Fall 2014 Entering Class

CHANGING EXPECTATIONS AND THE TRANSITION FROM FIRST YEAR TO UPPER LEVEL CLASSES

All law school classes have at least two basic objectives in common. First, law school classes are designed to impart substantive knowledge (rules). Second, law school classes are designed to require the student to develop analytical skills (process). In addition, a focus on process requires consideration of the policies involved in the area under examination. All law school classes involve, to some degree, rules and process/policy.

In general, first year classes often tend to emphasize process/policy over rules. You are now familiar with the process of factual analysis, issue recognition, rule determination, and application of the law to the facts to reach a result. While it is essential that each student obtain a firm grasp of the basic rules contained in first year classes, the development of analytical skills is a basic objective of each first year class. As a result, students in class and on examinations are required to start with general propositions and move through a series of increasingly more specific propositions until a result has been deduced.

In upper level classes, the emphasis often tends to shift away from process. Instead, these classes impart a substantial amount of information and there is an increasing emphasis on reaching a "correct" or "defensible" result. While process/policy is still important, the student is treated more like a practitioner and, consequently, there is an increasing premium on reaching a correct result, in view of the facts presented. The nature of the material covered in a course has a significant impact on the balance between rules and process/policy. For example, Trusts & Estates emphasizes rules while Constitutional Law focuses on process/policy.

Performance in classes and on examinations must reflect the change in emphasis from process/policy to rules and results. In many upper level classes, the teacher assumes that the student has developed his or her analytical skills and demands a more precise understanding of the rules in order to reach the "correct" result. Most of the required classes in the fourth and fifth quarters reflect the change in emphasis from process to rules/results. The courses included in each concentration also reflect the shift in emphasis.

You should be aware of this shift in emphasis so that you can maximize your performance in each class. Furthermore, you should familiarize yourself with the instructor's focus to determine the proper approach to follow in each class.

STUDENTS REGISTERING FOR THE FOURTH OR LATER TERM

This curriculum guide is intended to assist you in making your schedule for the next and subsequent terms. The major objectives in making your schedule should be as follows:

1. You must take all required courses. See "Required Courses" below.

2. You may complete a course of study for the J.D. degree no earlier than 24 months and no later than 84 months after commencing law study at Baylor or a law school from which Baylor has accepted transfer credit [ABA Standard 304(c)]. You may take less than 10 hours in a quarter only with the permission of Associate Dean Teague. **Under no circumstance may a student take more than 17 hours in any quarter.**

3. You must have a minimum of 126 hours and a cumulative GPA of at least 2.0 to graduate. You must also have a GPA of at least 2.0 in the required courses. Students are not allowed to take more than 12 hours of pass/fail credit. Students are not allowed to take more than 8 hours of advocacy team credit.

4. You must complete a total of 18 seminar hours of professional development programming;

5. Students with a grade point average of 2.4 or lower at the end of the third quarter of law school (when all third quarter grades are completed) are required to take five (5) of the following seven (7) courses prior to graduation:

Course Number	Course Name	Credit Hours
9235	Administration of Estates	2
9350	Advanced Criminal Procedure	3
9360	Civil Liberties	3
9340	Comm. Law: Negotiable Instruments	3
9342	Comm. Law: Secured Transactions	3
9370	Family Law	3
9332	Wealth Transfers	3

6. It is the student's responsibility to monitor his or her academic status based upon the Academic Probation and Dismissal Policy and the grades earned by the student (see page 44 for additional information).

7. You should arrange your electives considering bar requirements and any concentration requirements.

Required Courses

All students must take the following course packages in their fourth and fifth quarters: Business Organization I and Trusts & Estates, if such quarter is the fourth or fifth quarter in the fall or spring, and Constitutional Law and Remedies if such quarter is the student's fourth or fifth

quarter in the summer or winter terms. Remedies is also offered most Fall quarters and may be taken by students who would like to take it at that time.

All students must take Practice Court I, II and Professional Responsibility in their seventh, eighth or ninth quarter if such quarter is a fall quarter, or in their sixth, seventh, eighth or ninth quarter if such quarter is a spring quarter. Students are required to take Practice Court III in the quarter immediately following Practice Court I and II. Students in Practice Court I, II and Professional Responsibility cannot enroll in any other course, and students in Practice Court III cannot schedule other afternoon courses beginning 2:15 or later, unless approved by Associate Dean Teague.

Elective Courses

Students may generally schedule elective courses at any time in the second or third year (consistent with their required schedule); however, certain electives may be taken only after satisfactory completion of a prerequisite course.

Prerequisites for the following *electives* are as follows:

Electives	Prerequisite
Estate Planning	Trusts & Estates
Family Business Planning	
Wealth Transfers	
Family Law Advocacy & Procedure	Trusts & Estates or Family Law
Family Rights Practice & Procedure	Family Law
Business Organizations II	Business Organizations I
Business Planning & Drafting	
Family Business Planning	
Securities Regulation	
Securities Law: Compliance & Enforcement	Business Organizations II or Securities Regulation
Business Transactions: Venture Capital	Business Organizations I and Basic Taxation Principles
Civil Liberties	Constitutional Law
Constitutional Law: Current Issues	
Constitutional Law: Equal Protection & Voting Rights	
Civil Rights Actions	
Separation of Church & State	

Advanced Criminal Procedure Criminal Practice & Procedure White Collar Crime	Criminal Procedure
Business Planning & Drafting Taxation of Corporations Taxation of Individuals Taxation of Partnerships Family Business Planning	Basic Taxation Principles
Oil & Gas Drafting Problems	Oil & Gas
Trial Advocacy: Advanced Advocacy Skills Trial Advocacy: Advanced Trial Preparation	Practice Court I
Intellectual Property II: Advanced Trademark Practice & Litigation	Intellectual Property I
Copyright Law Patent Law & Drafting	Intellectual Property I recommended
Advanced Alternative Dispute Resolution	Alternative Dispute Resolution

The following *capstones* must be preceded by these courses:

Capstone	Prerequisite courses
Administration of Estates Capstone or Independent Study	Trusts & Estates Administration of Estates
Business Transactions Capstone or Independent Study	Basic Taxation Principles Business Organizations I Business Planning & Drafting Business Organizations II Taxation of Individuals Securities Regulation
Trusts & Estates Capstone or Independent Study	Trusts & Estates Wealth Transfers
Intellectual Property Capstone or Independent Study	Intellectual Property I

A student may receive ***no more than 12 hours of credit for pass-fail courses***; however, joint degree students may receive up to 18 hours of pass-fail credit (12 of which will be for the joint degree plan). To see if a course is pass-fail, refer to the Student Catalog (accessible on the internet at Baylor.edu/law). Students interested in taking, on a pass-fail basis, approved tax

courses in the Master in Taxation program of the Hankamer School of Business should see Associate Dean Teague. Early planning is necessary to fit these courses into the student's schedule. Students interested in the joint JD/MBA, JD/MTax, JD/MPPA or JD/MDiv programs should also see Associate Dean Teague as early as possible.

A student may receive no more than 8 hours of credit for advocacy team participation.

Before registering for the next term, students should look at the projected (tentative) schedules for later terms and determine what present schedule would be best, taking into account the electives that he or she wants to take. Students should note the caveat appearing on the projected schedules regarding the circumstances that may cause changes in the schedule. Individual scheduling problems should be discussed with Associate Dean Teague as early as possible. All students, at an early point in their academic careers, should read the "Preparation for the Bar Examination" information in the subsequent pages and plan accordingly. **Students planning to take the bar examination before completing all the requirements for graduation must consult with Associate Dean Teague.**

Professional Development Requirement

Employers want graduates who are knowledgeable about the professional and business practicalities of practicing law. While in Law School you will be required to attend 18 seminar hours of professional development programming on such topics as client relations, law firm economics and financial management, legal billing and time management, legal marketing and networking, professional organizations and leadership opportunities, navigation through common ethical issues, job search strategies, and professional writing. Our goal is to produce professionals who are truly "practice ready" and prepared to succeed.

Students are not expected to attend any professional development session during the third quarter in the midst of moot court exercises, or during Practice Court quarters in the third year. For the remaining six quarters of law school, students should plan to attend approximately 3 hours each quarter to earn a total of 18 hours of attendance. Although students are welcome to attend as many seminar and workshops as they choose, no more than 5 hours of credit may be earned in one quarter, so it is important not to delay attendance. Although most offerings will not be mandatory, students must attend those which are mandatory. There is also a category of Introductory-level offerings (essentially "Day-in-the-Life" seminars) for which a maximum of 3 seminar hours may be credited, although students are free to attend as many of these offerings as desired.

Most seminars will be scheduled either during lunch hours or during afternoons, with occasional evening seminars. More popular seminars will be offered on a repeat basis more than once per year, in order to provide multiple opportunities for attendance. In order to track the 18-hour requirement, the student will swipe their Baylor ID card through a card reader at the end of each seminar. Students will also be asked to turn in an evaluation form at that time to help the Law School evaluate the quality of each seminar speaker.

Baylor Law School Externships

You may obtain practical experience in dealing with clients and handling actual cases through participation in several clinical programs for which credit may be earned. Criminal clinical experience may be gained in externship programs offered in the office of the McLennan County District Attorney and the office of the Assistant United States Attorney for the Western District of Texas in Waco. Judicial externships are available in the United States District Court for the Western District of Texas (Waco Division), United States Bankruptcy Court for the Western District of Texas (Austin and Waco Divisions) and the Supreme Court of Texas in Austin. You may also participate in an externship program in the Waco office of the Legal Services Corporation, assisting poverty-level clients in legal matters under the supervision of a staff attorney. Other externships are listed below.

The Texas Supreme Court externship carries five quarter hours of credit and requires approximately 225 hours of supervised work. All other available clinical course offerings carry two quarter hours of credit and require a minimum of 90 hours of supervised work.

Those students considering enrolling in more than one externship must obtain prior approval from Assoc. Dean Teague.

Externship	Course Number	See Professor:
Environmental Protection Agency	9236	Prof. Shelton
Federal Judicial	9294	Prof. Serr or Asst. Dean Cruseturner
Federal Judicial (Magistrate)	9294	Prof. Serr
Legal Services	9281	Prof. Swenson
Prosecutorial: McLennan County D.A.	9253	Prof. Serr
Prosecutorial: U.S. Attorney	9253	Prof. Serr
State Judicial (District Court)	9296	Asst. Dean Cruseturner
State Office of Administrative Hearings	9228	Prof. Beal
Supreme Court of Texas	9580	Asst. Dean Cruseturner
Texas Attorney General - Child Support Division	9270	Prof. Rogers
Texas Parks & Wildlife	9297	Prof. Shelton
Title IV-D Court	9213	Prof. Wilson
U.S. Bankruptcy Court	9295	Asst. Dean Cruseturner

U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs 9209 Asst. Dean Cruseturner

Students may also arrange their own externship with an agency or court. More information is available on externships in the Baylor Law School Externship Manual, which is available on the Current Students page of the website under the Forms link. Externships must be approved for credit. Please see Asst. Dean Angela Cruseturner if you are interested in arranging an externship other than those listed above. The steps for establishment of an externship for credit are listed in the Externship Manual. The steps must be taken and the externship must be approved before the student may begin work for academic credit.

Limited Enrollment Courses

The following are limited enrollment courses. Students are enrolled on the basis of the number of hours and quarters completed. Preference is given to students who have submitted an Intent to Graduate with Area of Concentration form to the Registrar indicating they are pursuing a particular area of concentration which requires that particular course. In the event of a tie, a random drawing is made. Students failing to register on time will not be considered in the selection process. Other course work may be required in these courses in lieu of a final examination.

