professor of Law, University of Muenster (Germany)*

The Honorable Adel Omar Sherif, *Deputy Chief Justice of the Supreme Constitutional Court of Egypt*

VISITING FACULTY

The Honorable Don Bush, *United States Magistrate Judge for the Eastern District of Texas*

Dr. David Elkins, *Professor of Law, Netanya College (Israel)*

The Honorable A. Joe Fish, *United States Senior District Judge for the Northern District of Texas*

The Honorable Harlin D. Hale, *United States Bankruptcy Court for the Northern District of Texas*

The Honorable Barbara J. Houser, *United States Bankruptcy Court for the Northern District of Texas*
Boe W. Martin
The Honorable Linda Thomas, *Chief Justice of the Fifth District Court of Appeals of Texas*

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LAW SCHOOL STAFF

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Tina Brosseau, *Assistant to the Dean*
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Phyllis Jan Spann, *Faculty Administrative Assistant*
Marie Trapani, *Administrative Assistant, Registrar's Office*
Janet White, *Advancement Associate*
Carolyn Yates, *Faculty Administrative Assistant*

II. General Information
A. School of Law Calendar

SUMMER SESSION 2009

May 26, Tuesday: Classes Begin; Payment Due Date
May 29, Friday: Last Day to Add/Drop
July 3, Friday: University Holiday, Independence Day
July 13, Monday: Classes End; Last Day to Withdraw
July 14–15, Tuesday–Wednesday: Reading Days
July 16, Thursday: Examinations Begin
July 20, Monday: Examinations End

FALL TERM 2009

August 11–19, Tuesday–Wednesday: International LL.M. Orientation
August 17–19, Monday–Wednesday: J.D. Evening Program Orientation
August 18–19, Tuesday–Wednesday: J.D. Day Program Orientation
August 19, Wednesday: Tax LL.M. Orientation
August 20, Thursday: Transfer and Visitor Orientation
August 21, Friday: Classes Begin
August 29, Thursday: Last Day to Add/Drop; Payment Due Date
September 7, Monday: University Holiday, Labor Day
November 25–27, Wednesday–Friday: University Holidays, Thanksgiving
December 1, Tuesday: Follow Thursday Class Schedule
December 2, Wednesday: Classes End; Last Day to Withdraw
December 3–4, Thursday–Friday: Reading Days
December 7, Monday: Examinations Begin
December 17, Thursday: Examinations End
December 19, Saturday: University Commencement for December Graduates
December 21–25, Monday–Friday: University Holidays, Winter Break

SPRING TERM 2009

January 7, Thursday: Classes Begin
January 13, Wednesday: Last Day to Add/Drop; Payment Due Date
January 18, Monday: University Holiday, Birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr.
March 8–12, Monday–Friday: Spring Break
April 2, Friday: University Holiday, Good Friday
April 22, Thursday: Follow Monday Class Schedule
April 23, Friday: Classes End; Last Day to Withdraw
April 26, Monday: Reading Day
April 27, Tuesday: Examinations Begin
May 7, Friday: Examinations End
May 15, Saturday: Commencement and Law School Hooding Ceremony

Offices of the University will be closed September 7, November 26–27 and December 21–25, 2009, and January 1, January 18, April 2 and May 31, 2010.

II. 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's mission is to be a leading private institution of higher learning that expands knowledge through research and teaching. Among its faculty, students and staff, the University develops skills and cultivates principled thought and wisdom. The University is dedicated to the values of academic freedom and open inquiry 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:

- To enhance the academic quality and competitiveness of the University.
- To improve teaching and learning.
- To strengthen scholarly research and creative achievement.
- To support and sustain student development and quality of life.
- To broaden global perspectives.
- To advance the University through select, strategic alliances.

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, professional 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, Meadows School of the Arts, Edwin L. Cox School of Business, Annette Caldwell Simmons School of Education and Human Development, Bobby B. Lyle School of Engineering, Dedman School of Law and Perkins School of Theology.

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.

The University has 104 buildings, a total enrollment that has averaged more than 10,000 the past 10 years, a full-time faculty of 656 and assets of $2.26 billion – including an endowment of $1,36 billion (market value, June 30, 2008).

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 and professional degrees through those and professional schools.

Of the 10,965 students enrolled for the 2008 fall term, 6,240 were undergraduates and 4,725 were graduate and professional students. The full-time equivalent enrollment was 6,073 for undergraduates and 3,121 for graduate and professional students.

Nearly all the students in SMU's first class came from Dallas County, but now 47 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 92 foreign countries and from all races, religions and economic levels.

Undergraduate enrollment is 54 percent female. Graduate and professional enrollment is 44 percent female.

A majority of SMU undergraduates receive some form of financial aid. In 2008–09, 77 percent of first-year students received some form of financial aid, and 25 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 Commission on Colleges of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools to award baccalaureate, Master's and doctoral degrees. 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.

Individual academic programs are accredited by the appropriate national professional associations. The Edwin L. Cox School of Business is accredited by the Association to Advance Collegiate Schools of Business International. The Dedman School of Law is accredited by the American Bar Association. Perkins School of Theology is accredited by the Association of Theological Schools in the United States and Canada. The Department of Chemistry is accredited by the American Chemical Society. In the Meadows School of the Arts, the Dance Division is accredited by the National Association of Schools of Dance, the Music Division by the National Association of Schools of Music and the Theatre Division by the National Association of Schools of Theater.

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 the Accreditation Board for Engineering and Technology Inc.: 111 Market Place, Suite 1050, Baltimore MD 21202-4012; telephone 410-347-7700. The undergraduate computer science program that awards the B.S. degree is accredited by the Computing Accreditation Commission of ABET. The undergraduate computer science program that awards the B.A. degree is not accredited by a commission of ABET. ABET does not provide accreditation for the disciplines of environmental science and management science.

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 Law School 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 Law School 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 all 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 classroom with access to word processing, the Internet, electronic mail and programmed legal exercises. 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 or veteran status. SMU's commitment to equal opportunity includes nondiscrimination on the basis of sexual orientation. The director of Institutional Access and Equity has been designated to handle inquiries regarding the nondiscrimination policies.

This nondiscrimination policy applies to the activities of the Law School 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.

6. CONFIDENTIALITY OF EDUCATION RECORDS

The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 is a federal law that grants to students the right to inspect, to obtain copies, to challenge and, to a degree, to control the release of information contained in his or her education records. The act and regulations are very lengthy, and, for that reason, SMU has issued guidelines that are available at the University registrar's FERPA website at smu.edu/ferpa. Policy 1.18 of the University Policy Manual, accessible at smu.edu/policy, 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 Access.SMU Self-Service that it be withheld. (2) Information authorized by the student through Access.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. For more information, visit smu.edu/ferpa/.

II. D. Tuition and Fees

A catalog supplement, *Financial Information: Southern Methodist University,* is issued each 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 catalog supplement is available on the Bursar website at smu.edu/bursar. For more information, call 214-768-3417.

Students registering in Continuing Student Enrollment must ensure that payment is received in the Division of Enrollment Services by the due date (published on the Bursar website). No confirmation of receipt of payment will be sent. Invoice notifications are e-mailed to the student's SMU e-mail address after registration for the student to view on the Web. If notification has not been received two weeks prior to the due date, Enrollment Services should be contacted. The registration of a student whose account remains unpaid after the due date may be canceled at the discretion of the University. Students registering in New Student Enrollment and Late Enrollment must pay at the time of registration.

Students are individually responsible for their financial obligations to the University. All refunds will be made to the student, with the exception of federal parent PLUS loans and the SMU Monthly Payment Plan. If the refund is issued by check, the student may request, in writing, that the refund be sent to another party. A student whose University account is overdue or who is in any manner indebted 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 Southern Methodist University must be made in advance of enrollment in accordance with the application schedule established by 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.

1. REFUNDS FOR WITHDRAWAL FROM THE UNIVERSITY

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, obtain approval from his or her academic dean and submit the form to the Division of Enrollment Services – University Registrar. The effective date of the withdrawal is the date on which the Student Petition for Withdrawal is processed in the Registrar's Office. Discontinuance of class attendance or notification to the instructors of intention to withdraw does not constitute an official withdrawal. Students who reside in University housing must obtain clearance from the Office of Residence Life and Student Housing.

II. 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 the Dedman School of Law.

James Elliott Bower Memorial Scholarships

Mrs. Ann Knight Bower has established the James Elliott Bower Memorial Scholarship Fund. Selection of James Elliott Bower Memorial Scholars shall be made on the basis of academic proficiency, extracurricular achievement and financial need.

Charles and Peggy Galvin Endowment Fund

The Charles and Peggy Galvin Endowment Fund provides support for one full-tuition scholarship. The Charles and Peggy Galvin scholar must rank in the top one-third of his or her law school class.

Haynes and Boone Minority Scholarship and Clerkship

The Haynes and Boone Minority Scholarship Program, funded by the law firm of Haynes and Boone, LLP, provides two exceptional minority students an opportunity to work as a summer associate in either the Dallas or Houston office of Haynes and Boone as well as a fixed monthly stipend during their first year to help with school expenses. Applicants must complete a separate scholarship application and be accepted for admission to the School of Law.

The Sarah T. Hughes Diversity Law Fellowship

The Sarah T. Hughes Diversity Law Fellowship was established by the Dallas Bar Foundation to enable men and women from minority groups to obtain a legal education at the School of Law and subsequently enter the legal profession. The Dallas Bar Foundation funds several full-tuition scholarships annually. The fellowship is awarded initially to entering 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 the School of Law by the regular decision deadline.

Hutchison Scholarship Program

William L. Hutchison has established the Hutchison Scholarship Program 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) the development in such students of the highest sense of duty to our community and our 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 Law School each term and must maintain a cumulative average in the upper 25 percent of his or her SMU Law School 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 Maguire has established the Cary Maguire Ethics Scholarship for first-year law students who have demonstrated concern and interest in ethical behavior in law. The recipient of the Maguire scholarship must write a paper on a topic related to ethical issues in the legal profession during his or her second year.

The Rupert and Lillian Radford Scholarship Fund

The Rupert Radford Estate has established The Rupert and Lillian Radford Scholarship Fund to aid worthy and needy full-time students of the SMU Dedman School of Law.

Robert Hickman Smellage, Sr. Memorial Fund

The family of Robert Hickman Smellage, Sr., has established the Robert Hickman Smellage, Sr. Memorial Fund for worthy students at SMU Dedman School of Law or for students who have graduated from a law school and who are enrolled in a postgraduate law program or course of study at SMU Dedman School of Law.

