

Fall 2016 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 professional track of study 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 62 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 1, 2 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 3 in the quarter immediately following Practice Court 1 and 2. Students in Practice Court 1, 2 and Professional Responsibility cannot enroll in any other course, and students in Practice Court 3 cannot schedule other afternoon courses beginning 1:20 or later, unless approved by the Practice Court faculty.

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:

<u>Electives</u>	<u>Prerequisite</u>
Estate Planning Family Business Planning Wealth Transfers	Trusts & Estates
Advanced Family Law	Family Law
Family Law Advocacy & Procedure	Trusts & Estates or Family Law
Business Organizations 2 Business Planning & Drafting Family Business Planning Securities Regulation	Business Organizations 1
Securities Law: Compliance & Enforcement	Business Organizations 2 or Securities Regulation
Business Transactions: Venture Capital	Business Organizations 1 and Basic Taxation Principles
Civil Liberties Constitutional Law: Current Issues Constitutional Law: Equal Protection & Voting Rights Civil Rights Actions Separation of Church & State	Constitutional Law
Advanced Criminal Procedure Criminal Practice & Procedure White Collar Crime	Criminal Procedure

Business Planning & Drafting Business Succession Planning Taxation of Corporations Taxation and Financial Planning of Individuals Taxation of Partnerships	Basic Taxation Principles
Oil & Gas: Advanced Oil Principles & Drafting	Oil & Gas
Patent Clinic	Patent Law (Co or prerequisite)
Patent Practice & Disputes	Patent Law
Intellectual Property Litigation	Practice Court 1 (to be taken with Practice Court 3)
Trial Advocacy: Advanced Advocacy Skills Trial Advocacy: Advanced Trial Preparation	
Trademark Practice & Disputes	Intellectual Property or Trademark Law & Unfair Competition
Trademark Clinic	Trademark Practice & Disputes (Co or prerequisite)
Copyright Law Intellectual Property Litigation Patent Law	Intellectual Property
Advanced Alternative Dispute Resolution	Alternative Dispute Resolution

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

<u>Capstone</u>	<u>Prerequisite courses</u>
Administration of Estates Capstone or Independent Study	Trusts & Estates Administration of Estates
Business Transactions Capstone or Independent Study	Basic Taxation Principles Business Organizations 1 Business Planning & Drafting Business Organizations 2 Taxation & Financial Planning for Individuals Securities Regulation
Trusts & Estates Capstone	Trusts & Estates

or Independent Study

Wealth Transfers

Intellectual Property Capstone
or Independent Study

Intellectual Property

A student may receive *no more than 12 hours of credit for pass-fail courses*; however, dual degree students may receive up to 18 hours of pass-fail credit (12 of which will be for the dual 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 dual 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 Lone Star Legal Aid, 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.

<u>Externship</u>	<u>Course Number</u>	<u>See Professor:</u>
Environmental Protection Agency	9236	Prof. Shelton
Federal Judicial	9294	Prof. Serr or Asst. Dean Cruseturner
Federal Judicial (Magistrate)	9294	Prof. Serr
Legal Aid	9281	Assistant
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
- Business Planning & Drafting
- Capstone Courses
- Client Counseling
- Family Law Advocacy & Procedure
- Healthcare Litigation
- Leadership Development
- Mediation Training
- Public Policy, Law & Scripture
- Supreme Court Seminar
- Trial Advocacy: Advanced Advocacy Skills

Externships¹-See pages 7 & 8

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

¹¹ Because of the limited number of externships available each quarter, students should 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 7 and 8.

Student Catalog

The *Student Catalog* is accessible on the internet at the following web address: Baylor.edu/law; select Academic Services; select 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 Dual Degree Programs.

Academic Probation

Students should read and be familiar with the Rules on Academic Probation and Dismissal listed beginning on page 62.

PREPARATION FOR BAR EXAMINATION

The key to passing 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 examination², certain students are at higher 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 seven 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.

² In the 61 bar examinations given between 1986 and February 2016, Baylor students have finished 1st, 2nd or 3rd 56 times among all Texas law schools. Our students have placed first 35 times; second 16 times; and third 5 times. The next highest score among Texas law school students is a total of 29 times in the top 3.

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 for covering the material.

The second most significant factor in bar success, very close on the heels of GPA, is timely and conscientious effort in completing the chosen bar course. All students, but especially students with a GPA below 2.4, who exert themselves in a bar review have higher degrees of success.

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 TOPICS³

Multistate Subjects

Constitutional Law
Evidence

Contracts/Sales
Real Property

Criminal Law
Torts

Civil Procedure

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.