Advanced Legal Research
Alternative Dispute Resolution
Bankruptcy
Business Planning & Drafting
Capstone Courses
Client Counseling
Constitutional Law: Current Topics
Family Law Advocacy & Procedure
Family Law Practice & Procedure
Healthcare Litigation
Leadership Development
Public Policy, Law & Scripture
Supreme Court Seminar
Trial Advocacy: Advanced Advocacy Skills

Externships[1]-See pages 6 & 7

Student Worksheets

This curriculum guide includes worksheets containing required courses and suggested bar courses to assist students in planning their second and third years of study. Keep in mind that

[1] Because of the limited number of externships available each quarter, students need to plan ahead by discussing externships with the appropriate supervising faculty member as early as possible. For more information, see "Baylor Law School Externships" at pages 6 and 7.

course offerings may change depending on the quarter, number enrolled and other factors. Projected offerings are available on the internet.

Student Catalog

The *Student Catalog* is accessible on the internet at the following web address: Baylor.edu/law (select "Current Students," then select *Student Catalog*). Among other things, the Catalog provides information regarding current course descriptions, various policies of the Law School (Academic Probation, Honor Code, Graduation Requirements, etc.), and information regarding Areas of Concentration and Joint Degree Programs.

Academic Probation

Students should read and be familiar with the Rules on Academic Probation and Dismissal listed beginning on page 46.

PREPARATION FOR BAR EXAMINATION

The key to completing the bar examination successfully is preparation. The steps taken in preparing for the bar examination must be preceded by a candid assessment of individual strengths and weaknesses.

While Baylor students have been remarkably successful at passing the bar examination, certain students are at risk of failing. Based on our experience, a student's grade point average is the most accurate indicator of probable success on the bar examination. Students with a grade point average above 2.4 generally do not fail the bar examination. While a high percentage of students with a grade point average below 2.4 also pass the bar examination, most Baylor students failing the bar examination have a grade point average below 2.4 and have failed to plan adequately for the examination. This statistic does not mean that students with a grade point average above 2.4 should take passing the bar examination for granted, nor should students with a grade point average below 2.4 be overly concerned about failing the bar. Instead, all students should thoroughly prepare for the bar exam, and students with a grade point average below 2.4 should consider taking a few extra precautions to ensure adequate preparation. Students with a GPA of 2.4 and below are required to be advised prior to registration each quarter. **Students with a GPA of between 2.4 and 2.5 at the end of their third quarter are strongly urged to meet with Associate Dean Teague for assistance in planning their upper quarter classes.**

Students with a cumulative GPA of 2.4 or below at the completion of the third quarter must take five courses from a list of eight courses prior to graduation. The list of seven courses is on page two. These seven courses include coverage of topics that are tested on the Texas bar examination. These courses will also prepare students to enter the practice of law by giving students exposure to issues commonly encountered in a general practice of law.

The following four factors should be considered as a student prepares for the bar examination.

Selection of Courses

One important aspect of preparation involves the selection of courses during law school. The Law School faculty is dedicated to an extensive and thorough required course curriculum designed to give Baylor Law students a well-balanced legal education. In addition to scheduling upper level required courses, each student must select a number of elective courses to complete the 126 quarter hour requirement for graduation within nine or more quarters. In selecting elective courses, a student should consider a number of factors, such as personal interests, developing areas of law, and whether the subject is covered on the bar examination. While there is no single formula for all students in choosing elective courses, as a general rule, most students should take most of the courses relating to subjects covered on the bar examination. It is not advisable for a student to rely on commercial bar review courses alone to adequately prepare the student for the bar examination. In addition to being better prepared for the bar examination, a student who takes all or almost all of the courses relating to subjects covered on the bar examination will receive a well-rounded general legal education. A good balance can be achieved if a student carefully plans to combine courses relating to subjects covered on the bar examination with other courses that are of personal interest to the student, or that cover important and developing areas of law.

Although many bar courses relating to subjects covered on the bar examination are easy to identify, other courses are less obvious. For example, the first amendment material covered on the multi-state part of the exam is included in our Civil Liberties class rather than the basic Constitutional Law class. A substantial part of the criminal law material covered in the Texas section of the bar exam is covered in the Advanced Criminal Procedure and Criminal Practice & Procedure classes rather than the basic Criminal Law or Criminal Procedure classes. The "Bar Exam" memoranda that follows provide guidance concerning the selection of courses for various purposes and include a list of courses which cover materials tested on various sections of the bar examination.

Final Year Classload

A second aspect of preparation relates to the student's schedule during the last few quarters of law school. Carrying a heavy schedule of courses, taking a commercial bar review course, preparing for and taking final examinations, and taking the bar examination is a remarkably challenging schedule. While it's true that Baylor students successfully complete this schedule with regularity, it is essential to take individual strengths and weaknesses into account when planning for the last few quarters of law school and the bar examination. A student who is planning to graduate in the summer or winter quarter and take the July or February bar examination should begin planning in the second year to accommodate a lighter load in the last quarter; however, unless prior approval is obtained from the Associate Dean, all students must take at least 10 hours each quarter. If a student's grade point average is below 2.4, or if there are extenuating factors such as those discussed below, consideration should be given to modifying the schedule to allow focusing first on completing law school, and then on taking the bar.

Commercial Bar Courses

All students should give consideration to taking one of the commercial bar courses. A decision to not do so should only be made after consulting with Associate Dean Teague. These

courses are superior to personal review and study because they impose a plan and structure that will guarantee covering all the needed material.

Personal Considerations

There can be family, financial, and other personal considerations that complicate planning at the end of an academic career. Any circumstances that can be anticipated by a student should be carefully considered in the planning for the last year. On occasion, a student encounters personal burdens or difficulties at the end of his or her academic career which could not have been anticipated. If this occurs, the student should then candidly reassess the situation and determine the best plan for taking the bar examination.

Conclusion

The transition from law school to the practice of law is eagerly anticipated. The bar examination represents the last hurdle standing between the student and a rewarding career as a lawyer. In order to make this transition as smooth as possible, it is essential to candidly evaluate individual strengths and weaknesses and PLAN AHEAD.

TEXAS BAR EXAM TOPICS

Multistate Subjects

Constitutional Law	Contracts	Criminal Law
Evidence	Real Property	Torts

Multistate Performance Test

The Texas Bar Examination will include the Multistate Performance Test (MPT), a skills test designed to assess the examinee's ability to use fundamental lawyering skills in a realistic situation. During the test, each examinee will receive a "file" of source documents and a "library" of cases, statutes, and rules. Using these materials, the examinee will be required to perform an assigned lawyering task, such as writing a memorandum to a supervising attorney, a letter to a client, a contract provision, a proposal for settlement, or a closing argument. Sample MPT exams may be purchased from the National Conference of Bar Examiners at (608) 280 - 8550. The NCBE's website address is http://www.ncbex.org/.

Procedure and Evidence Subjects

Texas Civil Procedure and Evidence, including jurisdiction

Federal and Texas Criminal Procedure and Evidence

Texas Essay Subjects

Business Associations	Including agency, corporations, partnerships, limited liability companies and professional associations
Trusts and Guardianships	
Wills and Administration	
Family Law	
Uniform Commercial Code	
Consumer Rights	Including DTPA and insurance
Real Property	Including oil and gas

Cross-Over Topics

Income, estate, and gift tax issues, to be included where appropriate, as an element of questions in other subjects, such as family law, oil and gas, wills, etc. Bankruptcy, to be included where appropriate, as an element of questions in other subjects, such as family law, wills and estates, real property, etc.

BAR EXAM COURSES

Course offerings in bold are required

Bar Topic	Baylor Course Offerings
DAY ONE:	
TEXAS SHORT ANSWERS (20% OF TOTAL SCORE):	
Civil Procedure	Alternative Dispute Resolution 9247 **Civil Procedure 9405** Federal Courts 9323 **Practice Court I 9527** **Practice Court II 9520** **Practice Court III 9528**
Criminal Procedure	Advanced Criminal Procedure 9350 **Criminal Procedure 9356** Criminal Practice & Procedure 9467
Evidence	**Practice Court II 9520** **Practice Court III 9528**
Multistate Performance Test	**Appellate Advocacy & Procedure 9203** **LARC (Part I) 9101** **LARC (Part II) 9203**
DAY TWO:	
MULTISTATE (40% OF TOTAL SCORE):	
Constitutional Law	Civil Liberties 9360 **Constitutional Law 9524** **Criminal Procedure 9356**
Contracts	**Contracts I 9407** **Contracts II 9408**
Criminal Law	**Criminal Law 9303**
Evidence	**Practice Court II 9520** **Practice Court III 9528**
Torts	**Torts I 9413** **Torts II 9314**
Real Property	Real Estate: Texas Title Issues 9331 **Property I 9411** **Property II 9312** Real Estate Finance 9338 Wealth Transfers 9332

DAY THREE:
TEXAS ESSAY QUESTIONS (40% OF TOTAL SCORE):

Business Associations	**Business Org. I 9521** Business Org. II 9322
Family Law[2]	Family Law 9370 **Trusts & Estates 9504**
Trusts and Guardianships	**Trusts & Estates 9504** Wealth Transfers 9332
Uniform Commercial Code	Comm. Law: Neg.Instruments 9340 or 9276 Comm. Law: Secured Transactions 9342 Consumer Protection 9349 **Contracts I 9407** **Contracts II 9408**
Wills and Administration	Administration of Estates 9235 **Trusts & Estates 9504** Wealth Transfers 9332
Real Property	Advanced Real Estate 9331 **Property I 9411** **Property II 9312** Oil & Gas 9330 Real Estate Finance 9338
Consumer Rights	Consumer Protection 9349 Insurance 9341

CROSS-OVER TOPICS (WITHIN TEXAS ESSAY QUESTIONS):

Taxation	**Basic Taxation Principles 9207** Taxation of Individuals **Trusts & Estates 9504**
Bankruptcy	Bankruptcy 9385 Creditors' Remedies 9252

2 Emphasis on Trusts & Estates 9504 issues.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS

The foundation of our academic program at Baylor has traditionally been an extensive required curriculum. This remains the case today. The extensive required curriculum is designed to ensure that each student is exposed to the major areas of legal doctrine. The goal is to produce, first and foremost, a well-rounded and broadly educated lawyer. As a result, every Baylor law graduate is necessarily a generalist.

The faculty believes that the broad exposure provided by our required curriculum is essential if one is to practice law effectively. We recognize, however, that a broad exposure to theory and doctrine is not alone sufficient preparation. Exposure to a broad range of legal fundamentals develops in students an appreciation for the "big picture," but few client problems can be resolved solely by reference to the big picture. Students also need exposure to the depth, complexity, and sophistication of modern legal practice. Completing a concentrated course of study in a particular legal field provides this exposure. Such an experience is invaluable, regardless of whether the student ultimately practices in the field of concentrated study.

After receiving the mandatory exposure to the major fields of legal doctrine, Baylor students are permitted (but not required) to concentrate their studies on a particular field of interest. Our academic program is structured to facilitate and encourage students to focus their studies. Students who choose to complete one of eight formally recognized concentrated courses of study receive a designation on their transcript in recognition of their achievement. This formal recognition can provide students with an advantage in today's competitive job market. In marketing their legal education, Baylor students can emphasize both their broad exposure to fundamentals, and their focused study in a particular field. Our program is unique in combining both of these features.