The Helmut Sohmen Scholarship

This scholarship was established by the Sohmen Foundation and is awarded to up to four graduate students who are from China and who are accepted to the Master of Laws program for foreign law school graduates. The scholarship includes full tuition and a supplemental living stipend. Recipients of this scholarship must have outstanding academic records and demonstrate strong potential for success in the LL.M. program.

Robert Gerald Storey Scholarship

This prestigious scholarship is given each year to an outstanding foreign graduate law student who undertakes an intensive course of study in comparative and international law. Candidates for the scholarship must be admitted to the Master of Laws program for foreign law school graduates by April 1. The scholarship amount varies from year to year, but is usually around $10,000. The Hatton W. Sumners Foundation established the Storey Scholarship in 1981 in honor of the memory of Dean Storey, dean of the Law School from 1947 to 1959.

Hatton W. Sumners Scholarships

Hatton W. Sumners Scholarships, which cover the cost of full tuition and fees and books, plus 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 or Missouri. Applicants must complete a separate scholarship application and be accepted for admission to the School of Law by the regular decision deadline. Scholars are selected by a committee of the Hatton W. Sumners Foundation.

J. Cleo Thompson Scholarships

James Cleo Thompson, Sr., has established the Thompson Scholarship fund for deserving students from the first, second and third year classes.

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:

Nelda Sanchez Adamson Endowed Scholarship
Anonymous Law School Endowed Scholarship
Webster Atwell Scholarship Endowment
Baker Botts Law Scholarship

Dennis Barger Memorial Scholarship
The Bennett Scholarship for International Studies
Nancy L. Benoit Memorial Scholarship
James Elliot Bower Memorial Scholarship
James Bozzell Memorial Scholarship Endowment
Eugene and Juanita Brady Endowed Scholarship Fund
The Frank and Debbie Branson Trial Advocacy Scholarship
Dan Burney Scholarship
The Effie and Wofford Cain Joint J.D./M.B.A. Scholarship Fund
Citigroup Foundation Law Scholarship
Tom C. Clark Scholarship
Frances Spears Cloyd Endowed Scholarship Fund
Rosser J. Coke Scholarship
Dallas Lawyers' Auxiliary Scholarship
DAYL Foundation Scholarship
Dedman Ethics Scholarship Award
J. Carlisle DeHay, Jr. Scholarship
Israel Dreeben Scholarship
J.W.E. Easterwood Scholarship Fund
Joy and Ralph Ellis Scholarship
The Bess and Ted Enloe Endowed Scholarship Fund
The Armine C. Ernst Endowed Scholarship Fund
Henry R. and Morton H. Feld and Hortense Sanger Endowed Scholarship
Donald C. Fitch, Jr. Memorial Scholarship
Ford Foundation Grant
Charles and Peggy Galvin Endowed Scholarship
Judge Dean Gandy Endowed Scholarship Fund
The Larry D. George Endowed Scholarship Fund
Gibbs Memorial Scholarship
Arthur I. and Jeannette M. Ginsburg Scholarship
Hawkins Golden Law Scholarship
J. Roscoe Golden Scholarship
Hall Family Scholarship
W. R. Harris, Sr. Memorial Scholarship
The DeWitt Harry Scholarship Fund
The Linda Wertheimer Hart and Milledge A. Hart, III Endowment for the School of Law
James Hartnett Scholarship Endowment Fund
Will T. Henry Endowment
Wilson Herndon Anti-Trust Scholarship
Justice John and Lena Hickman Endowment Fund
The John Howie Family Scholarship Endowment Fund
Sarah T. Hughes Diversity Scholarship
The K & L Gates, LLP Endowment
Ray and Kay Bailey Hutchison Scholarship
Hutchison Scholarship
The Class of 1986 Teresa Jenkins Carson Memorial Scholarship Endowment
Journal of Air Law and Commerce Fund
The Jones Day Endowed Scholarship Fund
John Leddy and Erin Bain Jones Memorial Scholarship

Mrs. J.C. Judge Endowed Scholarship
The Beverly and David Leonard Endowed Scholarship Fund
The Lord Bissell Liddell Endowment Fund
Cary Maguire Ethics Scholarship
Donald C. McCleary-Gardere Leadership Scholarship
Joseph P. McKnight Memorial Scholarship
E. Eugene Mason Endowed Scholarship
Alfred E. McLane Endowed Scholarship
Rosemary and Tom B. Medders, Jr. Scholarship
Marvin and Mollyann R. Menaker Scholarship
The Britton D. Monts Endowed Scholarship Fund
Annie Morris Law Scholarship
Clay Mulford Scholarship
Alfred P. Murrah Memorial Scholarship
The James L. Noel, Jr. Endowed Scholarship Fund
The Dean Charles Shirley Potts Scholarship Endowment Fund
Maurice E. Purnell Scholarship
Rupert and Lillian Radford Scholarship
Professor Roy R. Ray Scholarship
The Homer B. Reynolds, III Endowed Scholarship Fund
W.A. Rhea Scholarship
Ed and Margaret Roberts Foundation Scholarship
William J. Rochelle, Jr. Scholarship
Martin Samuelsohn Endowed Scholarship in Jewish Studies
Richard L. Scott Family Scholarship
John T. Sharpe Scholarship
Robert Hickman Smellage, Jr. Memorial Scholarship
Edward R. and JoAnne M. Smith Scholarship
William Elliot and Mildred Smith Scholarship
Sohmen Endowed Scholarship
The Fred S. Stradley Memorial Scholarship (FFE)
Carl W. Summers, Jr. Scholarship
Hatton W. Sumners Scholarship
Louis Szep Memorial Scholarship
Howard J. Taubenfield Memorial Scholarship
Lee J. Taylor Scholarship
Thompson & Knight Endowed Scholarship Fund
James Cleo Thompson, Sr. Endowed Scholarship Fund
The Wayne Vines Memorial Endowed Scholarship
The Vinson & Elkins Endowed Scholarship Fund
Jackson Walker Endowed Scholarship
The Rufus Wallingford Endowed Scholarship Fund
James L. and Catherine Nolan Walsh Scholarship
Meade Whitaker Law Scholarship
Robert A. Wooldridge Endowed Scholarship Fund

1. ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE PROGRAM

John E. Wheeler, **Director**

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. The Office of General Education offers the following ESL resources to students from all schools and departments of SMU.

The Courses (ESL)

1001. ESL Communication Skills. A course that improves 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. Designed to meet the needs of both 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. Noncredit and no-fee, and transcripted as Pass or Fail. Requires ESL Program approval. Online application at smu.edu/esl.

1002. ESL Communication Skills II. Building on skills developed in ESL 1001, allows students to make use of their knowledge and practice to explore various aspects of American studies. In addition to speaking and presentation skills, exploits reading and writing as a means for students to gain a deeper understanding of American culture, customs, attitudes and idiomatic use of the language. Noncredit and no-fee, and transcripted as Pass or Fail. ESL 1001 recommended as a precursor but not as a prerequisite. Requires ESL Program approval. Online application at smu.edu/esl.

1300, 1301, 1302. ESL Rhetoric. The ESL sequence of First-Year Writing aims to provide students with the tools they will need to successfully complete writing assignments required of them during their University coursework. Brings students' analytical reading and writing skills in line with the standards expected of their native English-speaking peers. Gives, in addition to the principles of effective writing taught in regular rhetoric classes, extra practice in vocabulary development, grammar skills, standard American English pronunciation and conversational fluency. Provides, in 1302 courses, specially designed themes that are pertinent to the realities and experiences of nonnative speakers of English. Grants the same amount of credit as do regular rhetoric classes, yet "ESL" will not appear on the transcript. Requires ESL Program approval.

2001, 2002, 2003, 2004. Intensive English Program (IEP). (All 2000-level courses are exclusive to IEP.) A multilevel yearlong program that is designed to prepare students and professionals for academic success at the university level. Consists of English for academic purposes, Test of English as a Foreign Language-related skills and American culture. Open to currently enrolled and newly incoming students, as well as to those not affiliated with SMU. Provides on-campus housing and meals during the six-week summer term. A noncredit, nontranscripted program with separate tuition fees. Requires ESL Program approval. Application package via the IEP link at smu.edu/esl.

3001. Advanced Grammar for Writers. Helps students develop their grammar and writing skills within the context of academic readings. Explores problem areas of English grammar and style through periodic assignments, research documentation methods and a final research project. Free of charge and noncredit bearing, and appears on the transcript as Pass or Fail. ESL Program approval. Online application at smu.edu/esl.

3002. Advanced Academic Writing. By building on principles of grammar and style covered in ESL 3001, 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. Free of charge and noncredit bearing, and appears on the transcript as Pass or Fail. Requires ESL Program approval. Online application at smu.edu/esl.

4001. ESL Pronunciation Skills. Allows students to 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, allows students to develop personal strategies and exercises to become more aware of their own

weaknesses. Free of charge and noncredit bearing, and appears on the transcript as Pass or Fail. Requires ESL Program approval. Online application at smu.edu/esl.

Conversation Buddy Program

Once at the beginning of each term, all students are notified via campus e-mail of this opportunity to practice their language skills in an informal, one-on-one setting outside the classroom for one to two hours a week. Every effort is made to match native speakers of English with a native speaker of a language or culture in which they may have an interest. In this way, both the ESL student and the native English speaker benefit from a two-way language exchange. Participation in this program is an option available for students enrolled in a Choices II Wellness class to partially fulfill the out-of-class corequirements of the class; students should talk to their Choices II instructor for details. To apply for a Conversation Buddy, send an e-mail to smithjr@smu.edu.

ESL Self-Study Lab

A collection of audio- and videotapes plus computer software is available for self-study use at the Fondren Library Information Commons. Students will find materials to help them improve their pronunciation, listening, vocabulary and grammar skills.

International Organizations

The International Office sponsors Global Connections and collaborates with the International Friendship Program. Visit smu.edu/international/orgs.asp to learn more about each of these organizations.

2. GRADUATE RESIDENCE ACCOMMODATIONS

The Department of Residence Life and Student Housing operates three apartment residence halls designated primarily for graduate students.

Moore Hall is designated for sophomores and above, including graduate students, and consists of two-person efficiency apartments. Each apartment has a kitchen/sleeping area and a bathroom. The kitchen area contains an electric stove, refrigerator, sink, garbage disposal and dishwasher, as well as built-in cabinets, table and two chairs. The bedroom area contains two single beds, two desks and chairs, two dressers, two closets, and a bookcase.