The nine areas of concentration presently recognized at Baylor are Administrative Practice, Business Litigation, Business Transactions, Criminal Practice, Estate Planning, General Civil Litigation, Healthcare, Intellectual Property and Real Estate and Natural Resources. Each area of concentration corresponds to a recognized area of law practice and includes courses which require students to actually execute tasks performed by lawyers who practice in the designated field. For example, students concentrating in General Civil Litigation spend their third year actually conducting formal and informal discovery, engaging in pretrial motion practice, and trying between four and five lawsuits in connection with the Practice Court program, as well as participating in alternative dispute resolution processes through the Alternative Dispute Resolution course.

Capstone experiences are available in all the areas of concentration. For example, Business Transactions students plan and document a hypothetical sale of a business. Estate Planning students devise an estate plan, prepare some of the more common documents used in the estate practice, and work through the steps of the administration of an estate. Criminal Practice students work in a prosecutor's office. Administrative Practice students participate in an interdisciplinary externship, generally in Austin. Students completing the Intellectual Property area of concentration complete a capstone that focuses on skills development, which provides students the opportunity to learn how to conduct an appropriate client analysis as well as apply substantive law to intellectual property-related agreements. In each of the areas of concentration,

students have the opportunity to experience the types of problems attorneys practicing in that area routinely face.

Students are not required to complete a concentrated course of study, but are encouraged to do so. Students interested in one or more areas of concentration should see one of the designated faculty members for additional information about the benefits of pursuing an area of concentration, possible combinations of areas or courses within an area, and scheduling questions. Planning for an area of concentration needs to begin as early in Law School as possible to avoid potential scheduling conflicts.

AREAS OF CONCENTRATION

Requirements for each area of concentration are listed. Next to each elective course, the quarters the class is typically offered are listed in parentheses. Please be advised that the information provided pertaining to planned offerings of elective courses is tentative.

Administrative Practice

Administrative regulation at the state and federal level has grown into a massive patchwork of more than 400 Texas and federal agencies. This concentration is designed to provide students with a broad-based exposure to the concepts, topics and skills that are vital to practitioners who work for or before governmental agencies.

It is impossible to cover the substantive law of all agencies and thus, after completion of the required courses, a student is allowed to concentrate in one specific area or obtain a broad-based exposure through the selection of electives. The course entitled Business and State Issues in Environmental Law is required because it exposes all students to common and practical issues arising in the regulatory process that have similar application to all major regulatory agencies.

After completion of the required courses, the student selects a topic for independent study related to either environmental law or the substantive law of a major federal or state agency. The capstone consists of an externship at a government agency, generally a Texas agency in Austin. The student is exposed to the day-to-day workings of an agency and works closely with administrative officers and employees. Additionally, the students are supervised by Professor Walt Shelton, our part-time faculty member who resides in Austin.

After taking the required classes, those students choosing to concentrate in Administrative Practice complete the following courses:

Course/hours/quarters offered	Prerequisites
Administrative Law: Federal (2)(winter/summer)	
Administrative Law: Texas (3) (fall/spring)	
Business and State Issues in Environmental Law (3) (winter/summer)	
Municipal Government (3)(winter)	
Administrative Law Externship (2)	
Independent Study (2)	

Administrative Practice students also complete at least one of the following elective courses:

Course/hours/quarters offered	Prerequisites
Civil Rights Actions (3) (spring)	Constitutional Law
Employment Discrimination (3)(winter/summer)	
Employment Relations (3)(fall/spring)	
Environmental Law (3)(fall)	
Healthcare Law (3)(fall/spring)	
Insurance Law (3)(fall/spring)	

(cont.)

(Administrative Practice continued)
Labor Law (2)(fall)
Natural Resources Protection & Water Law (3)(spring)
Oil and Gas Law (3)(winter)
Patent Law & Drafting (3)(fall/spring)
Securities Regulation (3)(winter/summer)

For more information, see Professor Beal. A worksheet entitled "Administrative Practice Concentration Student Plan" is on page 34.

Business Litigation

As commercial transactions and business operations become more complex, so do the disputes between the parties. Students interested in a career of litigating business or commercial lawsuits may pursue the Business Litigation area of concentration. This area of concentration is also beneficial to students interested in preparing business cases for trial, managing litigation for a large corporation, or working to avoid business litigation for an administrative or corporate employer. Business litigators must work not only to become masters of procedure but also to develop a basic understanding of business and commercial transactions. To complete a concentrated course of study in Business Litigation, students take a variety of courses to introduce them to the major substantive and procedural areas likely to be encountered by a practitioner involved in business or commercial litigation.

Business Litigation students complete the following courses:

Course/hours/quarters offered	Prerequisites
Alternative Dispute Resolution (2)(fall/winter/spring/summer)	
Bankruptcy (3)(winter/summer)	
Business Litigation (2)(winter/summer)	
Business Organizations II (3)(winter/summer)	Business Organizations I
Complex Litigation (3)(fall/spring)	
Intellectual Property I (3)(fall/spring)	

Business Litigation students also complete at least one procedural course from among the following:

Administrative Law: Federal (2)(winter/summer)
Administrative Law: Texas Administrative Law (3)(fall/spring)
Arbitration (2)(fall)
Conflict of Laws (3)(winter/summer)
Federal Courts (3)(winter)

Finally, Business Litigation students complete at least two additional substantive classes from among the following courses:

Course/hours/quarters offered	Prerequisites
Antitrust (3)(winter/summer)	
Commercial Law: Negotiable Instruments (3)(winter/summer)	
Commercial Law: Secured Transactions (3)(fall/spring)	
Creditors' Remedies (2)(winter/summer)	
Current Topics in Mergers & Acquisitions (2)(spring)	Bus. Organizations I
Employment Discrimination (3)(winter/summer)	
Employment Relations (3)(fall/spring)	
Insurance (3)(fall/spring)	
Securities Regulation (3)(winter/summer)	Bus. Organizations I
White Collar Crime (3) (winter/summer)	

For more information, see Professors Wren, Bates, Miller, or Underwood. A worksheet entitled "Business Litigation Concentration Student Plan" is on page 35.

Business Transactions

The Business Transactions area of concentration builds upon concepts taught in Basic Taxation Principles for Lawyers and Business Organizations I, to provide students with an understanding of fundamental issues business attorneys routinely face, including basic tax treatment of various business entities and basic analysis and planning in the organization and operation of a business. This area of concentration also exposes students to more sophisticated corporate issues, including the federal securities concerns in raising capital and issues facing publicly-held companies.

Business law is a broad area in which attorneys are usually focused on one or more specific areas of business practice. The electives within this Business Transactions concentration reflect a wide range of subjects that may arise in a business practice. Students may choose from sixteen specialized courses to further focus their studies in one or more specific areas of business (such as employment law, tax, international law, or commercial transactions) or to prepare them for an anticipated career path. Students pursuing this concentration are encouraged to take as many courses from the elective list as scheduling permits.

The culminating experience for students in this area of concentration is the Business Transactions Capstone. This capstone course builds on and ties together various substantive areas covered in the core courses of the concentration by requiring students to devise a plan or draft documents for a hypothetical business transaction. Students who anticipate a general business planning practice are encouraged to coordinate the Estate Planning concentration with the Business Transactions concentration due to the interrelationship between closely-held business planning and the owner's personal estate planning.

After taking Basic Taxation Principles for Lawyers and Business Organizations I (required of all students), those choosing to concentrate in Business Transactions complete the following courses:

Course/hours/quarters offered	Prerequisites
Business Organizations II (3)(winter/summer)	Bus. Organizations I
Business Planning and Drafting (2)(fall/spring)	Bus. Organizations I
Business Transactions Capstone (1)*	Bus. Organizations I, Individual Taxation, Business Planning & Drafting, Bus. Organizations II, Securities Regulation
Securities Regulation (3)(winter/summer)	Bus. Organizations I
Taxation of Corporations (3)(winter/summer)	
Taxation of Individuals (3)(winter/summer)	
Taxation of Partnerships (3)(fall/winter)	

Business Transactions students must either complete the Client Counseling course or participate in the annual Naman, Howell, Smith & Lee Client Counseling Competition.

Business Transactions students also complete seven hours from among the following courses:

Course/hours/quarters offered	Prerequisites
Antitrust (3)(winter/summer)	
Bankruptcy (3)(winter/summer)	
Business and State Issues in Environmental Law (3)(winter)	
Commercial Law: Negotiable Instruments (3 or 2)(winter/summer)	
Commercial Law: Secured Transactions (3)(fall/spring)	
Business Org.: Current Topics in Mergers & Acq. (2)(spring)	Business Organizations I
Employment Discrimination (3)(winter/summer)	
Employment Relations (3)(fall/winter)	
Estate Planning (3)(winter)	Trusts & Estates
Family Business Planning (2)(spring)	Bus. Organizations I Trusts & Estates
Franchising (2)(fall/spring)	
Healthcare Law (3)(fall/spring)	
Intellectual Property I (3)(fall/spring)	
International Business Transactions (2)(winter)	
International Trade Law (2)(summer)	
Real Estate Finance (3 or 2)(winter)	
White Collar Crime (3)(winter/summer)	

*All students completing the Business Transactions Concentration must participate in the Business Transactions Capstone (1). Students with at least a 2.5 cumulative grade point average at the end of their first year or who made a grade of at least "B" in Business Organizations I will be allowed to participate in the capstone experience upon the completion of the capstone prerequisites. Students who do not meet the criteria to participate in the capstone may participate in an independent study, which will give them a similar experience to the capstone.

For more information, see Professors Miller or Snider, or Associate Dean Teague. A worksheet entitled "Business Transactions Concentration Student Plan" is on page 36 and 37.

Criminal Practice

The Criminal Practice area of concentration is designed to provide students with a broad-based exposure to concepts, topics, and skills vital to criminal practitioners. Choosing this area of concentration provides students with a firm foundation for beginning a career in criminal law. Career opportunities available in the criminal practice area include joining a district attorney's office as an assistant prosecutor, working for a division of the Texas Attorney General's Office or the United States Department of Justice prosecuting a diverse array of crimes (such as environmental crimes, antitrust crimes, and civil rights violations) or working as a criminal defense attorney. In addition to taking Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure—which are required of all students—students in this area of concentration have the opportunity to acquire a working familiarity with many practical aspects of criminal law and procedure, which are fundamental to criminal practice but often neglected by law schools, including plea bargaining, sentencing procedure, appeal, and habeas corpus. Students concentrating in Criminal Practice also have the opportunity to complete a practice experience in a district attorney's office or federal prosecutor's office under the direct supervision of a prosecutor.

After taking Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure (courses required of all students), those choosing to concentrate in Criminal Practice complete the following courses:

Advanced Criminal Procedure (3)(fall/spring)
Criminal Practice & Procedure (4)(fall/spring)
Post-Conviction Procedure: Sentencing (2)(winter/summer)
Prosecutorial Externship (2)

Criminal Practice students also must complete at least three of the following courses:

Client Counseling (2)(fall/winter/spring/summer)
Juvenile Justice (2)(fall/spring)
Post-Conviction Procedure: Criminal Appeals (2)(winter/summer)
White Collar Crime (3)(winter/summer)

For more information, see Professor Serr. A worksheet entitled "Criminal Practice Concentration Student Plan" is on page 38.

Estate Planning

The Estate Planning area of concentration is designed to give students a well-rounded legal education with focused study in the areas of trusts, estates, and estate planning and administration so that students can begin a career with a fundamental understanding of the major aspects of estate planning and probate procedure. This area of concentration builds upon a number of courses required of all students, such as Trusts & Estates, Business Organizations I, and Basic Taxation Principles. Students enrolled in the Estate Planning area of concentration work under the direct supervision of an experienced estate planner devising an estate plan, working on drafts of documents, and working through the steps of the administration of an estate.

Practice in the trusts and estates area has changed dramatically over the last decade. Some trusts and estates lawyers specialize in trust, estate and fiduciary liability dispute resolution. Societal and economic factors are contributing to an explosion in litigation in this area as the traditional family unit continues to break down and the amount of accumulated wealth increases. Consequently, students interested in this type of litigation may concentrate in Estate Planning, take the Wealth Transfer and Administration of Estates courses in conjunction with a General Civil Litigation concentration, or coordinate their classes so that they successfully complete both concentrations.

The student seeking a more traditional trusts and estates practice by concentrating in Estate Planning will discover that, in addition to the traditional tax emphasis, increasing coverage is given to asset preservation and family business planning. Students who anticipate a general business planning practice may coordinate the Estate Planning concentration with the Business Transactions concentration due to the interrelationship between closely-held business planning and the owner's personal estate planning.

In addition to taking Basic Taxation Principles, Business Organizations I, and Trusts & Estates, (courses required of all students), those choosing to concentrate in Estate Planning must complete the following courses:

Administration of Estates Capstone (1)*
Administration of Estates (2)(winter/summer)
Estate Planning (3)(winter)
Taxation of Individuals (3)(fall/spring)
Taxation of Partnerships (3)(fall/spring)
Trusts and Estates Capstone (1)*
Wealth Transfers (3)(fall/spring)

Estate Planning students also must complete at least one of the following courses:

Elder Law (2)(fall/spring)
Family Business Planning (2)(spring)
Retirement Law (2)(fall/spring)

(cont.)

Estate Planning students must either complete the Client Counseling course or participate in the annual Naman, Howell, Smith & Lee Client Counseling Competition.

*All students completing the Estate Planning concentration must participate in the Administration of Estates Capstone (1) and the Trusts & Estates Capstone (1). Students with at least a 2.5 cumulative grade point average at the end of their first year or who made a grade of at least "B" in Trusts & Estates I will be allowed to participate in the capstone experiences upon the completion of the capstone prerequisites. Students who do not meet the criteria to participate in the capstone may participate in independent studies, which will give them a similar experience to the capstone.

For additional information, contact Professor Featherston. A worksheet entitled "Estate Planning Concentration Student Plan" is on page 39.

General Civil Litigation

All trial lawyers must be masters of procedure, the complex body of rules that so often determine the outcome of disputes. The General Civil Litigation area of concentration provides students interested in litigation, whether as general civil practitioners or as lawyers specializing in a particular type of litigation, with a solid foundation in the procedural law necessary for any type of litigation practice. In addition to litigation-oriented courses required of all students—Civil Procedure, Evidence and Practice Court—students concentrating in General Civil Litigation complete a variety of advanced procedural courses, including a study of increasingly-popular alternative dispute resolution procedures such as mediation and arbitration. Given that most civil trial lawyers specialize in a particular type of litigation, students choosing General Civil Litigation have the flexibility to shape their concentrated study to reflect their particular interest.

Students interested more specifically in business litigation, such as actions involving corporate officer and director liability, employment discrimination, securities litigation, or antitrust litigation, can complete the Business Litigation area of concentration. Students interested in fiduciary and probate litigation are encouraged to complete both the General Civil Litigation and Estate Planning concentrations.

In addition to taking Civil Procedure, Remedies and Practice Court (courses completed by all students), those choosing to concentrate in General Civil Litigation must complete the following courses:

Alternative Dispute Resolution (2)(fall/winter/spring/summer)
Complex Litigation (3)(fall/winter)
Conflict of Laws (3)(winter)
Federal Courts (3)(fall/spring)

General Civil Litigation students also complete six hours from among the following courses:

Administration of Estates (2)(winter/summer)
Trial Advocacy: Advanced Advocacy Skills (2)(winter or spring/summer)
Trial Advocacy: Advanced Trial Preparation (2)(winter/summer)
Arbitration (2)(fall/spring)
Consumer Protection (3)(fall/spring)
Creditors' Remedies (2)(winter/summer)
Healthcare Litigation (2)(winter)
Insurance (3)(fall/spring)
Personal Injury Trial Law (1)(fall/spring)
Products Liability (2)(winter/summer)

For more information, see Professors Powell, Wren, and Counseller. A worksheet entitled "General Civil Litigation Concentration Student Plan" is on page 40.

Healthcare Law

This area of concentration provides law students appropriate general background courses and necessary specialized healthcare law classes, including a clinical experience, for students interested in the field of healthcare law. As part of the program, students participate in an interdisciplinary internship that takes place within a hospital. Although the students are assigned to the general counsel or legal affairs office, the student interacts with and learns from the medical school personnel. The goal of the interdisciplinary experience is to expose students to a variety of legal, medical, ethical and administrative issues.

After taking the first year courses, those choosing to concentrate in Healthcare Law must complete the following courses:

Elder Law (2)(fall/spring)
Healthcare Fraud & Abuse (2)(fall/spring)
Healthcare Law (3)(fall/spring)
Healthcare: Regulation of Healthcare Professionals (2)(winter)
Insurance (3)(fall/spring
Healthcare Externship (2)

Healthcare students also complete at least two of the following elective courses:
Administrative Law: Federal (2)(winter/summer)
Employment Relations (3)(fall/spring)
Nonprofit Organizations (2)(spring)
MBA - Health Economics (3 semester hours)
MBA – Healthcare Administration (3 semester hours)
MBA – Healthcare Operations (1 semester hour)

For more information see Professor Pat Souter or Associate Dean Teague. A worksheet entitled "Healthcare Law Concentration Student Plan" is on page 41.

Intellectual Property

Intellectual Property is one of the fastest growing practice areas globally. With the growth of e-commerce and the advent of new technologies, attorneys in a wide range of practices encounter questions that require basic knowledge of Intellectual Property. The Intellectual Property area of concentration is designed to introduce students to the major substantive areas likely to be encountered in practice.

Students choosing to concentrate in Intellectual Property must complete the following courses:

Intellectual Property I (3)(fall/spring)
Copyright Law (3)(spring)
Patent Law & Drafting (3)(fall/spring)
Intellectual Property II: Advanced Trademark Practice & Litigation (2)(winter/summer)
E-Commerce Law (3)(fall/spring)
Intellectual Property Capstone** (1 or 2)
Patent Litigation (1)(winter)

The culminating experience in this area of concentration is the Intellectual Property Capstone. This capstone course will focus on skills development, which will provide students the opportunity to both learn how to conduct an appropriate client analysis as well as apply substantive law to the drafting, reviewing and negotiating of intellectual property-related agreements.

Students must also complete four hours from among the following courses:

Antitrust Law (2)(winter/summer)
Consumer Protection Law (3)(fall/spring)
Franchising (1 or 2)(winter)
Information Privacy Law (2)(fall/winter)
Sports Law (3)(fall/spring)

**A prerequisite to taking the Intellectual Property Capstone is either a grade of at least a B in Intellectual Property I or a cumulative GPA of at least a 2.5 at the end of the first year of study. Students who do not meet this requirement will still be able to participate in an independent study in lieu of the capstone. This will provide the student with a similar experience to the capstone.

For more information, see Professors Nichols or Swenson. A worksheet entitled "Intellectual Property Concentration Student Plan" is on page 42.

Real Estate & Natural Resources Concentration

This area of concentration is designed to provide students with the basic foundation in real property matters including environmental concerns, land use planning both public and private, and disputes that arise in the real estate context. The transactional legal field today is filled with disputes involving the environmental impacts, implications of real estate finance and foreclosure fraud and failed real estate negotiations. In this volatile real estate market lawyers are needed to provide steady guidance to clients to evaluate risks and proceed properly in their transactions to mitigate liability exposure and avoid the potential for costly litigation. Choosing this area of concentration provides students with a firm foundation for beginning a legal career involving real estate issues. In a full-time or part-time real estate practice, lawyers are constantly asked to perform numerous activities including negotiating, drafting and reviewing commercial real estate transactions, preparing real estate finance and foreclosure documents, assisting with due diligence, interacting with other professionals such as environmental consultants, and working with governmental agencies. This area of concentration will give our new graduates a firm, practical grasp on such tasks and allow them to hit the ground running.

After completing the first year curriculum, those choosing to concentrate in Real Estate & Natural Resources must complete the following courses:

Business & State Issues in Environmental Law (3)(winter/summer)
Real Estate: Texas Title Issues (3)(winter/summer)
Real Estate Finance (3)(winter)
Independent Study/Externship (2)

Additionally, students must complete one of the two following courses:

Natural Resource Protection & Water Law (3)(spring)
Environmental Law (3)(fall)

Finally, students who take both Natural Resource Protection & Water Law and Environmental Law must complete one of the elective courses listed below. Students who take either Natural Resource Protection & Water Law or Environmental Law, but not both, must complete two of the following elective courses.

Administrative Law: Texas (2)(fall/spring)
Construction Law (2)(winter)
Municipal Government (2)(fall/spring)
Oil & Gas (3)(winter)
Oil & Gas Drafting (1)(winter)
Patent Law & Drafting (3)(fall/spring)

For more information, see Professors Fuselier and Shelton. A worksheet entitled "Real Estate & Natural Resources Concentration Student Plan" is on page 43.

JOINT DEGREE PROGRAMS

Baylor Law School offers three joint degree programs — JD/Master of Business Administration, JD/Master of Taxation, and JD/Master of Public Policy and Administration. The JD/MBA and the JD/MTAX programs are offered in connection with the Hankamer School of Business. The JD/MPPA program is offered in connection with the Political Science Department of the Baylor College of Arts and Sciences.

Juris Doctor / Master of Business Administration

To accommodate students who contemplate a career where business and law overlap, the Law School and the Hankamer School of Business offer a joint degree program that leads to the simultaneous award of Juris Doctor (JD) and Master of Business Administration (MBA) degrees. The JD/MBA program strives to improve the effectiveness of both business managers and legal counsel for business entities by training each to understand the role of the other and the importance of their respective contributions to the successful operation of a business. JD/MBA students are encouraged to pursue a concentrated course of study at the Law School in Business Transactions or Business Litigation.

Students receive twelve hours of credit toward their JD upon the successful completion of the required MBA courses and twelve hours of credit toward their elective requirement for the MBA upon successful completion of law school course work. Thus, JD/MBA students complete 114 quarter hours of law and twenty-four semester hours of graduate business. Since both degrees are awarded simultaneously, all requirements in both schools must be completed in order to receive either degree.

Students with adequate business undergraduate degrees generally complete the joint JD/MBA program in three-and-a-half to four years. Students with a non-business undergraduate degree or undergraduate majors lacking proficiency in all business fields are required to participate in the Business School Integrated Management Seminar before enrolling in any graduate business courses.

Students must make regular application for admission to, and be accepted by, both the Law School and the Graduate School. All applicants must take the GMAT.