Martin Hall, an efficiency apartment hall, houses single and married graduate students, and married undergraduate students.

Hawk Hall, a one-bedroom-apartment facility, houses 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 Department of Residence Life and Student Housing prior to submitting the housing application. Whenever possible, the housing staff will work with that student in adapting the facility to meet special needs.

General Housing Information

Each room or apartment is equipped with a telephone, local telephone service and voicemail system, and Ethernet and wireless connections to the University's computer system. Renovated halls also have in-room cable television programming. All residence halls are air-conditioned and rooms have individual climate-control. Washing machines and dryers are located in all residence halls. Meal plans are not required in graduate halls.

Applications for Residence

New graduate students should submit the completed application and contract to the Department of Residence Life and Student Housing with a check or money order of $100 to cover the Advance Housing Deposit to RLSH after acceptance into their graduate school program.

Priority of assignment is based on the date on which applications are received by the Department of Residence Life and Student Housing. Notification of assignment will be made by RLSH. Rooms are contracted for the full academic year (fall and spring terms). Rent for the fall term will be billed and is payable in advance for students who register before August 1, and rent for the spring term will be billed and is payable in advance for students who register before December 1. Students who register after these dates must pay at time of registration. Rent 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 director of RLSH before acceptance of the housing contract. It is important that applicants become familiar with the housing contract since it is a legally binding contract.

For more information, please visit the website at smu.edu/housing or contact the SMU Department of Residence Life and Student Housing: PO Box 750215, Dallas TX 75275-0215; telephone 214-768-2407; fax 214-768-4005; housing@smu.edu.

3. HEALTH AND COUNSELING SERVICES

SMU Memorial Health Center

The University's health facilities are located in the SMU Memorial Health Center, 6211 Bishop Boulevard. An outpatient primary care clinic, specialty clinics, pharmacy and lab/X-ray facilities occupy the first floor. Counseling and Psychiatric Services, and the Office for Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention are located on the second floor. The Health Center (smu.edu/healthcenter) 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, physician's assistants, registered nurses, medical assistants, and lab and X-ray technologists. Physicians are available by appointment from 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. Monday through Friday. For Saturday clinics and extended hours, see the Health Center website (smu.edu/healthcenter). For appointments and health information, call 214-768-2141. After hours and during holidays, a nurse advice line is available at 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 nonmajor 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. Refer to the Health Center website (smu.edu/healthcenter) for hospital information and location of an urgent care facility.

Costs. Undergraduate and graduate students paying the full fee (which includes a health service fee) receive fully covered primary care physician services at the Health Center for that term. Appointments with the gynecologist or dermatologist, lab, X-ray, pharmacy, and supplies will be charged at reasonable rates. Graduate

students not paying full fees have the option to pay the health center fee of $140 per term or $50 per visit, not to exceed $140 per term.

Mandatory Health Insurance Policy. In order to ensure that students have appropriate health care coverage, SMU requires its students to maintain insurance as a condition of enrollment. All International students enrolled in one or more credit hours are required not only to maintain coverage, but their coverage must be in the SMU Student Insurance Plan. International students may apply for a waiver if A) the student is covered by a comparable Embassy plan or B) a student can provide documented evidence of comparable health insurance coverage by a U.S. employer, including medical evacuation and repatriation. All domestic students taking at least nine credit hours are required to provide proof of comparable U. S. health coverage or to enroll in the SMU Student Insurance Plan. All students may view the plan benefits and waive or enroll online at ahpcare.com/smu, or call Academic Health Plans at 888-308-7320 for further details. A student must be enrolled in at least one credit hour to qualify for the SMU Student Health Plan. Insurance packets are also available at the Health Center. Domestic students who have other insurance will be provided an itemized receipt upon request at the time of service. This receipt is adequate to file with insurance companies for reimbursement.

Health insurance is separate from the student Health Center fees and is paid for independently.

Pharmacy. A complete pharmacy with registered pharmacists is open 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday. The pharmacy accepts many prescription plans.

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

Immunizations. All 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 provide proof of immunizations against measles, rubeola (red or regular measles), and rubella (German or three day measles). These immunizations must be documented by a physician, public health record or school health record. Students will not be allowed to register without compliance. Students are encouraged to check their Access.SMU account for health forms and immunization status. Immunizations are available at the Student Health Center.

Class Absence Due to Illness. Students should schedule appointments with physicians at times when classes will not be missed. The Health Center does not issue excuses from classes for illness. Refer to the Health Center website (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 Services

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, learning disabilities, sexual identity, eating/body image concerns and sexual

assault/sexual harassment matters. Any laboratory tests or pharmaceuticals ordered will be charged to the student. Appointments may be scheduled between 8:30 a.m. and 5 p.m. Monday through Friday by calling 214-768-2877.

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, 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. For more information visit smu.edu/liveresponsibly.

Office of Health Education and Promotion. This office serves as a resource for health information on campus. The office 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. For more information visit smu.edu/healthcenter/healtheducation or call 214-768-2393.

4. CHILD CARE

SMU provides a licensed childcare center for children ages one month to five years on a space-available basis. For more information, write to the Director, SMU Preschool and Child Care Center, Southern Methodist University, PO Box 750215, Dallas TX 75275-0215, or call 214-768-2278.

5. RECREATIONAL SPORTS

Dedman Center for Lifetime Sports

Dedman Center for Lifetime Sports (smu.edu/recsports) is a facility designed for recreational sports and wellness. The new 170,000-square-foot expansion and renovation was completed in 2006. The center provides new racquetball courts, aerobic studios, an indoor running track, basketball, indoor and outdoor sand volleyball courts, climbing wall, bouldering wall, 25-meter, five-lane recreational pool, 15,000 square feet of fitness and weight equipment, lobby, and café. Various fitness classes are offered. These facilities are open to SMU students, faculty, staff and members.

Intramurals. Many opportunities for team and individual competition are available through intramurals. Various leagues provide year-round opportunities to participate in a wide variety of activities. The five major sports are football, volleyball, basketball, soccer and softball. Other sports and activities offered are bowling, golf, racquetball, tennis, track, swimming and game-room activities. Additional leadership opportunities are available for those interested in officiating or supervising various activities.

Sport Clubs. Sport clubs offer an opportunity for students interested in concentrated training and participation in a sport but who do not want to train and devote the practice time required for NCAA competition. These student-sanctioned clubs, funded by the Student Senate, offer competition with other university/college club teams in baseball, badminton, cricket, crew, cycling, ice hockey, men's and women's lacrosse, martial arts, rugby, sailing, soccer, triathlon, volleyball and wakeboarding.

Aquatics. SMU Aquatics features a five-lane, indoor recreational pool and outdoor, zero-depth entry fountain pool known as "The Falls." Students have opportunities

to participate year-round in recreational swimming, sunbathing and competitive water sports such as water basketball, volleyball and polo. Classes offered include water fitness, adult and child swimming lessons, children's group lessons and American Red Cross Lifeguard and Water Safety Instructor certifications. Both pools also are available for student group reservations.

Fitness. SMU Fitness offers group exercise classes, personal training sessions and massage therapy. The group exercise (Group X) classes are offered throughout the day to accommodate early birds, night owls and everyone in between. A plethora of different types of cardio, strength and flexibility classes are available. Experienced and knowledgeable trainers offer sessions to train clients, either one-on-one or in groups, to meet their personal fitness goals. Licensed massage therapists offer chair or full-body massages. All SMU Fitness programs have a fee for participation.

Outdoor Adventures. Outdoor Adventures comprises Outdoor Recreation (outdoor trips), The Rental Shop (renting outdoor equipment), SMU Climbing Center (climbing wall and bouldering wall), and Challenge and Team-Building Activities (incorporating a portable challenge course). SMU OA offers fun and challenging outdoor recreation activities, community-building programs and leadership opportunities through backpacking, rock climbing, kayaking, canoeing and more.

Mustang Band. Founded in 1917, the Mustang Band was named the "Best College Marching Band" in Texas in Kirk Dooley's *Book of Texas Bests*. Long known as "the hub of SMU spirit," the band represents the University at football and basketball games, produces the Pigskin Revue during Homecoming and performs at special University- and community-related events. Membership is open to all SMU students by audition, regardless of major, and scholarships based on need and ability are available.

Spirit Squads. The Cheerleading Squad, Pom-Pom Squads and Peruna mascot are integral parts of SMU's spirit tradition and are national award winners, having participated in the NCA/NDA Collegiate National Championships. Along with the Mustang Band, they make SMU's spirit contingent a superb one.

Intercollegiate Athletics. SMU is a member of the National Collegiate Athletic Association (Division I-A) and participates in Conference USA. Men and women student-athletes compete in basketball, cross country/track and field (women only), swimming and diving, golf, soccer, tennis, volleyball (women only), crew (women only), equestrian (women only) and football (men only).

Other Recreational Facilities. The Perkins Natatorium, the Barr Outdoor Pool, the Morrison-Bell Track, Moody Coliseum, outdoor tennis courts and open recreational fields combine to provide students with a full range of leisure possibilities.

II. G. 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 Law School 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, 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 SMU 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 SMU 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 on the Internet, allowing worldwide access to its articles. Students from the SMU 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.

II. H. Student Activities and Organizations

Students are encouraged to involve themselves in the life of the Law School 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, Asian-American Law Students Association, 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, Intellectual Property Organization,

International Law Society, J. Reuben Clark Society, Jewish Law Students Association, Muslim Law Students Association, National Lawyers Guild, OutLaw (Lesbian and Gay Law Students), OWLS (Older and Wiser Law Students), 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

Application forms and information regarding required procedures may be obtained from the Office of Admissions. The applicant must submit the Law School application by December 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 the Law School Data Assembly Service. Graduate transcripts must be sent either to LSDAS or to the Office of Admissions. Two letters of recommendation are also required.

3. Application Fee

Each applicant must submit with the application a fee of $75. 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 written request.

4. Law School Admission Test

Applicants for admission to the first-year class must take the Law School Admission Test. Applicants are urged to take the LSAT no later than the December testing date preceding the fall term in which they seek admission.

5. Pre-Legal 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. Prior to enrollment, each admitted student must provide the School of Law with the student's official transcript showing receipt of a Bachelor's degree. A copy supplied to the School of Law by the Law School Data Assembly Service is not an official transcript, even though it is adequate for preliminary determination of admission.

The School of Law does not prescribe a fixed course of pre-legal 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, Law School Admission Test scores and undergraduate grades are heavily relied upon. Pains are also taken to weigh the types of courses taken and the schools attended. Letters of recommendation from people aware of the applicant's abilities, the amount of time the applicant has been required to work during his or her undergraduate career and extracurricular activities and other maturing experiences are also considered. 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 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

Accepted applicants must make their deposit(s) with the School of Law in accordance with their acceptance materials. The due date for any deposit is not earlier than April 1. The fee 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 first-year curriculum 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

An applicant who has completed the traditional first-year curriculum at another law school may be admitted in any term or session.

3. Application

Application for admission with advanced standing must be made on a form supplied by the School of Law. It must be supported by 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. A copy of the Law School Data Assembly Service report must be provided either by the applicant or by the law school last attended. The application must be supported by two letters of recommendation and accompanied by a $75 nonrefundable application fee.

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

An applicant must be in good standing at an accredited law school and have a compelling need to attend Dedman School of Law. The application must be supported by a dean's letter of good standing and permission to visit, and a current law school transcript and accompanied by a $75 nonrefundable fee. In addition, the applicant must submit a statement articulating his or her compelling need to be a visiting student at SMU.

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 two academic years and all first-year required courses 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 courses 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 Law School

Withdrawal From the Law School – Withdrawal means the student's enrollment is cancelled 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 schedule:

Effective Date	*Fall and Spring Terms*	*Summer Term*
On or prior to payment due date	100%	100%
After payment due date to first day of classes	95%	95%
1st–7th day of classes	90%	50%
8th–10th day of classes	50%	0%
11th–15th day of classes	25%	0%
16th–20th day of classes	10%	0%
After the 20th day of classes	0%	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 coordinator of Services for Students with Disabilities at the Memorial Health 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 Services 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 10 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 FROM LAW SCHOOL, RE-ENTRY AND READMISSION

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 of Former Students

(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

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

L. MANDATORY ACADEMIC COUNSELING

A student with a cumulative grade point average of 2.5 or less 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: Civil Procedure I and II; Constitutional Law I and II; Contracts I and II; Criminal Law; Legal Research, Writing and Advocacy I and II; Property I and II; Torts I and II; Professional Responsibility; Edited Writing Seminar; General Writing Requirement; and 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 Law School 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 Law School 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. These provisions are the sole rules that govern the Law School 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 Graduate Division of 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

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

Full-time students enrolled in the J.D./M.B.A. program will spend the first full year in the Law School. Part-time evening students enrolled in the J.D./P.M.B.A. program will spend the first two years in the Law School.

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 addressed to both schools, with the statement 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 Law School's assistant dean for Student Affairs and then should consult with the M.B.A. Admissions Office.

Law School applications should be addressed to Office of Admissions, SMU Dedman School of Law, PO Box 750110, Dallas TX 75275-0110, or call 214-768-2550.

M.B.A. applications should be addressed to Graduate Admissions, SMU Cox School of Business, PO Box 750333, Dallas TX 75275-0333, or call 214-768-1214 or 1-800-472-3622.

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 Master of Arts 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 towards the M.A. degree. The School of Law will accept up to six hours of graduate economics credits towards 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 listed below:

Required Courses:

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

The M.A. program also is available to those who have received the J.D. degree. Credit from law courses, however, cannot be counted towards 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 towards 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.

Applications and 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 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 its graduate degree programs more than 50 years ago. They are intended 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 Law School 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 Law School's 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 certified 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 admissions office 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 full-time graduate students. In addition, the SMU financial aid office 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
International Tax 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 ofLaw 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 Tax Accounting, Taxation and Fiscal Policy and 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 grade point average 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 Test of English as a Foreign Language computer-based score of 233 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 Test of English as a Foreign Language computer-based score of 233, Internet-based score of 90 or written score of 575); 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 Storey Scholarship amount varies from year to year, but is usually around $10,000 for one international student per year. The Helmut Sohmen Scholarship provides 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 Banking and Finance
International Business Transactions
International Commercial Arbitration
International and Comparative Health Law
International Crimes
International Economic Law and Development
International Environmental Law
International and Foreign Legal Research
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 in their home countries 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 is solely within the discretion of the Committee on Graduate Legal Studies and the admissions committee and will normally entail an additional study of 72–87 credit hours. Advanced credit, if any, is based upon the student's foreign law study, not on the LL.M. credit.

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 Admissions by April 15 of the year of intended enrollment.

Financial Aid

The University financial aid office 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 grade point average 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 of Dedman College (SMU's school of humanities and sciences), in the SMU Perkins School of Theology or in the SMU 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 a 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 Law School'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 Law School 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 Law School 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 towards completion of the degree. If the committee determines that the S.J.D. candidate, during the first probationary year, has not made substantial progress towards 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/Law School 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 2009–10 fee is $1,750 per term.

There are no Law School 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 *Financial Information: Southern Methodist University.*

D. APPLICATIONS AND INFORMATION

To obtain further information and applications for admission, contact the Office of Admissions, Dedman School of Law, Southern Methodist University, PO Box 750110, Dallas TX 75275-0110; 214-768-2550.

VII. Office of Career Services

The mission in 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 résumé s 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, two career counselors and an assistant director for recruitment and events. 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 Law School and students to legal employers. The directors work with the assistant dean to develop permanent job opportunities and internships in the small firm market and government sector. 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 career counselors share responsibility for counseling students in the part-time J.D. evening program and the tax, general and international LL.M. programs. 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 and LexisNexis.

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 its own 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, OCS invites attorneys to campus to network with students and 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 Law School 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 anytime during the year, employers may solicit résumé s 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.

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

Boston Lawyers Group – Washington, D.C.
Equal Justice Works Career Fair – Washington, D.C.
Dupont Legal Minority Job Fair – Houston, Los Angeles, Wilmington
Heartland Diversity Legal Job Fair – Kansas City, Missouri
Hispanic National Bar Association Job Fair – Washington, D.C.
IMPACT Career Fair for Law Students and Attorneys with Disabilities – Washington, D.C.
LL.M. International Student Interview Program – New York, New York

National Black Law Students Association, Rocky Mountain Regional Job Fair – Austin, Texas
National Black Prosecutors Association Job Fair – Houston, Texas
Patent Law Interview Program – Chicago, Illinois
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
Texas in Washington Recruitment Program – Washington, D.C.
Texas Off-Campus (Texas Young Lawyers Association) Recruitment Program – Houston, Texas
University of Texas Public Service Career Day – Austin, Texas
VAULT/MCCA Legal Diversity Job Fair – New York, New York

As a participant 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 2009–10 academic year are listed below. Other courses may be offered. 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 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 (6371, 8271)
Five hours (three hours in fall, two hours in spring). 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.

Constitutional Law I (6222)
Two hours. An examination of methods of constitutional interpretation, the role of judicial review, federal power, separation of powers, federalism and justiciability.

Contracts I and II (8290, 8390)
Five hours (two hours in fall, three hours in spring). 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.

Criminal Law (8341)
Three hours. 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.

Legal Research, Writing and Advocacy I and II (8375, 8376)
Six hours (three hours in fall, three hours in spring). 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. Bases grades each term in large part on one research and writing project.

Property I and II (8282, 6381)
Five hours (two hours in fall, three hours in spring). 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.

Torts I and II (7391, 8292)
Five hours (three hours in fall, two hours in spring). 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.

2. Upper-Year Requirements

Professional Responsibility (7350)
Three hours. 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.

Constitutional Law II (8311)
Three hours. 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.

Edited Writing Seminar
Three hours. Requires the student to participate in an intensive, scholarly expository writing project. May take the form of a single paper, of at least 30 pages, or several shorter papers, as the professor may direct. Review and criticism of the student's writing by the professor. Varied subject matter 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 the Edited Writing Seminar. This requirement 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 upper-class course list during registration.

C. ELECTIVE COURSES

Except with special permission of the assistant dean for Student Affairs, J.D. students may enroll for elective courses only after they have completed all required first-year courses, or as otherwise noted in course listings, provided that law students who enrolled in the evening program and who have completed the first academic year but have not completed all first-year required courses may enroll in selective elective courses designated by the assistant dean for Student Affairs as indicated on the upper-class course list during registration. 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 that are 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.

Administrative Law (6304)
Three hours. A focus on legislative authority and administrative agencies with special emphasis on administrative process and judicial review.

Advanced Bankruptcy (8281)
Two hours. In-depth study of corporate reorganization under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code.

Advanced Commercial Law: Law of Electronic Commerce (6202)
Two hours. 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.

Advanced Corporate Taxation (7204)
Two hours. Taxation of corporate reorganizations and carryover of tax attributes.

Advanced Environmental Law Seminar (8340)
Three hours. 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.

Advanced Legal Research (6204)
Two hours. A seminar that builds on the legal research materials and methods studied in the first-year legal research course and emphasizes effective research techniques. Varied research topics each term but generally includes judicial opinions, statutes, legislative history, court rules, administrative law, secondary sources, foreign and international law, and research databases used in law practice. Requires students to bring to class their own computer that is capable of connecting to the Law School's wireless network.

Advanced Legal Writing and Editing (6160)
One hour. Designed for students who wish to improve their editorial and writing skills. Targets students who are already competent writers, but requires no in-depth knowledge of grammar or rhetoric. Covers issue framing, readability and writing efficiently.

Advanced Patent Law (6284)
Two hours. 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.

Alternative Dispute Resolution (9211, 6311)
Two or three hours. 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 mini-trials, with examples and problem simulations drawn from various fields of law.

Animal Law (8262)
Two hours. An introduction to the field of animal law, a dynamic and emerging area of the law. Not an animal rights class. Surveys the historical origins of the legal status of animals and examines the common law and statutory foundations upon which it operates. Allows students to study traditional legal disciplines, such as constitutional law, contracts and torts through the lens of animal interests. Explores the often controversial moral, ethical and public policy considerations faced when balancing the legal interests of humans and nonhumans. Covers current laws affecting animals at the local, state and federal levels.

American Legal History (7309)
Three hours. The development of legal institutions and the formulation of rules of law and their application in the United States from the 17th century to 1950, with only secondary reference to the federal Constitutional law.

Antitrust Law (7388)
Three hours. 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.

Aviation Law (6206)
Two hours. 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 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.