Juris Doctor / Master of Taxation

Baylor is the only law school in Texas and one of only a few law schools in the nation to offer a joint degree program that leads to the simultaneous award of the Juris Doctor (JD) and Master of Taxation (MTAX) degrees. JD/MTAX students receive a broad-based legal education in the Law School, while the Hankamer School of Business Master of Taxation Program provides the students with an in-depth study of all major aspects of taxation. Graduate tax courses include tax research and planning, tax practice and procedure, advanced individual taxation, corporations, partnerships and S-corporations, and international, state, and local taxation. Joint JD/MTAX students take Estate Planning at the Law School. Students desiring a career in taxation (either planning or litigation), business planning and transactions, or estate planning would benefit from the joint JD/MTAX degree. JD/MTAX students are encouraged to

pursue a concentrated study at the Law School in Business Transactions, Estate Planning, or Business Litigation.

Students receive twelve hours of credit toward their JD upon the successful completion of the required MTAX courses and twelve hours of credit toward their elective requirement for the MTAX upon successful completion of Law School course work. Thus, JD/MTAX students complete 114 quarter hours of law and nineteen semester hours of graduate tax. Since both degrees are awarded simultaneously, all requirements in both schools must be completed in order to receive either degree.

It is possible for students with adequate accounting backgrounds to complete the joint JD/MTAX program in thirty-six months. Students with a non-accounting undergraduate degree may be required to complete some basic level accounting courses before enrolling in any graduate tax courses.

Students must make regular application for admission to, and be accepted by, both the Law School and the Graduate School. All applicants must take the GMAT.

Juris Doctor / Master of Public Policy and Administration

Students interested in governmental service at the federal, state or local level can complete their law degree along with a Master of Public Policy and Administration (MPPA) degree offered by the Political Science department of Baylor University. This joint degree program leads to the simultaneous award of Juris Doctor (JD) and Master of Public Policy and Administration degrees. While the JD program trains students to recognize, analyze and formulate legal solutions to legal issues, the MPPA program develops students' abilities to work within the context of governmental entities that must confront larger issues of public policy. The JD/MPPA degree strives to improve the effectiveness of governmental leaders in the administration of massive, complex regulatory or benefit programs.

Students receive twelve hours of credit toward their JD upon the successful completion of the MPPA requirements and twelve hours of credit toward their elective requirement for the MPPA upon successful completion of law school course work. Thus, JD/MPPA students complete 114 quarter hours of law and twenty-four semester hours of graduate work. Since both degrees are awarded simultaneously, all requirements in both schools must be completed in order to receive either degree.

Students must make regular application for admission to, and be accepted by, both the Law School and the Graduate School. All applicants must take the GRE.

Juris Doctor / Master of Divinity

The joint degree links the faculties, resources, and educations of a nationally-recognized law school and a top-tier seminary, offering to students an education that prepares them well for a multitude of leadership opportunities. Graduates will be fully qualified to serve in a traditional law practice or in a congregational setting. Beyond these contexts, the skill sets developed from this program will also allow graduates to serve in non-profit organizations, particularly those

focused on human rights, or in careers that provide legal advocacy for society's underserved populations.

The joint JD/MDiv degree meets the standard requirements of both degree plans. A prospective student must make regular application for admission to, and be accepted by, both the Law School and the Seminary. Once admitted to both schools, the student will declare his or her intent to enroll in the joint degree with the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs of the Seminary and the Associate Dean of the School of Law.

GENERAL (NO CONCENTRATION) STUDENT PLAN

(Bar courses in bold)

Part I - Required Courses:

Property I & II	**Torts I & II**	**Contracts I & II**
LARC, Pts. I & II	**Civil Procedure**	**Criminal Law**
Appellate Advocacy & Proc.	**Criminal Procedure**	**Constitutional Law**
LAPP	**Business Organizations I**	**Trusts & Estates**
Basic Taxation Principles	**Practice Court I, II & III**	**Professional Responsibility**
Remedies		

PART I - HOURS: 77

Part II - Additional Bar Courses Recommended:

Bar Topic	Baylor Course Offerings	Hours
MULTISTATE:		
Constitutional Law	**Civil Liberties 9360**	_____
Real Property	**Real Estate: Texas Title Issues 9331**	_____
	Real Estate Finance 9338	_____
	Wealth Transfers 9332	_____
ESSAY QUESTIONS:		
Business Associations	**Business Organizations II 9322**	_____
Trusts and Guardianships	**Wealth Transfers 9332**	_____
Family Law	**Family Law 9370**	_____
	Family Rights Practice & Proc. 9245	_____
Wills and Administration	**Admin. of Estates 9235**	_____
	Wealth Transfers 9322	_____
Uniform Commercial Code	**Comm. Law:Neg. Instruments 9340**	_____
	Comm. Law: Secured Transactions 9342	_____
Property	**Real Estate: Texas Title Issues 9331**	_____
	Oil & Gas 9330	_____
	Real Estate Finance 9338	_____
	Wealth Transfers 9332	_____
Consumer Rights	**Consumer Protection 9349**	_____
	Insurance 9341	_____
Bankruptcy	**Bankruptcy 9385**	_____
	Creditors' Remedies 9252	_____

(cont.)

SHORT ANSWERS:

Civil Procedure	**Alternative Dispute Resolution 9247**	_____
	Federal Courts 9323	_____
Criminal Procedure	**Advanced Criminal Procedure 9350**	_____
	Criminal Practice & Procedure 9467	_____

Part III - Remaining Electives: (See scheduled offerings) **PART II - HOURS:** _____

PART III - HOURS: _____

TOTAL HOURS REQUIRED TO GRADUATE **126**

ADMINISTRATIVE PRACTICE CONCENTRATION STUDENT PLAN

(Bar courses in bold)

Part I - Required Courses:

Property I & II	**Torts I & II**	**Contracts I & II**
LARC, Pts. I & II	**Civil Procedure**	**Criminal Law**
Appellate Advocacy & Proc.	**Criminal Procedure**	**Constitutional Law**
LAPP	**Business Organizations I**	**Trusts & Estates**
Basic Taxation Principles	**Practice Court I, II & III**	**Professional Responsibility**
Remedies		

PART I - HOURS: 77

Part II - Additional Courses Required for Administrative Practice Concentration:

Administrative Law Externship ____ *	2
Administrative Law: Federal 9268	2
Administrative Law: Texas 9382	3
Business and State Issues in Environmental Law 9377	3
Independent Study _____ *	2
Municipal Government 9265	2
(Must Complete at least 1 course from the following:)	
Employment Discrimination 9362	____
Employment Relations 9372	____
Environmental Law 9366	____
Healthcare Law 9357	____
Insurance Law 9341	____
Labor Law 9208	____
Natural Resources & Water Law 9309	____
Oil and Gas 9330	____
Patent Law & Drafting 9321	____
Civil Rights Actions 9359	____
Securities Regulation 9344	____

PART II – HOURS: _____

Part III - Remaining Electives: (See scheduled offerings) **PART III - HOURS: _____**

TOTAL HOURS REQUIRED TO GRADUATE **126**

* See Professor Beal for details and assignment.

BUSINESS LITIGATION CONCENTRATION STUDENT PLAN

(Bar courses in bold)

Part I - Required Courses:

Property I & II	**Torts I & II**	**Contracts I & II**
LARC, Pts. I & II	**Civil Procedure**	**Criminal Law**
Appellate Advocacy & Proc.	**Criminal Procedure**	**Constitutional Law**
LAPP	**Business Organizations I**	**Trusts & Estates**
Basic Taxation Principles	**Practice Court I, II & III**	**Professional Responsibility**
Remedies		

PART I - HOURS: 77

Part II - Additional Courses Required for Business Litigation Concentration:

Alternative Dispute Resolution 9247	2
Bankruptcy 9385	3
Business Litigation 9282	2
Business Organizations II 9322	3
Complex Litigation 324	3
Intellectual Property I 9364	3
(Must Complete at least 1 course from the following:)	
Administrative Law: Federal 9268	____
Administrative Law: Texas 9382	____
Arbitration 9257	____
Conflict of Laws 9383	____
Federal Courts 9323	____
(Must Complete at least 2 courses from the following:)	
Antitrust 9363	____
Business Organizations: Current Topics in Mergers & Acquisitions 9219	____
Commercial Law: Negotiable Instruments 9340	____
Commercial Law: Secured Transactions 9342	____
Creditors' Remedies 9252	____
Employment Discrimination 9362	____
Employment Relations 9372	____
Insurance 9341	____
Securities Regulation 9344	____
White Collar Crime 9351	____

PART II - HOURS: ____

Part III - Remaining Electives: (See scheduled offerings) **PART III - HOURS:** ____

TOTAL HOURS REQUIRED TO GRADUATE **126**

BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS CONCENTRATION STUDENT PLAN

(Bar courses in bold)

Part I - Required Courses:

Property I & II	**Torts I & II**	**Contracts I & II**
LARC, Pts. I & II	**Civil Procedure**	**Criminal Law**
Appellate Advocacy & Proc.	**Criminal Procedure**	**Constitutional Law**
LAPP	**Business Organizations I**	**Trusts & Estates**
Basic Taxation Principles	**Practice Court I, II & III**	**Professional Responsibility**
Remedies		

PART I - HOURS: 77

Part II - Additional Courses Required for Business Transactions Concentration:

Business Organizations II 9322	3
Business Planning and Drafting 9292	2
Business Transactions Capstone 9122*	1
Securities Regulation 9344	3
Taxation of Corporations 9302	3
Taxation of Individuals 9345	3
Taxation of Partnerships 9347	3

(Must Complete at least 7 hours from the following courses:)

Antitrust 9363	____
Bankruptcy 9385	____
Business & State Issues in Environmental Law 9377	____
Business Organizations: Current Topics in Mergers & Acquisitions 9219	____
Commercial Law: Negotiable Instruments 9340	____
Commercial Law: Secured Transactions 9342	____
Employment Discrimination 9362	____
Employment Relations 9372	____
Estate Planning 9336	____
Family Business Planning 9293	____
Franchising 9276	____
Healthcare Law 9357	____
Intellectual Property I 9364	____
International Business Transactions 9288	____
International Trade Law 9267	____
Real Estate Finance 9338	____
White Collar Crime 9351	____

(cont.)

(Must Complete at least 1 of the following:)

Client Counseling 9227	____
or	
Naman, Howell, Smith & Lee Client Counseling Competition	0

	PART II - HOURS: ____
Part III - Remaining Electives: (See scheduled offerings)	**PART III - HOURS: ____**
TOTAL HOURS REQUIRED TO GRADUATE	**126**

*All students completing the Business Transactions Concentration must participate in the Business Transactions Capstone (1) upon completion of the capstone prerequisites. Students with at least a 2.5 grade point average at the end of their first year or who made a grade of at least "B" in Business Organizations I will be allowed to participate in the capstone experience. Students who do not meet the criteria to participate in the capstone may participate in an independent study with Prof. Miller, which will give them a similar experience to the capstone.

CRIMINAL PRACTICE CONCENTRATION STUDENT PLAN

(Bar courses in bold)

Part I - Required Courses:

Property I & II	**Torts I & II**	**Contracts I & II**
LARC, Pts. I & II	**Civil Procedure**	**Criminal Law**
Appellate Advocacy & Proc.	**Criminal Procedure**	**Constitutional Law**
LAPP	**Business Organizations I**	**Trusts & Estates**
Basic Taxation Principles	**Practice Court I, II & III**	**Professional Responsibility**
Remedies		

PART I - HOURS: 77

Part II - Additional Courses Required for Criminal Practice Concentration:

Advanced Criminal Procedure 9350	3
Criminal Practice & Procedure 9467	4
Post Conviction Procedure: Sentencing 9259	2
Prosecutorial Externship ___*	2

(Must Complete at least 3 courses from the following:)

Client Counseling 9221	___
Juvenile Justice 9254	___
Post Conviction Procedure: Criminal Appeals 9255	___
White Collar Crime 9351	___

PART II - HOURS: ___

Part III - Remaining Electives: (See scheduled offerings) **PART III - HOURS: ____**

TOTAL HOURS REQUIRED TO GRADUATE **126**

*See Prof. Serr for details and assignment to an externship.