Banking Law and Regulation: Domestic and International (6221, 6318)
This course was previously titled Financial Institutions – Banking Law: 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. Varied lecture topics from year to year, but generally includes key domestic, regional and international issues with respect to banking, the banking industry and the financial services industry generally. Uses interdisciplinary subject matter in economics, finance and business. May use comparison with regulation of other financial institutions. When taught as a regular course, assessment may be by examination and/or paper or series of papers satisfying the writing unit requirement. When taught as a third-year writing seminar, uses course structure and assessment consistent with those described for the writing seminar.

Business Enterprise (6420)
Four hours. The basic business law course. Emphasis of the first portion of the course on the closely held business. Considers: *Agency:* general principles of the law of agency. *Partnerships* (general and limited): formation, control, liabilities, property, dissolution and disposition of business; internal and external relations of partners. *Limited Liability Companies and Corporations:* formation, control, 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). Primary emphasis of the second portion of the course on the widely owned business. Explores general corporate governance and capitalization problems (including preferred stock and debt securities structuring), along with corporate distributions and repurchases and fundamental corporate changes. Emphasizes analysis of mergers and acquisitions. Depending on available time, also emphasizes 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 may be given to modern statutory trends, ethical issues and selective globalization concerns.

Children and the Law (9205)
Two hours. A 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 the law allocate decisional power and responsibility for children in the society? Finally, what voice should the law give to children in situations in which their rights and/or interests are affected? Explores the context of the following topics: parental rights to raise their children; constitutional rights of children (such as privacy and free speech); child abuse and neglect (civil and criminal); termination of parental rights, foster care and adoption; and medical decision-making. Emphasis will be on examining the practical considerations of providing legal representation to children, particularly in cases involving child abuse and neglect.

Civil Clinic (7559)
Five hours. Helps refine lawyering skills and analytic methods for developing those skills. Allows clinic students to represent indigent clients in actual cases. Includes topics such as interviewing, counseling, fact investigation and discovery, case planning, negotiation, drafting of pleadings, motions and memoranda, and pretrial and trial advocacy. Places special emphasis on professional responsibility issues and strategic planning methods. Throughout the course, uses a combination of teaching methods, including one-on-one case supervision, classroom instruction, simulations and videotaped exercises.

Civil Litigation: Critical Issues and Policies (8343)
Three hours. An edited writing seminar that focuses on the policy issues underlying civil procedure. Allows students to read classic and contemporary literature regarding the procedure system, and then uses the tools provided by this overview to craft an original analysis of a contemporary controversy facing courts and legislatures. Includes readings on 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.

Civil Rights Litigation (7308)
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.

Civil Rights Seminars (7378)
Three hours. Seminars in selected problems in the protection of individual liberties from governmental interference. Varied subject matter at the discretion of the professor. Could consider First Amendment freedoms, racial discrimination, sex discrimination, prisoners' rights and privacy.

Clinic Deputy (7157, 7257, 7357)
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.

Commercial Real Estate Transactions Seminar (7327)
Three hours. A course that builds on the introductory real estate course by introducing students to the main issues presented by a transactional commercial real estate practice, including acquisition, financing, construction, leasing and management, with an emphasis on financing. Examines alternative methods of structuring capital investment in real estate, including issues related to the taxable nature and regulatory context of the investor. Includes workouts and real estate bankruptcies to complete the examination of the real estate cycle. The basic income tax course is strongly recommended as a prerequisite; partnership tax is helpful, but not required. Students will be expected to work not only with the purely legal issues but also to develop a familiarity with the basic concepts of real estate valuation, and they should therefore be prepared to work with numbers and perform simple calculations (although no advanced mathematics will be required).

Commercial Remedies (9305)
Three hours. 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 and the concepts of interest, expenses of litigation and exemplary damages. Gives detailed consideration to all types of commercial remedies, both at law and in equity, that result in a money judgment.

Comparative Law I (7321)
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. Requires no knowledge of a foreign language. Requires students from civil law jurisdictions to have instructor's permission to take the course.

Comparative Law II – [Specific Subject-Matter Designation] (7222, 7322)
Two or three hours. Often a general writing course. A limited enrollment seminar course designed to accommodate specific seminar interests of faculty and visiting faculty in comparative law-related subject matter. Varied specific seminar course topics from course to course. Might 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; or comparative corporate governance, business organization, commercial law or accounting trends. Allows a student to

repeat the course for credit, since the subject matter varies from year to year. Lists each seminar course, for transcript purposes, as *CL-II [specific seminar name]*. Requires no knowledge of a foreign language.

Conflict of Laws (6330)
Three hours. An analysis of transactions that have elements in more than one state. Includes 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. Focuses on relationships among American states, but also includes choices between state and national law (the Erie Doctrine).

Constitutional Criminal Procedure Survey (6430, 6320)
Four hours. A survey of criminal procedure, including topics such as investigation, right to counsel, bail, discovery, trial procedure, sentencing, double jeopardy and post-conviction challenges. Intended for the nonspecialist. Students taking this course may not take Constitutional Criminal Procedure: Investigation or Constitutional Criminal Procedure: Adjudication.

Construction Law (6214, 6312)
Two or three hours. The legal aspects of the construction process. Devotes particular emphasis 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, covers: 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.

Consumer Law (6329)
Three hours. A study of state and federal regulation of credit and noncredit consumer transactions. Pays special attention 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. Includes other areas of study such as the federal Truth-in-Lending, Fair Credit Reporting, Equal Credit Opportunity, Fair Debt Collection Acts and state and federal warranty law, as well as contractual and procedural devices designed to facilitate collection. Also includes 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.

Copyright (7311)
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.

Corporate Governance and Compliance (8206)
Two hours. Prior to Enron and other related corporate implosions, the issue of corporate compliance was primarily the concern of companies operating in heavily regulated industries. Since then, Sarbanes/Oxley, the Department of Justice Sentencing Guidelines, newly implemented stock exchange listing standards, emerging and expanding concepts of director liability – as well as a plethora of lesser factors – have made corporate compliance somewhat of a mainstream issue for all public companies and an increasing number of private companies and nonprofits. A course that charts the history, evolution and expansion of corporate compliance programs from the early 1950s to the present. In addition to detailing the typical "how-to" methodologies involved in structuring and implementing a modern compliance

program, focuses on how compliance programs, if improperly implemented, may actually exacerbate a company's potential liability in unexpected areas. Uses a course textbook developed by the instructor.

Corporate Finance and Acquisitions (7235)
Two hours. Provides, in the first part of this course, a basis for resolving the typical valuation questions that arise in the corporate acquisition context. Presents and critically assesses the basic concepts of financial theory, including discounting, diversification, portfolio theory, the capital asset pricing model and the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Examines, in the second part of the course, 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. Does not consider issues arising under federal securities law. Background in economics or finance strongly recommended.

Corporate Planning (6232, 6332)
Two or three hours. Planning and problem course in corporate, tax, securities, accounting and related fields. Allows students to draft instruments and supporting memoranda to solve a variety of questions in corporate organization, financing, operation, acquisition and reorganization – a fairly typical sequence of high-tech company growth and development. Allows students to present solutions and simulated negotiations for class critique and in most instances for comparison with actual solutions to similar problems.

Corporate Taxation (7336)
Three hours. The formation of corporations, corporate capital structure, earnings and profits, dividends, distributions, redemptions, partial liquidations and complete liquidations and Subchapter S corporations.

Counseling the Small Business Owner (8203)
Two hours. A "how to" course. A skills course that will focus on forming and representing small businesses and nonprofit organizations. Covers 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, noncompetition agreements, nondisclosure agreements, employment agreements and other documents that relate to a small business. Requires students, throughout the course, to draft various documents.

Creditors' Rights (6333)
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 it affects secured and unsecured creditors under the Bankruptcy Code.

Criminal Clinic (7641)
Six hours. A practice-based period of study involving representation of indigent clients in Dallas County criminal courts. Integrates classroom instruction and skills training with actual casework.

Criminal Evidence Seminar (7316)
Three hours. On March 8, 2004, the U.S. Supreme Court decided *Crawford v. Washington* (No. 02-9410). In it, the court accepted an invitation to completely rethink its approach to the interface between the Confrontation Clause and hearsay. Up to that point, the court's efforts at reconciling the Constitutional right to confront

one's accuser with the evidentiary rules was muddled and tended to subordinate the right of confrontation to the common law hearsay exceptions. Crawford changed that in a fundamental way. However, it is difficult to envision how Crawford and the newly conceived Confrontation Clause will impact the prosecution of criminal cases in the U.S. An exploration of that impact. Examines the impact of Crawford on the hearsay rules as it applies to evidence admitted against criminal defendants. Allows students to study the decision in detail; choose one type of hearsay evidence, such as the admission of pre-trial statements of child assault victims to their counselors; and write a 40-page to 60-page paper of publishable quality and format on that topic.

Criminal Prosecution Clinic (7441)
Four hours. A practice-based period of study involving the prosecution of misdemeanor offenses with the Dallas County District Attorney's office. Integrates classroom instruction and skills training with actual casework.

Criminal Tax Fraud (7238)
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.

Death Penalty Project (9310)
Three hours. A practice-oriented course designed to teach the skills of interviewing, investigating and researching legal issues in the pretrial, trial and post-trial stages of death penalty cases. Addresses evidentiary questions, procedural questions and the development of mitigation facts and circumstances. Limited to 12 students per term. Uses a simultaneous classroom curriculum to introduce students to the law and procedure necessary to provide effective assistance of counsel in death penalty defenses. Allows students to work with lawyers appointed to death penalty cases while under the supervision of a faculty member. Bases grades on evaluation of case and classroom performance.

Directed Research (6136, 6236, 6336)
Maximum of three hours. Research on legal problems in any field of law with the consent of the instructor. Requires a comprehensive, analytical and critical paper prepared to the instructor's satisfaction. Open to students who have completed more than one-third of the hours required for graduation. Requires, before enrollment for Directed Research, that the student obtain, on a form supplied by the Registrar's Office, written approval of the instructor for the research project. Allows students to receive credit for no more than a total of three hours of directed research during law school.

Directed Studies (6148, 6248, 6348)
Maximum of two hours. Studies undertaken by a student or group of students under faculty supervision with prior approval of the curriculum committee. Provides that the committee may prescribe that the product of the studies undertaken be communicated by a public discussion, submission of periodic and final reports or presentation of a collection of papers.

Disability Law (8260)
Two hours. An exploration of the expansion of rights for individual with disabilities, including the Vocational Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and the Americans with Disabilities Act. Studies both employment law and protection for individuals with disabilities in government services and public accommodations.