ESTATE PLANNING CONCENTRATION STUDENT PLAN
(Bar courses in bold)

Part I - Required Courses:

Property I & II	**Torts I & II**	**Contracts I & II**
LARC, Pts. I & II	**Civil Procedure**	**Criminal Law**
Appellate Advocacy & Proc.	**Criminal Procedure**	**Constitutional Law**
LAPP	**Business Organizations I**	**Trusts & Estates**
Basic Taxation Principles	**Practice Court I, II & III**	**Professional Responsibility**
Remedies		

PART I - HOURS: 77

Part II - Additional Courses Required for Estate Planning Concentration:

Administration of Estates Capstone 9142	1
Administration of Estates 9235	2
Estate Planning 9336	3
Taxation of Individuals 9345	3
Taxation of Partnerships 9347	3
Trusts and Estates Capstone 9132*	1
Wealth Transfers 9332	3

(Must Complete at least 1 course from the following:)

Elder Law 248	___
Family Business Planning 293	___
Retirement Law 272	___

(Must Complete at least 1 of the following:)

Client Counseling 9227	____
Naman, Howell, Smith & Lee Client Counseling Competition	0

PART II - HOURS: _____

Part III - Remaining Electives: (See scheduled offerings) **PART III - HOURS: _____**

TOTAL HOURS REQUIRED TO GRADUATE **126**

*All students completing the Estate Planning Concentration must participate in the Administration of Estates Capstone (1) and Trusts & Estates Capstone (1) upon completion of the capstone prerequisites. Students with at least a 2.5 grade point average at the end of their first year or who made a grade of at least "B" in Trusts & Estates will be allowed to participate in the capstone experience upon completion of the capstone prerequisites. Students who do not meet the criteria to participate in the capstone may participate in an independent study with Prof. Featherston, which will give them a similar experience to the capstone.

GENERAL CIVIL LITIGATION CONCENTRATION STUDENT PLAN
(Bar courses in bold)

Part I - Required Courses:

Property I & II	**Torts I & II**	**Contracts I & II**
LARC, Pts. I & II	**Civil Procedure**	**Criminal Law**
Appellate Advocacy & Proc.	**Criminal Procedure**	**Constitutional Law**
LAPP	**Business Organizations I**	**Trusts & Estates**
Basic Taxation Principles	**Practice Court I, II & III**	**Professional Responsibility**
Remedies		

PART I - HOURS: 77

Part II - Additional Courses Required for General Civil Litigation Concentration:

Alternative Dispute Resolution 9247	2
Complex Litigation 9324	3
Conflict of Laws 9383	3
Federal Courts 9323	3

(Must Complete at least 6 hours from the following courses:)

Administration of Estates 9235	____
Arbitration 9257	____
Consumer Protection 9349	____
Creditors' Remedies 9284	____
Healthcare Litigation 9277	____
Insurance 9341	____
Personal Injury Trial Law 9174	____
Products Liability 9258	____
Trial Advocacy: Advanced Advocacy Skills 9220	____
Trial Advocacy: Advanced Trial Preparation 9263	____

PART II - HOURS: _____

Part III - Remaining Electives: (See scheduled offerings) **PART III - HOURS:** _____

TOTAL HOURS REQUIRED TO GRADUATE **126**

HEALTHCARE LAW CONCENTRATION STUDENT PLAN
(Bar courses in bold)

Part I - Required Courses:

Property I & II	**Torts I & II**	**Contracts I & II**
LARC, Pts. I & II	**Civil Procedure**	**Criminal Law**
Appellate Advocacy & Proc.	**Criminal Procedure**	**Constitutional Law**
LAPP	**Business Organizations I**	**Trusts & Estates**
Basic Taxation Principles	**Practice Court I, II & III**	**Professional Responsibility**
Remedies		

PART I - HOURS: 77

Part II - Additional Courses Required for Healthcare Law Concentration:

Elder Law 9248	2
Healthcare Fraud & Abuse 9285	2
Healthcare Law 9357	3
Healthcare: Regulation of Healthcare Professionals 9286	2
Insurance 9341	3
Healthcare Externship 9V93	2

(Must Complete at least 2 courses from the following:)

Administrative Law: Federal 9268	2
Employment Relations 9372	3
Nonprofit Organizations 9211	2
MBA – Health Economics HPA 5350	3 semester
MBA – Healthcare Administration HPA 5310	3 semester
MBA – Healthcare Operations MGT 5132	3 semester

PART II - HOURS: _____

Part III - Remaining Electives: (See scheduled offerings) **PART III - HOURS: _____**

TOTAL HOURS REQUIRED TO GRADUATE **126**

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY CONCENTRATION STUDENT PLAN

(Bar courses in bold)

Part I - Required Courses:

Property I & II	**Torts I & II**	**Contracts I & II**
LARC, Pts. I & II	**Civil Procedure**	**Criminal Law**
Appellate Advocacy & Proc.	**Criminal Procedure**	**Constitutional Law**
LAPP	**Business Organizations I**	**Trusts & Estates**
Basic Taxation Principles	**Practice Court I, II & III**	**Professional Responsibility**
Remedies		

PART I - HOURS: 77

Part II - Additional Courses Required for Intellectual Property Concentration:

Intellectual Property II: Advanced Trademark Practice & Litigation 9264	2
Copyright Law 9371	3
E-Commerce Law 9310	3
Intellectual Property I 9364	3
Intellectual Property Capstone (1 or 2) 9164	____
Patent Law & Drafting 9321	3
Patent Litigation 9125	1

(Must Complete at least 4 hours from the following courses:)

Antitrust Law 9363	____
Consumer Protection 9349	____
Franchising 9276	____
Information Privacy Law 9222	____
International Intellectual Property 9241	____
Sports Law 9361	____

PART II - HOURS: _____

Part III - Remaining Electives: (See scheduled offerings) **PART III - HOURS:** _____

TOTAL HOURS REQUIRED TO GRADUATE **126**

*All students completing the Intellectual Property Concentration must participate in the Intellectual Property Capstone (1 or 2). Students with at least a 2.5 grade point average at the end of their first year or who made a grade of at least "B" in Intellectual Property I will be allowed to participate in the capstone experience upon completion of the prerequisites. Students who do not meet the criteria will participate in an independent study with Prof. Connie Nichols or Prof. David Swenson, which will give them a similar experience to the capstone.

REAL ESTATE & NATURAL RESOURCES CONCENTRATION STUDENT PLAN

(Bar courses in bold)

Part I - Required Courses:

Property I & II	**Torts I & II**	**Contracts I & II**
LARC, Pts. I & II	**Civil Procedure**	**Criminal Law**
Appellate Advocacy & Proc.	**Criminal Procedure**	**Constitutional Law**
LAPP	**Business Organizations I**	**Trusts & Estates**
Basic Taxation Principles	**Practice Court I, II & III**	**Professional Responsibility**
Remedies		

PART I - HOURS: 79

Part II - Additional Courses Required for Real Estate and Natural Resources Concentration:

Real Estate: Texas Title Issues 9331	3
Business & State Issues in Environmental Law 9377	3
Real Estate Finance 9338	3
Independent Study/Externship 9V99	2

(Must Complete one of the two following courses:)

Natural Resource Protection & Water Law 9309	3
Environmental Law 9366	3

(If both courses above are completed, choose one elective below. If either course above is completed, choose two electives below)

Administrative Law: Texas 9382	3
Construction Law 9214	2
Municipal Government 9265	2
Oil & Gas 9330	3
Oil & Gas Drafting 9134	1
Patent Law & Drafting 9321	3
Real Estate: Land Use Regulation & Development 9217 or 9317	2

PART II - HOURS: _____

Part III - Remaining Electives: (See scheduled offerings) **PART III - HOURS:** _____

TOTAL HOURS REQUIRED TO GRADUATE **126**

INTERSCHOLASTIC COMPETITION TEAM
BAYLOR UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW
INTERSCHOLASTIC COMPETITION SCHEDULE

The following is information about interscholastic competitions that Baylor Law School participates in during the school year. Please consult this document to learn basic information about competitions and if you have any other questions, please consult the coach for details. From time to time, Baylor enters additional mock trials and moot court competitions. Contact Ms. Kathy Serr, Advocacy Program Coordinator (email Kathy_Serr@baylor.edu to schedule an appointment), concerning additional competitions not listed below.

MOCK TRIAL

The Mock Trial teams are selected in the fall and winter quarters. If this is an important activity to you, it is important to structure your schedule to be in a fall/winter Practice Court class or in a spring/summer Practice Court class with at least one quarter of school remaining after Practice Court. This document contains no specific information regarding the interscholastic Mock Trial competitions.

MOOT COURT COMPETITIONS

Tryout and Team Information

Tryouts are open to all students who have participated in at least one intra-school moot court competition. Notices of tryouts are posted periodically. Students are selected for the moot court team and then team members are assigned to individual competitions throughout the year.

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION - CLIENT COUNSELING COMPETITION

Tryout and Team Information

During the first part of the winter quarter, an orientation meeting is held to explain the intraschool competition and the procedure for selecting the competition team. The interscholastic team is chosen by the faculty coach from the students who participate in the intraschool competition. The competition usually consists of two rounds of each student interviewing and counseling a “client” who has a legal problem in the predesignated area of the law. The judges are not law students. Instead, practicing lawyers and professionals from counseling fields judge each round and provide helpful feedback and advice based on their experience. Top teams progress to the semifinal and final rounds. The team will consist of two, three or four members, who are assigned by the faculty advisor as either student coaches or competition team members.

The regional competition is held in middle or late February. The regional champion moves on to the national finals which are held in late March. The subject matter which could be the focus of the problem can come from any area of legal practice, including ethical problems, divorce, employment, probate, criminal, child abuse and neglect, and many other areas within the practice of law.

TRANSACTIONAL COMPETITIONS

American Bar Association Negotiation Competition

The ABA Negotiation Competition provides law students a means for them to practice and improve their negotiating skills. The competition simulates legal negotiations in which law students, acting as lawyers, negotiate a series of legal problems. The simulations consist of a common set of facts known by all participants and confidential information known only to the participants representing a particular side. All of the simulations deal with the same general topic, but the negotiation situation varies with each round and level of the competition.

Business Transaction Competition

In the Business Transaction competition, student teams are assigned to represent the buyer or seller in structuring and negotiating some aspect of a business transaction and are judged by a panel of senior deal lawyers.

Business Transactional Law Competition

The National Transactional LawMeet in February is the premier "moot court" experience for students interested in a transactional practice. The National Transactional LawMeet is designed to give law students a hands-on experience in developing and honing transactional lawyering skills.

Intellectual Property Law Competition

The National IP LawMeet in October is the premier lawyering competition for students contemplating a transactional practice focused on Intellectual Property (IP). The National IP LawMeet is designed to give law students a hands-on experience to develop and hone their transactional IP lawyering skills.