Economic Analysis of Law (6423)
Four hours. An introduction to the economic analysis of legal rules and institutions. First examines the efficiency paradigm in some detail and then analyzes basic common law and criminal law doctrines from an economic perspective. 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. Does not presuppose extensive familiarity with economics, but some background is essential, such as an introductory course in microeconomics and preferably also some exposure to intermediate-level microeconomics or price theory.

Employee Benefits Law and ERISA Litigation (9201)
This course was formerly titled Employee Benefits.
Two hours. A study of the evolution, theory and structure of employment-related benefit law. Emphasizes social, economic and political considerations and their influence on federal labor and tax law in the area of employee benefits, with particular emphasis on the labor provisions of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974. Also considers 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.

Employment Discrimination (7344)
Three hours. Examination of the federal law regulating discrimination in employment. Places primary emphasis on 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. Other civil rights statutes and the National Labor Relations Act to be treated as they bear upon the subject.

Employment and Labor Arbitration (8316)
Three hours. The study of case law, statutes and guidelines concerning arbitration arising under employment agreements, employer promulgated policies and labor agreements. Covers topics such as 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. Also includes practical exercise in drafting and arbitration advocacy.

Employment Law (6340)
Three hours. Legal regulation of work and the workplace in a nonunion environment. Covers the expansion of employee rights against unjust dismissal, invasion of privacy and defamation and explores government regulation of the workplace in the areas of health and safety, wages, hours and benefits. Also briefly surveys employment discrimination law.

Entertainment Law (7201)
Two hours. An overview of the entertainment business and its fundamental legal and financial issues. Deals with the role of attorneys and agents, personal and intellectual property rights, motion picture production and distribution, television rights and procedures, literary publishing, music publishing, and sound recordings. Places particular emphasis on technological developments and contract negotiation.

Environmental Law (6344)
Three hours. A survey that presents an introduction to basic elements of federal environmental law. Includes analysis of environmental regulatory policy, statutory

control of air, water and hazardous waste pollution and allocation of the costs of cleaning environmental contamination.

Estate, Gift and Income Taxation of Trusts and Estates (8252, 7352)
Two or three hours. Consideration of the kinds of transfers that attract the estate and gift tax, the generation skipping tax and income taxation of estates and trusts.

Estate Planning and Practice (6343)
Three hours. Functional examination of the integration of the federal estate and gift taxes, marital deduction planning and drafting, drafting the By-Pass Trust, desirability of making lifetime inter-spousal 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.

Ethical Dilemmas in Legal Practice (8273)
Poses, following lectures for the first four classes that will lay the groundwork, fact situations presenting current ethical issues and real-life problems counsel might face in actual practice. Requires that each fact situation will be the subject of one or more student papers that will be presented and discussed during a weekly class session. Includes a judge or other prominent practitioner who attends and participates in each session.

European Union Law (8303)
Two hours. An introduction to European Union law. Discusses first the legal history and constitutional structure of the European Union. After this introduction to the institutions and lawmaking processes of the EU, covers 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. Addresses questions including: 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?

Evidence (8455)
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
Hours arranged. Includes various programs by the faculty. Permits a student to work without compensation each week for a designated number of hours at specified legal offices for law school credit. Requires each student to work under the supervision of a faculty member and to fulfill the requirements established for the program. Allows students to 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 more information.

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

Federal Courts (6349)
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.

Federal Tax Procedure I (7207)
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 and accumulations of supporting evidence for a tax plan.

Federal Taxpayers Clinic (7443)
Four hours. Clinical instruction in federal tax practice emphasizing the representation of taxpayers before the Internal Revenue Service and the Tax Court. Integrates classroom instruction in interviewing techniques and counseling with interviewing prospective clients and with the ultimate representation of taxpayers before the Internal Revenue Service and the Tax Court.

Financial Institutions – Banking Law: Domestic and International (6221, 6318)
See Banking Law and Regulation: Domestic and International.

Financial Institutions – Commercial Lending (6218, 6348)
See Commercial Lending.

Food and Drug Law (6246, 8346)
Three hours. An examination of how the Food and Drug Administration 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. A course that addresses 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. Allows students to learn theories and study examples of risk regulation, statutory interpretation, inter-agency cooperation, public participation and agency policymaking. Also focuses on the FDA's relationships with Congress, the executive branch and the industries it regulates.

Foreign Investment: Rules of International Law (6388)
Three hours. 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. An exploration of the nature, the content and the reach of the current international regime of rules governing foreign investment. For instance, discusses rules on expropriation, fair and equitable treatment and denial of justice, but also the concept of a "foreign investment" and a "foreign investor." Also pays special attention 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. 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.

Franchising and Distribution Law (6275)
Two hours. 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. An overview of the law of franchising and product distribution, both domestically and internationally.

Freedom of Speech, Press and Religion (7333)
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.

Globalization of the Law: Business and Finance (8210, 8309)
Three hours. Often conducted as a writing seminar. A limited enrollment seminar that can be both a perspective and a capstone-type course. An exploration of the impact of globalization on the theory and practice of law within the context of its impact on international, regional and domestic business and financial market environments. Places particular emphasis on the development of international standards and codes, a new evolving international business and financial architecture and enhanced regulatory and public-private cooperation on the domestic, regional and international levels. Provides initial background lectures for the first eight to 10 seminar sessions on the general economic and legal dimensions of globalization and the impact of global economic forces on the national legal systems in such areas as to trade and investment, financial market regulation, intellectual property law, commercial law, international dispute resolution and (if time permits) other business-financial related areas. Then, for the remainder of the course, allows students to embark on an intense research and writing experience on a one-on-one basis with the professor. Reconvenes students and the professor at the end of the course to discuss the course and student research findings. Designed for the primary course objective to be the production of a high-quality research paper similar to a good law review student comment. Asks students to identify a specific situation in which the idea of globalization helps explain recent legal developments, to distinguish them from situations in which globalization has had little or no impact on the law and to develop strategies for anticipating where globalization is most likely to have an impact on the future development of the law.

How Lawyers See the World: Theories of Legal Interpretation, Justification and Institutionalization (8248)
Three hours. A course that 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. Considers as an animating theme whether law is an autonomous discipline and considers, as part of the objective of the course, this question from a variety of angles. Uses, as tools, philosophical and literary texts, as well as a number of representative cases.

Immigration Law (8258, 6353)
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. May consider special problems of refugees in the United States.

Income Taxation (6460)
Four hours. Introduction to the federal income tax system; analysis of Internal Revenue Code, Treasury regulations, rulings and case law; and consideration of income, deductions, credits, assignment of income and accounting periods and methods.

In-house Counsel (8275)
Two hours. The role and duties of in-house counsel to the corporation. Allows students to examine the practical issues associated with internal investigations,

crisis management, shareholder advocacy, conflicts of interest, whistle-blower complaints and corporate compliance programs. Also examines the role and duties of the corporate board and the regulatory structure under Securities and Exchange Commission rules and the Sarbanes Oxley Act.

Insurance (6254, 6354)
Two or three hours. An exploration of the 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); people 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.

Intellectual Property (6356)
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. Outlines, beginning with an analysis of the competing theories underlying IP law, the basic principles of patent, copyright, trademark and trade secret protection, as well as current issues in software protection, biotechnology and competition policy.

Intellectual Property Licensing (8305)
Three hours. Focuses on how holders of intellectual property assets exploit and retain their rights in the realm of licensing. Also the legal and business issues relating to licensing of intellectual property, including trademarks, patents, copyrights, trade secrets, software and information database assets. 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. The university's technology transfer, government procurement licensing, third party's rights in the license and international licensing. Considers "open" licensing practices as seen in open source software and the Creative Commons. A hands-on and practical class with many drafting assignments. Includes a take-home exam.

Intellectual Property and Business Organizations (6258)
Three hours. An examination of the role of intellectual property as a business asset by studying the critical events in a hypothetical business as it progresses from start-up to a terminating event such as bankruptcy, merger or acquisition. Covers topics including: identifying intellectual property at the start-up phase, protecting intellectual property interests in the employment relationship, trade secrets, licensing, antitrust issues, intellectual property at the termination of a business and managing an intellectual property portfolio. Requires Business Enterprise and Intellectual Property or instructor's permission as prerequisite or corequisite. Recommends Intellectual Property or two other intellectual property courses. May waive these requirements with permission of the instructor in unusual circumstances when a student brings extensive business experience involving practice with intellectual property issues. Uses exam and possibly problem sets for evaluation.

International Banking and Finance (7213, 7313)
Two or three hours. Draws selected topics (which may vary from year to year) from the following areas: the international monetary system and role of international financial organizations as related to private transactions, specialized problems of financing international business and selective international financial transactions (such as exchange market operations, country lending, Eurodollar and Eurobond

financing, international loan syndications, project financing and international trade financing). Uses guest expert lecturers. Often contains interdisciplinary and cross-cultural subject matter. May require written exam and/or paper.

International Business Transactions (7215, 8215)
Two hours. A basic course for U.S. and international students on fundamental legal problems encountered in international business. Particularly beneficial as a foundation course for the second-year student desiring to pursue the international law area or for the third-year student desiring only a survey of the area.

International Commercial Arbitration (6227, 6327)
Two or three hours. A reasonably in-depth coverage of the basic concepts and issues of international commercial arbitration. Allows the student to review the arbitration rules of the primary institutions and the arbitration laws of the primary arbitration sites and to draft basic arbitration clauses. Does not deal with the topic of international litigation.

International and Comparative Health Law (8345)
Three hours. A comparison of 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 these systems respond to public health crises, such as HIV/AIDS and infectious diseases? Provides an overview of different health care and legal systems during the first part of the course. Then, allows students to prepare and present research comparing and contrasting two countries' responses to a particular issue.

International Crimes (7356)
Three hours. 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. In this vein, identifies the attributes and characteristics of international crimes and explores the practical as well as doctrinal problems relating to the regulation, prevention, control and suppression of this genre of crimes.

International Economic Law and Development (8319)
Two or three hours. Qualifies as a general writing course. A foundation course that enhances the understanding of international 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 – that is, people in the developing world. Against the constantly changing background of economic policymaking, an examination of economic and legal interaction among industrialized states, developing countries, international organizations (such as United Nations economic functions, International Monetary Fund and World Bank Group) and regional economic institutions (such as in Latin America and Africa) and private actors (such as multinational corporations, international commercial financial institutions and nongovernment organizations). Designed with the primary aim of providing an overview of the legal and institutional foundations of the new evolving global international economic order. Pays particular attention to the issues of sustainable economic development, stable financial systems and alleviation of poverty in developing/emerging countries. 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 World Trade

Organization Doha Agenda for developing countries, South-South and North-South regional economic integration efforts, sovereign debt reduction and rescheduling, privatization development programs and development of appropriate economic, legal and judicial infrastructures for development and post-conflict economic reconstruction. Designed to be of particular importance for domestic and international students seeking an international legal practice with private firms, international and regional bodies, domestic governments and private bodies dealing with the international arena.

International Environmental Law (6276)
Two hours. An introduction to elements of international law that may regulate conduct affecting the global environment. Focuses on a number of issues including emerging principles of international customary law, transboundary pollution, international trade in hazardous wastes and the relationship between international trade and the environment.

International and Foreign Legal Research (8312)
Three hours. Research methods to find and evaluate international and foreign legal materials using both electronic and print resources. Designed with the principle purpose of providing the basic knowledge and skills needed to conduct competent international and foreign legal research. Also, with the secondary, but important, goal of expanding on and reinforcing the basic legal research skills that students gained earlier from the first-year legal research and writing course. Allows students to become skilled in researching various international and foreign legal sources through practical application in assignments and in-class exercises. In short, a course on international and foreign legal research sources and techniques. Requires students to bring their own laptop computer.

International Franchising Law (7231)
Two hours. A discussion of the topics to consider in creating an international franchise, both economically and legally. An in-depth look, during each class period, at either a step in this process or a major area of consideration before "going global." Pays special attention to the European Union as well as major emerging markets such as Eastern Europe, Middle East, China, South America, India and Asia. Includes topics such as structuring the franchise, tax, trade, intellectual property, mergers and acquisitions and dispute resolution. 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.

International Intellectual Property (6226)
Two hours. When intangible property crosses imagined borders, it becomes subject to competing cultural concerns, economic interests and protective regimes. A focus on 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. Includes policy issues such as the perspectives of developing and industrialized countries, problems generated by emerging biotechnologies and the growth of cyberspace and future trends in harmonization of intellectual property protection.

International Law (Public) (6355)
Three hours. The basic course in public international law, including (with varying emphasis depending on teacher preference) topics such 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.

The International Law Review Association of SMU (6130, 8230, 8330)
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, Law and Business Review of the Americas* and *Yearbook of International Financial and Economic Law.* Requires that students must be selected for participation before they may enroll. Available only to J.D. students.

International Litigation and Arbitration (7214, 7314)
Two or three hours. An examination of 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. Pays particular attention to relevant new treaties.

International Organizations Law (7355)
Three hours. The structure, status and function of international organizations, especially the United Nations system and its related organizations, functional arrangements, peace and security, trade, economic and monetary matters and human rights.

International Protection of Human Rights (6224, 6324)
Two or three hours. 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.

International Tax I (7216, 7302)
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.

International Tax II (7255)
Two 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.

International Transactions: Western Hemisphere (6203, 6303)
Two or three hours. Basic legal dimensions of the key Western Hemispheric economic integrations efforts, including the North American Free Trade Agreement, Central America Free Trade Agreement, Latin American Integration Association, Andean Community and Mercado Común del Sur, and their effects upon trade, investment, licensing, migration and law reform in the Americas. Considers the status and possible impact of the Free Trade Agreement of the Americas. May use guest expert lecturers. May require written exam and/or paper. Sometimes offered as a writing seminar.

Introduction to Jewish Law (6105)
One hour. The foundations of Jewish law as a legal system, including legislation and custom in Jewish law. Also 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.

Jurisprudence (7329)
Three hours. A survey of major theories of legal philosophy.

Juvenile Justice (7258)
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.

Labor Law (6360)
Three hours. Law regulating the employment relationship studied in connection with various forms of group conflict and organizational activity. 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. Emphasizes the substantive and procedural law of the Labor-Management Relations or Taft-Hartley Act.

Land Use (6363)
Three hours. Planning, zoning, subdivision, takings, zoning and discrimination, and administrative process in public land use planning.

Law and Medicine – Bioethics (7330)
Three hours. The interplay between bioethics and law in the context of topics such as human reproduction, death and dying, and human experimentation.

Law and Medicine – Health Care (7420)
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. 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. Usually includes tax, antitrust, insurance and tort law; medical and hospital licensure and accreditation; Medicare and Medicaid; and state and federal health care regulation.

Law and Medicine – Medical Malpractice (7233)
Two 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, 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 the legal and ethical aspects of the professional-patient relationship.

Law, Literature and Medicine (6205)
Two hours. An opportunity for law students and medical students to read and discuss novels, poems, plays and short stories concerning their two professions, including ethical dilemmas that are encountered in legal and medical practice and a variety of client and patient experiences. Also includes readings that focus on the professional and academic aspects of the humanities in law and medicine. Requires joint assignments and projects throughout the term and a research paper or comparable final project.

Lawyering and Ethics for the Business Attorney (8170)
One hour. The role of the corporate lawyer in the counseling and litigation settings. Includes subjects such as the role of the lawyer in the close corporation, client fraud dilemmas, conflicts of interest, internal corporate investigations, litigating and the

Securities and Exchange Commission, the role of inside counsel, business relationships with clients and related party transactions.

Law of Electronic Commerce and the Internet (7368)
Three hours. A writing seminar that looks at the impact of new technologies on commercial transactions. Covers topics such as website development and hosting agreements, online payment systems including wholesale wire transfers and Internet payment systems, information and software licensing and online contracting issues such as electronic data interchange, digital signatures and electronic records in lieu of writings. Requires each student to write one paper during the term and give a presentation in class based on that paper. Provides hands-on training in any necessary software or equipment.

Local Government Law (6277)
Two hours. Legal issues governing the formation and operations of cities and other local government units. Examines police powers, financing, employment and governmental liability. Analyzes constitutional, legislative and judicial sources of power and control. Provides a foundation for legal and civic services.

Mass Tort Litigation (8217, 6317)
Two or three hours. 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. Traces the efforts of the courts to resolve mass tort cases more efficiently through innovative use of procedural devices such as consolidation, multi-district transfer and the class action. Also examines the difficulties of applying traditional principles of tort, evidence and ethics law in the mass tort context.

Mental Health Law and Policy (6302)
Three hours. An examination of the history and current state of mental health law, the empirical research on the impact of mental health law on the lives of people with mental disabilities and proposals for improving the law. Requires paper.

Mock Trial (6183)
One hour. Participation as a member of a mock trial team representing the School of Law in one of several inter-school competitions in which the School of Law participates each year. Allows one hour of credit for each competition up to a maximum of two hours. *However, requires that students must be selected for participation on a competition team by the faculty coach before they can enroll for credit.*

Moot Court (Advanced) (6176)
One hour. Participation as a member of an appellate advocacy team representing the School of Law in one of several inter-school competitions in which the School of Law participates each year. Allows one hour of credit for each competition up to a maximum of two hours. *However, requires that students must be selected for participation on a competition team by the faculty coach before they can enroll for credit.*

Moot Court Board (6177)
One hour. 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.

Negotiations (7285)
Two hours. Introduces students to legal negotiation theory and practice and prepares them as lawyers to engage in the negotiation process. Covers all major areas of

negotiation theory (including interest-based, cooperative-competitive and aggressive-competitive), but, as a major goal, attempts to expose the students through practical skills exercises to the various contrasting approaches to negotiation and to 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. Designed to provide students with the fundamental skills, knowledge and actual experience in real negotiations to lay the foundation for future lawyers to develop and hone their negotiation skills through continuing practice and experience after conclusion of the course.

New Media and the Digital World (7232)
Two hours. An overview covering the laws that apply to new media applications and technologies. Reviews traditional media concepts, but with a primary focus upon intellectual property, communications and regulatory law and other aspects of conducting business in the new media world. Intended to create an understanding of the wide range of issues these new technologies cover, rather than a concentration in one particular area. Serves as a complement to students concentrating in intellectual property, media communications and U.S. Constitutional law.

Oil and Gas (6378)
Three hours. Ownership in oil and gas, correlative rights and duties in a common reservoir, instruments conveying mineral interests, partition, pooling and unionization. Special emphasis on the rights and duties of the oil and gas lessee and lessor in leasing transactions.

Oil and Gas Contracts: Domestic and International (7269, 7369)
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. Includes support agreements, farm-out agreements, operating agreements, gas contracts, gas balancing agreements, division orders, concessions, production sharing, participation agreements and technical agreements. Focuses on both fundamental principles and current issues. Explores drafting solutions and alternatives.

Oil and Gas Environmental Law (7264)
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 issues.

Partnership Taxation (7392)
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.

Patent Law (6280)
Two hours. An introduction to patent and trade secret law for the protection of inventions, technical know-how and other proprietary intellectual property. Includes procedures and approaches to protecting high technology, such as computer software, integrated circuitry and genetic engineering. Also includes the law and procedure of developing the rights, as well as licensing and litigation aspects. Briefly covers trademark law. Does not require a technical background as a prerequisite for the course.

Patent Licensing and Enforcement (7262)
Two hours. A study of issues regarding the licensing and enforcement of patents. Analyzes in depth, in the first half of the course, the structure of a patent licensing agreement. Explores, in the second half, enforcement of patent rights in federal court.

Payment Systems/Negotiable Instruments (9301)
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. Places special emphasis on Uniform Commercial Code Articles 3, 4 and 4A, as well as on selected federal regulations.

Perspectives of American Business Law (7277)
Two hours. A survey of American business laws for international LL.M. students. Draws selected topics, from year to year, from the laws of agency, partnership, corporation, securities, antitrust, bankruptcy and business taxation. Teaches 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. Limits enrollment to international LL.M. students.

Perspectives of the American Legal System (7293)
Two hours. Required for and designed to provide international graduate students with an introduction to the U.S. legal system. Places primary emphasis on examining the nature of the U.S. judicial system, the common law system of case law development and trial and appellate processes. Explores the interrelationship of law and U.S. society. Further attempts to develop basic U.S. legal writing, research and exam-taking skills. Taught in the fall term. Limits enrollment to international LL.M. students.

Perspectives on Counterterrorism (7334)
Three hours. 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? A course that takes an insistently interdisciplinary and occasionally comparative approach to these and other legal issues in America's "war on terror." Draws readings from familiar legal sources, but also from works of history, the social sciences and literature. Requires that students taking this course may not take National Security and Criminal Law Enforcement.