RULES ON ACADEMIC PROBATION AND DISMISSAL
(January, 2007)

I. Academic Probation

A. Academic Enhancement

Students with a grade point average of 2.4 or lower at the end of the third quarter of law school are required to take five (5) of the following seven (7) courses prior to graduation. (For students who matriculated in a summer quarter, the determination will be made following the fourth quarter of study (after Appellate Advocacy grades have been recorded).

Course Number	Course Name	Credit Hours
9235	Administration of Estates	2
9350	Advanced Criminal Procedure	3
9360	Civil Liberties	3
9340	Commercial Law: Negotiable Instruments	3
9342	Commercial Law: Secured Transactions	3
9370	Family Law	3
9332	Wealth Transfers	3

B. Academic Deficiency Resulting in Probation

A student in Baylor Law School will be placed on probation for academic reasons when, after all final grades for a quarter have been reported, the student's overall grade point average falls below a 1.90 on the 4.0 scale. At that time, a student may continue in school on probation, or may elect to withdraw immediately from school and return on the same probationary basis within three years.

C. Computation of Grade Point Average

In computing the grade point average of a student for the purpose of determining academic deficiency in a particular quarter:

(1) All final letter grades earned in law school courses will be considered. For grades earned prior to Winter 2006, grade points were awarded for courses when the grade received is a D or higher at the rate of: A = 4, A- = 3.5, B = 3, B- = 2.5, C = 2, and D = 1 per credit hour. For grades earned Winter 2006 and after, grade points were awarded for courses when the grade received is a D or higher at the rate of: A = 4, A- = 3.67, B+= 3.33, B = 3, B- = 2.67, C+= 2.33, C = 2, and D = 1 per credit hour. No credit is received for an F. A grade of Pass (P) is a neutral grade and does not affect the grade point total. While credit hours received in a course for which a P is recorded are counted toward the graduation total, they are not included in computing the grade point average.

(2) The final grades received in the first two quarters will form the basis of the initial evaluation of a first-year student's academic sufficiency. Tentative grades received in (LARC) will not be used in determining academic sufficiency until the LARC grade is final.

(3) No honor grade points will be considered in determining academic sufficiency.

(4) Grades received in repeated courses will be counted at the repeated letter grade value in determining compliance with the "C" average requirement for students on probation in Section D below; however, for purposes of calculating a cumulative grade point average, the repeated grade cannot be counted at a level higher than a "C".

D. Terms of Probation

The terms of probation are: (1) enrollment in a course of study of at least 12 credit hours approved by the Chair of the Academic Standards Committee; (2) maintenance of a "C" average (2.0 on the 4.0 scale) in courses taken in each probationary quarter until a graduation average of 2.0 for all work taken is attained; and (3) attainment of a graduation average within three quarters.

II. Dismissal by Reason of Breach of Probation

A probationary student notified of a failure to fulfill the terms of academic probation during a quarter will be immediately dismissed from school unless the student elects to stay the dismissal until that quarter's final examinations are completed. A student may wish to stay the dismissal until final examinations are completed as a demonstration of an ability to perform satisfactory law school work to assist any later petition for readmission. This option must be exercised within a reasonable time, normally three days. A tuition refund will be made only if the student is otherwise entitled to a tuition refund under the regular tuition refund policy of the Law School. In either case, whether effective immediately, or stayed until the end of the quarter, a dismissal for failure to fulfill the terms of academic probation is a permanent dismissal from the Law School.

III. Deficiency in English Resulting in Probation

If a student after admission to the Law School demonstrates an inadequate command of English, including a deficiency in spelling and grammar, the student may be placed on academic probation under the terms to be prescribed by the Faculty Academic Standards Committee.

IV. Petition to Review Dismissal

A student dismissed for academic deficiency may, within one year, petition the Dean and faculty of the law school for readmission on probation. The decision to grant a petition for readmission is solely within the discretion of the Dean and faculty and may contain such conditions and/or qualifications as are deemed appropriate. The student may not be readmitted to the Law School unless two *full* quarters have elapsed while the dismissal was in effect. If the student elects, however, to stay dismissal until finals are completed and when grades are announced, the student's overall grade point average is raised to a graduation average, the student may be readmitted to the next beginning quarter. The petition should be submitted at least four weeks prior to the end of the quarter preceding the quarter to which readmission is sought to give the Dean and faculty sufficient time to consider the petition. For example, to illustrate the timing of a petition for readmission, a student who is dismissed after receiving grades on the Winter quarter who does not elect to complete the Spring quarter may petition for readmission beginning with the fall quarter and not later than the next Spring quarter.

The petitioner has the burden of establishing to the satisfaction of the Dean and faculty that there is a significant probability that the petitioner will achieve and thereafter maintain a graduation average if readmitted on probation. A petition for readmission should be directed to the Chair of the Academic Standards Committee. The petition should set forth, in letter form, the following information: (i) an explanation of the perceived reasons for the applicant's academic dismissal; (ii) an explanation of the applicant's activities during the period of dismissal; and (iii) an explanation of why the applicant expects to be able to correct prior academic deficiencies if readmitted on probation.

V. Student's Responsibility to Monitor Status

These rules of academic probation and dismissal are automatically applicable whether or not the student receives any form of notice. It is the student's responsibility to determine his or her status based upon this policy and the grades earned by the student. An attempt will be made to notify a student of the student status under the rules, but the notification is given only as a courtesy and a student is not entitled to receive any such notice. Receipt of any notice does not assure that any further notices be sent. Grades for a particular quarter may not be available until a substantial time after the beginning of the following quarter. Thus, any courtesy notice of academic deficiency and probation or dismissal, if sent at all, will usually not be sent until later in the quarter in which this status is determined. Therefore, each student is solely responsible for continuously updating his or her grade point average as individual grades become available and is solely responsible for determining his or her status under these rules. When it appears that an academic deficiency either exists or might exist, the student should immediately contact the Chair of the Academic Standards Committee. The fact that grades may not be available for a substantial time poses a particular difficulty for the student who is on probation, in that the student will not know whether the terms of probation have been met until well into the following quarter.

NOTE: The Chair of the Academic Standards Committee is Associate Dean Teague (second floor, administrative suite; 710-1911.)

HONOR CODE
BAYLOR UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW

PREAMBLE:

Baylor University School of Law (the "Law School") students shall act in academic matter with the utmost honesty and integrity and in a manner consistent with this Honor Code ("Code"). The purpose of this Code is to specify the conduct which violates this obligation and to establish a process for dealing with breaches of the Code. The Code seeks to achieve and appropriate division of functions among Dean, faculty and students, but emphasizes that the primary obligation of implementing and enforcing the Code rests with the students. The effectiveness of this Code is dependent on the personal integrity, honest and cooperation of each student and each student is expected to read and observe the Code and to assist in its enforcement.

ARTICLE I. SCOPE OF THE CODE

A. This Code applies to any alleged incident of misconduct related to any academic matter involving the program of the Law School, regardless of where such alleged incident occurred.

B. "Academic matter" includes any activity which may affect a grade or in any way contribute toward satisfaction of the requirements for graduation or which may result in academic credit or recognition. Such activities include, but are not limited to, examination, research for course papers or projects and performance of requirements in connection with externships and clinical courses, Law Review, or intrascholastic or interscholastic advocacy skills competitions. This Code is not intended to replace or supersede applicable federal and state laws, municipal ordinances, Baylor University or Baylor Law School regulations or Law School Library or Career Services Office internal rules governing conduct of law students not involving an academic matter as defined above. However, the presumption shall be that this Code is applicable where the matter is in doubt, particularly where no other procedure in available to address or deal with the alleged misconduct.

ARTICLE II. STUDENT MISCONDUCT

Student misconduct in connection with any academic matter covered by this Code includes, but in not limited to:

A. In connection with examinations:

1. Substituting for another student or permitting any other person to substitute for oneself to take the exam or perform other work relating to the exam.

2. Copying from or looking upon another student's examination paper during an examination with the intent to obtain information relevant to the examination or intentionally permitting another student to see and copy from one's examination paper.

3. Collaborating during the examination with any other person by giving or receiving information without authority.

4. Using material during an examination not authorized by the person administering the examination.

5. Taking time beyond that allowed other students for the completion of an examination without the express permission of the person administering the examination.

6. Divulging in a systematic and coordinated way, during or after the exam, the contents of any essay or objective examination where the instructor has stated that the contents of the examination are not to be divulged, until such time as the instructor releases the examination.

7. Invading or attempting to invade the security measures maintained for the preparation and storage of examinations.

8. Stealing, buying, otherwise obtaining, selling, giving away, or bribing another person to obtain all or part of an unadministered examination of information about an unadministered examination or an examination which is to remain confidential or any unauthorized information concerning an examination.

9. Failing to inform the Dean or the appropriate faculty member of the fact that one has come in contact, through no fault of the student, with an unadministered examination, or an examination which is to remain confidential, or any unauthorized information concerning an examination, after becoming aware of the fact that the material involved is confidential.

B. In connection with any report, paper, memorandum, article, brief or any other written work in fulfillment of academic requirements or to directly or indirectly obtain academic credit or recognition:

1. Submitting as one's own written work prepared totally or in part by another person, unless such collaboration is expressly authorized by the instructor, provided that, unless all discussion is expressly prohibited by the instructor, merely discussing the subject matter generally with another student is not in violation hereof.

2. Submitting a writing incorporating another person's work, whether copyrighted or not, by taking the substance of such work or the literal expression from such work of another without acknowledging and crediting the original author's work with quotation marks and footnotes or other appropriate written explanation.

3. Submitting written work previously offered by the student for credit or recognition in another course or program without the instructor's permission secured in advance of submission.

C. In general:

1. Failing, upon witnessing or learning of the probable violation of this Code, to report the fact immediately to the Dean or a member of the faculty.

2. Refusing to testify at any proceeding under the Code as to the facts within his or her knowledge, provided he or she is not the accused, as no person shall be compelled to bear witness against himself or herself.

3. Taking, keeping, misplacing, tampering with, or damaging the property of Baylor University, a faculty member, another student or any other person, if one knows or should reasonably know that one would by such conduct obtain and unfair academic advantage. This section is intended to include, but not limited to, material in the law library.

4. Misrepresenting facts about oneself or another for the purpose of obtaining an advantage, either academic of financial, or for the purpose of injuring another student academically or financially, including providing false grades or other information in resumes for placement use.

5. Knowingly or negligently submitting false or misleading information concerning hours worked or requirements fulfilled in connection with any externship or clinical program undertaken for credit or recognition.

6. Acting contrary to accepted principles of honesty in any academic pursuit, it being recognized that no enumeration can exhaust the possible applications of a law student's obligation to conduct himself and herself in a manner consistent with the Code and that the enumeration above is by way of illustration and not limitation, provided, however, that if at all possible one or more of the enumerated sections should be utilized rather than this general provision.

ARTICLE III. THE HONOR COUNCIL

The Honor Council shall be responsible for implementing and enforcing this Honor Code. The Honor Council shall be composed of two bodies, an Investigatory Committee and an Adjudicatory Committee. The Investigatory Committee shall include the vice presidents of the respective classes with the vice president of the senior class serving as chair. The Adjudicatory Committee shall include the presidents of each of the law school classes and the two faculty members appointed by the Dean to serve as the Faculty Honor Code Committee. The Dean shall designate one of the faculty members to serve as the chair of the Faculty Honor Code Committee and that person shall also serve as chair of the Adjudicatory Committee.

Any member of the Investigatory Committee or the Adjudicatory Committee must disqualify himself or herself if he or she feels, that in the determination of an alleged violation, he or she cannot act on the weight of the evidence without bias or prejudice. Failure to disqualify oneself where disqualification is appropriate shall in and of itself be considered a breach of the Code.

Should a student member of either the Investigatory Committee or the Adjudicatory Committee disqualify himself or herself from that committee, the president of the Student Bar Association shall appoint a replacement selected from the secretary/treasurer of the classes.

Should a faculty member of the Adjudicatory Committee disqualify himself or herself, the Dean shall appoint a replacement.

ARTICLE IV. INVESTIGATORY PROCEDURE

A. Initiation of Proceedings.

A student shall immediately report any suspected violation of this Code to the Dean or to a member of the faculty, preferably the faculty member with respect to whose courses the suspected violation occurred or to a member of the Investigatory Committee.

Where the suspected violation is reported to the faculty member whose course is involved, or where the faculty member observes or has personal knowledge of a possible Code violation, the faculty member may:

1. handle the matter directly with the student, unless the student requests that the matter be referred to the Dean, in which case the faculty member shall do so, or

2. refer the matter directly to the Dean.

A member of the Investigatory Committee to whom a suspected violation of this Code has been reported shall convey the information obtained to the Dean who may refer the matter to the faculty member whose course is involved for informal resolution between the faculty member and the student.

Where a suspected Code violation is referred to the Dean, he or she in consultation with an affected faculty member where appropriate, shall determine whether the matter is covered by this Code and whether sufficient evidence exists to pursue the matter further. The Dean settle the case by agreement with the student, with or without an acknowledgment of guilt, e.g., an agreement that the student withdraw from the Law School, accept a stipulated punishment or conduct himself or herself in a particular way. The agreement shall be reduced to writing and signed by the student and the Dean.

In any of the above situations the student should be advised of his or her rights under this Code, particularly of the right to have the matter referred to the Investigatory Committee as set out above.

If it is determined that the matter merits investigation, and no satisfactory informal resolution of the matter can be achieved, a complaint shall be prepared by the Dean, signed, verified and dated by the accusing party or parties, setting forth all the relevant facts, including the name of the accused party and the names of all eye witnesses to the event or other parties who may possess any relevant knowledge. The complaint, together with any relevant writings, e.g., examinations, articles, briefs, shall be referred to the Chair of the Investigatory Committee.

B. Investigatory Procedure.

1. Upon receipt of the complaint the Chair of the Investigatory Committee shall convene the Committee and the Chair may assign specific investigatory duties to other members of the Committee, e.g., interviewing eye-witnesses, comparing examination papers or other writings. In all proceedings of the Committee the only official participants shall be the three vice-presidents of the law School classes or a duly appointed substitute.

2. The investigation shall be conducted in a confidential manner to protect the identity and reputation of the accused. Discussions among Committee members and witnesses shall be held in the strictest confidence and Committee members shall not reveal the contents of such discussions to anyone outside the Committee. A violation of this provision constitutes a violation of the Honor Code.

3. If the Committee determines, by majority vote, that there is probable cause to believe that the accused committed an offense warranting the imposition of major punishment, a final report outlining the charges against the accused, detailing the evidence accumulated and listing the witnesses shall be prepared, signed by the members of the Committee in favor of this action and dated. A dissenting member may, but need not, prepare a memorandum explaining his or her refusal to approve the Committee action.

4. The written and signed accusation provided to the Investigatory Committee, the final report of the Committee and the dissenting memorandum, if any, and all other written material relevant to the matter shall be delivered to the chair of the Adjudicatory Committee. The final report shall include a clear, concise statement of the charges against the accused.

5. At the time the matter is referred to the Adjudicatory Committee, the chair of the Investigatory Committee shall also provide a copy of the accusation, final committee report and dissenting view, if any, and all other written material to the accused.

6. The accused is required to respond, in writing, to the specific charges contained in the final report to the chair of the Adjudicatory Committee within five (5) days of the receipt of the report, denying or admitting the charge or charges and, if desired, explaining or refuting the evidence. A failure to respond will not be a factor or evidentiary in determining the guilt or innocence but will be considered an independent honor code violation.

ARTICLE V. ADJUDICATORY COMMITTEE PROCEDURE

A. Responsibilities of the Adjudicatory Committee and the Rights of the Accused in General.

It shall be the responsibility of the Adjudicatory Committee to hear all complaints brought before them, to make a determination of guilt or innocence, and to recommend sanctions in appropriate cases to the Dean and faculty. In performing its functions and responsibilities, the Adjudicatory Committee shall afford the following rights to the accused:

l. A clear, concise statement of the charges against him or her;

2. An adequate time to prepare any defense he or she may have to offer;

3. A personal appearance before the Adjudicatory Committee;

4. Counsel or a representative of his or her choice from among the student body or otherwise;

5. Opportunity to present evidence in his or her behalf;

6. Opportunity to examine and cross-examine witnesses;

7. Issuance of summonses by the Committee for witnesses and relevant documents;

8. To remain silent without such silence being construed against him or her;

9. A hearing closed to the public, or open, at his or her choice;

10. A presumption of his or her innocence until the Committee is convinced of his or her guilt by clear and convincing evidence;

11. To have the hearing held, the decision made, and a copy of the decision of the Committee made available, without undue delay.

Should the accused admit, without qualification, the charges against him or her and request that the penalty or sanction be imposed by the Dean and faculty without submission to the Adjudicatory Committee, the matter shall be handled by the Dean and faculty without submission to the Adjudicatory Committee.

B. Preliminary Steps.

1. The hearing shall be held within a reasonable time after the final report of the Investigatory Committee is served on the accused, but not less than three (3) days thereafter and not before the accused has been given an opportunity to respond to the report within five (5) days of the receipt of the report.

2. At least three (3) days before the date of the hearing the chair of the Investigatory Committee and the accused shall each submit a list of all persons believed to possess knowledge or information relevant to the accusation in question and the Adjudicatory Committee shall summon all such persons to be available at the hearing. Either party may request permission from the Chair of the Adjudicatory Committee to add a person or persons to the list at any time before the conclusion of the hearing and such request shall be granted if good cause is shown for omitting such person or persons from the original list.

The failure of any person to appear and testify without good cause shall be a violation of the Honor Code.

3. At least three (3) days before the date of the hearing the accused shall advise the chair of the Adjudicatory Committee whether he or she wants a closed hearing or a hearing open to the public. If the accused has no preference or communicates no choice the hearing shall be closed to the public.

4. The chair of the Investigatory Committee shall serve in the role of the prosecutor and shall call witnesses against the accused, present documentary evidence, cross-examine witnesses called by or on behalf of the accused, including the accused, and generally conduct the proceedings against the accused. For good cause the chair may designate one of the other members of the Investigatory Committee to perform the functions set out above.

5. Either the accused or the chair of the Investigatory Committee may request joint pre-hearing consultations with the chair of the Adjudicatory Committee with respect to matters of practice and procedure. The parties shall avoid discussion of the merits--guilt or innocence--or of the appropriate sanctions, if any--as opposed to a discussion of what sanctions may or may not be available should the accused be found guilty of a violation.

C. The Hearing.

1. Although the process is sui generis and not patterned entirely on a civil, criminal or administrative model, the hearing shall be conducted generally in conformity with traditional judicial process with the prosecution putting on its case first, followed by the case for the defense, with an opportunity afforded to both sides to make brief opening and closing statements.

2. The Chair of the Adjudicatory Committee shall rule on all matters coming before the Committee during the course of the hearing, including requests for disqualification of committee members because of personal interest or bias, times allotted for statements or arguments, claims of privilege and rulings on admissibility of evidence.

3. No hearing shall be held unless all members of the Adjudicatory Committee are present. All members of the Committee are entitled to ask questions of witnesses subject to the right of the chair to set reasonable limits on questioning by individual committee members.

4. The Committee shall receive oral and documentary evidence, which possesses probative value without regard to the technical legal rules of evidence provided that irrelevant, immaterial and unduly repetitious evidence may be excluded.

5. The Secretary of the Student Bar Association, or his or her designee, shall attend and make a complete record of the hearing, preferably by video recording. The accused shall be entitled to a copy of the such record for appeal purposes. The record shall be destroyed by the Secretary should the accused be found not guilty of any violation.

D. The Decision.

1. After the hearing is concluded, the Adjudicatory Committee shall adjourn to deliberate guilt or innocence and recommended penalty, if any, in executive session with no other person or persons present. The Committee shall decide the issue of guilt or innocence and an appropriate

penalty solely on the basis of admitted evidence. All deliberations of the Committee shall be held in confidence.

2. The accused shall be presumed innocent of the alleged violation and shall be found guilty only upon a determination of a three-fifths (3/5) vote of the Adjudicatory Committee, by secret ballot, that guilt has been established by clear and convincing evidence.

3. The decision of the Adjudicatory Committee and the recommended penalty, if any shall be communicated to the accused in writing within twenty-four hours of the conclusion of the hearing.

4. If the matter is not appealed to the faculty the decision of the Committee as to guilt is final. The Committee's recommendation as to sanctions or penalties are subject to de novo review by the faculty whether the matter is appealed or not and may be followed, rejected in whole or in part or modified.

E. Absent Accused

In the event the accused withdraws from the law school prior to the initiation of these proceedings or at any time during the course of these proceedings, the Adjudicatory Committee chair shall advise the accused that a hearing of the charges will be held at a time convenient to the accused within the next three months and that his or her failure to appear and respond to the charges shall become a matter of record. If the accused advises that he or she will not appear, or chooses not to appear when the hearing has been scheduled without just cause, the Committee may determine whether to proceed with the hearing or whether to simply state the facts on the record and close the proceeding.

ARTICLE VI. PENALTIES

A. If the Adjudicatory Committee finds that the accused is guilty of the alleged violation or violations the Committee may recommend any appropriate sanction of combination of sanctions, including that the student be:

1. Expelled from the Law School with or without a right to apply for readmission no sooner than a fixed date;

2. Suspended from the Law School for a fixed period;

3. Placed on probation for a specified period of time with a prescribed sanction or penalty for violation of probation;

4. Publicly reprimanded by the Dean, with or without a copy of such reprimand forwarded to the appropriate officials of the Texas Board of Bar Examiners and/or Bar Examiners of other jurisdictions;

5. Denied course credit or the particular grade which had been given in the course, provided that the violation occurred in connection with such course;

6. Privately reprimanded.

B. The Adjudicatory Committee may also recommend appropriate penalties or sanctions, without additional hearings, for any student or students who violated the Honor Code by failing to report violations of the Code observed by such student or students or by refusing to cooperate with the Committee, e.g., by refusing to appear, by refusing to testify, by failing to testify truthfully.

ARTICLE VII. APPEAL

A. Either the accused or the chair of the Investigatory Committee may appeal the decision of the Adjudicatory Committee regarding guilt or innocence or with respect to the recommendation penalty, by serving written notice of appeal to the Dean within 10 days after the decision and recommendations are communicated to the accused.

B. With respect to the decision on guilt or innocence, the review by the faculty shall be in accordance with the principals of a substantial evidence review. The faculty committee shall consist of at least two-thirds (2/3) of the faculty, excepting the two faculty members who served on the Adjudicatory Committee.

C. With respect to the appropriate penalty, the faculty may disregard the recommendations of the Adjudicatory Committee, in whole or in part, and may determine an appropriate penalty or sanction de novo, and the faculty review committee may review the recommended penalty or sanction whether or not the cause is appealed by either the accused or the chair of the Investigatory Committee.