Private Equity and Hedge Fund Law and Related Finance (8208)
Two hours. An ever growing portion of investment capital is being controlled by private funds, such as hedge funds, equity funds, real estate funds and hybrid funds. A survey course that uses 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. Discusses accounting, finance, legal and tax issues at a very high level in order to provide a broad general overview.

Products Liability (6279, 6379)
Two or 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.

Psychiatric and Psychological Evidence (8382)
Three hours. A limited enrollment class that is team taught by Professor Daniel Shuman and Dr. Randall Price, a forensic psychologist. Helps students gain

experience in presenting and challenging psychiatric and psychological expert testimony in judicial proceedings. A limited enrollment class designed to accommodate 10 law students and 10 graduate psychology students or psychiatry residents. Pairs the law students and psychology students or psychiatry residents in teams to prepare for and participate in a mini-trial during the last portion of the class.

Real Estate Transactions (7326)

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; and condominiums, cooperatives and shopping centers. Some emphasis on Texas law.

Regulated Industries (8218)

Two hours. Economic, social and public safety regulation in the United States is pervasive, directly affecting the economy, business operations and individual liberties. A course that analyzes the policy rationale and legal bases for regulation, application of regulation to various industries (e.g., financial services, transportation, electric utilities, telecommunications, cable/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. Analyzes, as a key objective, the public policy justifying regulatory constraints on American commerce.

Regulation of Securities and Commodities Markets (6288)

Two hours. A study of the securities laws as they relate to the securities industry itself. Focuses attention 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. Addresses problems including broker-dealer duties and liabilities to customers, market manipulation, price stabilization, margin regulations and competition in the industry. Paper or examination.

Sale of Goods Transactions (6289, 6389)

Two or three hours. An introductory survey of the law of sales under the Uniform Commercial Code. Places particular emphasis on Article 2, contract formation, parole 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 and consumer protection.

Secured Transactions (7325)

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.

Securities Litigation and Enforcement (7276, 7376)

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 Advisers Act of 1940. Pays special attention to the implication of causes of action: the elements of each cause; vicarious liability; the liability of attorneys, accountants and directors; and the peculiarities of civil procedure as applied to securities litigation and damages. Also studies non-damage actions, including Securities and Exchange Commission enforcement proceedings, criminal actions, contempt proceedings and state actions. Requires papers.

Securities Regulation (7375)
Three hours. A study of the securities laws (primarily federal but also state, especially Texas) and of the activities and industry they govern. Places the principal emphasis 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. Includes other important subjects such as civil liability (express and implied), government enforcement, exemptions from registration (especially private placements), insider trading and the meaning of "security." Also discusses the functions of the Security Exchange Commission and of state securities administrators. Covers broker-dealer and market regulation if time permits.

Selected Problems in Antitrust Law (7383)
Three hours. Seminar in antitrust law. Considers topics not covered or not emphasized in the basic antitrust course. Varied content but could include private antitrust enforcement, patent law and antitrust, antitrust exemptions and immunities, and extraterritoriality and foreign antitrust law.

Selected Topics in Commercial Law (6304)
Three hours. Requires each student to submit a seminar paper on a topic that addresses how a particular area of domestic U.S. commercial law relates to international transactions. Includes international sales, letters of credit, carriage of goods, international wire transfers and cross-border insolvency.

Selected Topics in Intellectual Property (7337)
Three hours. A course that is designed to allow students to develop their own research projects in the field of intellectual property. Combines student discussion of their research 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.

Sentencing and the Death Penalty (7354)
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. Explores 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.

Small Business Clinic
Two hours. Many small businesses have a wide range of legal issues. A course that gives student attorneys the opportunity to assist small businesses and nonprofit organizations with various legal matters that these entities face, advise clients in the start-up of their business and assist in preparing necessary legal documents, form and give advice to nonprofit organizations, learn how to deal with clients involving transactional business law and have a hands-on experience of representing clients in a wide variety of business issues. Provides, for many students, their first time to practice law and have an experience dealing with clients.

SMU Law Review Association (6100, 6200, 6300)
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.* Requires students to be selected for participation before they may enroll. Available only to J.D. students.

SMU Science and Technology Law Review (9115, 9215, 9315)
Maximum credit, five hours. 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.* Requires students to be selected for participation before they may enroll. Available only to J.D. students.

Sports Law (7273)
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. Considers 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.

State and Local Taxation (6293)
Two hours. 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.

Structured Finance (8207)
Two hours. The design of financing solutions so as to resolve particular issuer or investor problems that cannot be solved by conventional methods. Taught through lecture, class discussion, guest speakers and group work on case studies. Focuses on identifying situations that call for nonstandard corporate finance solutions, the design and pricing of these financing instruments, the legal and regulatory issues involved with such instruments and legal counsel's responsibility in understanding and addressing the ramifications of such issues. A survey course designed to cover a broad array of structures and structured finance products. Emphasizes the more commonly securitized assets and the more commonly used structures. Does not require any significant quantitative analysis, but will instead focus on the legal and regulatory aspects of the structured offerings. Addresses accounting and tax issues from a legal perspective, and requires no prior accounting experience. Discusses many areas of law, but requires no specific prerequisites.

Tax Accounting (7227, 6393)
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.

Tax Practice and Professional Responsibility (7294)
Two hours. 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.

Taxation and Fiscal Policy (7284)
Two hours. The interaction between budgetary demands and revenue policy, equity and fairness of taxation, effect of taxation on business activity and social, political and economic implications of the tax structure.

Taxation of Deferred Compensation (7290)
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. Considers corporate, securities, labor and community property law as appropriate.

Taxation of Professional and Closely Held Corporations (7271)
Two hours. Organization, operation and termination of a professional or other closely held corporation; income tax and estate planning considerations of employee compensation programs, including health and medical plans, qualified retirement plans, and other employee benefits; income and estate tax planning for departure of a principal, including buy-sell agreements; and comparison of Subchapter C and Subchapter S corporations and unincorporated forms of business.

Taxation of Property Dispositions (7291)
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.

Texas Criminal Procedure (7239, 7339)
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.

Texas Matrimonial Property (6395)
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.

Texas Pretrial Procedure (7385)
Three hours. Texas civil procedure prior to trial, including establishing the attorney-client relationship, the prelitigation aspects of civil controversies, jurisdiction, service of process, pleading, joinder of parties and claims, venue, *res judicata* and related principles, discovery, summary judgment practice, and settlement.

Texas Trial and Appellate Procedure (7386)
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.

Trademark and Business Torts (6397)
Three hours. An examination of 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. Also examines the role of the Federal Trade Commission with respect to unfair and deceptive practices, with emphasis on its regulation of advertising.

Transnational Legal Problems (7394)
Three hours. An examination 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. Emphasizes the interweaving of the international and domestic rules and institutions that govern these activities.

Trial Advocacy (7496)
Four hours. Limited enrollment. 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. Gives each student, at the end of the term, the opportunity to act as co-counsel in a full trial. Uses video tape recording for critiquing student performance throughout the term.

Trial Techniques I (6120)

Two hours. An introductory trial techniques course that 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, allows students to examine trial techniques as they were executed in the O.J. Simpson civil and criminal trials and the Timothy McVeigh trial. Provides students the opportunity to study one of the greatest opening statements ever given: the prosecution's opening in the McVeigh trial. Likewise, shows students unforgettable video footage of the execution of specific trial techniques in the Simpson criminal trial. Includes footage of F. Lee Bailey's cross-examination of Mark Fuhrman, Christopher Darden's direct examination of a key witness and Johnnie Cochran's closing argument. Taught by Assistant U.S. Attorney Shane Read, who is author of a trial advocacy textbook, *Winning at Trial*. Bases grades on student performances throughout the term (such as opening statement, direct examination, cross-examination and closing argument) and class participation. Preclusions: This course is an alternative to Trial Advocacy for students who are interested in a trial skills class but who do not have time to devote the four 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, Trial Advocacy includes *voir dire,* impeachment, the introduction and use of exhibits and a final full jury trial downtown. Students who have taken Trial Advocacy may not take this class, and students who take this class may not take Trial Advocacy.

Water Law (8211)

Two hours. A survey of water law examining concepts of ownership and rights of use, statutory and common law rules for allocating and administering surface and underground water rights, environmental protections of water resources, shared public and private uses of water, competing claims of governmental entities and transboundary conflicts.

White Collar Crime (7205, 7305)

Two or three hours. An advanced criminal law course that covers the substantive law of federal white collar crime including conspiracy, mail fraud, Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organization, public corruption, money laundering, financial institution fraud, tax fraud and environmental crime. Also addresses issues of corporate and executive criminal liability and parallel civil/criminal proceedings.

Wills and Trusts (6495)

Four hours. Functional examination of state and interstate 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 settlers, 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.

Women in the Law (7361)
Three hours. The study of legal issues that particularly affect women and how the law, in its choices regarding these issues, has helped to form women's position in American society.

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 Law School credit equivalents to be awarded for such study. No more than six hours may be awarded toward 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 this law school, 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.

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 Law School 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 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 Law School

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 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 (2) 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 (2) members of the council. The council

may not decline or postpone taking jurisdiction of a matter unless at least four (4) 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 thirty (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 (2) 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 video tape 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 two-thirds (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 disclosed 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 (4) 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 (4) 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 (7) 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 fourteen (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 (4) days of the determination.
   6. The dean of the Law School shall appoint an investigating committee within fourteen (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 thirty (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 (4) 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 (7) days of the notification to the student that a complaint will issue.
   10. The honor council shall convene to hear a complaint within twenty-one (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 (7) 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 (7) 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 thirty (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 fourteen (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 on April 19, 1990
Adopted by the faculty of the School of Law on 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. The information is available in a conveniently accessible website at smu.edu/srk. 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.

1. **Academic Programs**
   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**
   Registrar, Blanton Student Services Building, Room 101
   214-768-3417
   a. Graduation Rates – The completion or graduation rate of the institution's certificate- 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 Southern Methodist University'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**
   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-time 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 Family Education Loan or Federal 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 Education Abroad programs, for the purpose of applying for federal financial aid.

4. Student Financials

Director of Student Financials, 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. Services for Students With Disabilities

220 Memorial Health Center
214-768-4557
A description of special facilities and services available to students with disabilities.

6. 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

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.

The information listed above is available on a conveniently accessible website at smu.edu/srk.

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