³ Current at the time this is distributed, but you must check for changes from time to time.

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 1 9527

Practice Court 2 9520

Practice Court 3 9528

Criminal Procedure

Advanced Criminal Procedure 9350

Criminal Procedure 9356

Criminal Practice & Procedure 9467

Evidence

Practice Court 2 9520

Practice Court 3 9528

Multistate Performance Test

Appellate Advocacy & Procedure 9203

LARC 1 9101

LARC 2 9203

DAY TWO:

MULTISTATE (40% OF TOTAL SCORE):

Constitutional Law

Civil Liberties 9360

Constitutional Law 9524

Criminal Procedure 9356

Contracts

Contracts 1 9407

Contracts 2 9408

Remedies 9326

Criminal Law

Criminal Law 9303

Evidence

Practice Court 2 9520

Practice Court 3 9528

Torts

Remedies 9326

Torts 1 9413

Torts 2 9314

Real Property
Real Estate: Texas Title Issues 9331
Property 1 9411
Property 2 9312
Real Estate Finance 9338
Wealth Transfers 9332
Remedies 9326

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

Business Associations
Business Organizations 1 9521
Business Organizations 2 9322

Family Law⁴
Family Law 9370
Trusts & Estates 9504

Trusts and Guardianships
Trusts & Estates 9504
Wealth Transfers 9332

Uniform Commercial Code
Comm. Law: Negotiable Instruments 9340
Comm. Law: Secured Transactions 9342
Consumer Protection 9349
Contracts 1 9407
Contracts 2 9408
Sales Trans: Domestic & Int'l Law 9308

Wills and Administration
Administration of Estates 9235
Trusts & Estates 9504
Wealth Transfers 9332

Real Property
Real Estate: Texas Title Issues 9331
Property 1 9411
Property 2 9312
Oil & Gas 9330
Real Estate Finance 9338
Remedies 9326

Consumer Rights
Consumer Protection 9349
Insurance 9341

CROSS-OVER TOPICS (WITHIN TEXAS ESSAY QUESTIONS):

Taxation
Basic Taxation Principles 9207
Taxation & Financial Planning
for Individuals
Trusts & Estates 9504

Bankruptcy
Bankruptcy 9295
Creditors' Remedies 9252

⁴ 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 track 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 focus their studies on a particular field of interest. Our academic program is structured to facilitate and encourage students to focus their studies. 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.

Professional Tracks of Study:

- Administrative Practice
- Business Litigation
- Business Planning
- Criminal Law
- Estate Planning
- Family Law Practice
- Fiduciary Litigation
- General Civil Litigation
- Healthcare Law
- Intellectual Property
- Intellectual Property Litigation
- Personal Injury Litigation
- Real Estate & Natural Resources

In addition to the tracks of study, Baylor Law School offers students the opportunity to pursue a Special Distinction in an area of the law.

Special Distinctions:

- Business Planning Special Distinction
- Estate Planning Special Distinction
- Intellectual Property Special Distinction
- Special Distinction in Litigation

Capstone experiences are available in some of the professional tracks and each of the special distinctions. For example, Business Transactions may plan and document a hypothetical sale of a business. Estate Planning students may 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 track 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 concentrated study, students have the opportunity to experience the types of problems attorneys practicing in that area routinely face.

Students are not required to complete a track or special distinction, but are encouraged to do so. Students interested in one or more areas of study should see one of the designated faculty members for additional information about the benefits of pursuing the concentrated study. Planning for a track or special distinction needs to begin as early in Law School as possible to avoid potential scheduling conflicts.

TRACKS OF STUDY AND SPECIAL DISTINCTIONS

Administrative Practice Professional Track

Administrative regulation at the state and federal level has grown into a massive patchwork of more than 400 Texas and federal agencies. This track of study 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.

Required for this track: 17 Hours

Required Courses

- Administrative Law: Federal (2)
- Administrative Law: Texas (2)
- Administrative Law Externship (2)
- Business and State Issues in Environmental Law (3)
- Independent Study (2)
- Municipal Government (2)

Take at least 4 hours from this group of courses:

- Federal Courts (3)
- Civil Rights Actions (2)
- Employment Discrimination (3)
- Employment Relations (3)
- Environmental Law (3)
- Healthcare Law (3)
- Healthcare: Regulation of Healthcare Professionals (2)
- Labor Law (2)
- Natural Resources Protection & Water Law (3)
- Oil & Gas Law (3)
- Patent Law (2)
- Securities Regulation (3)

For more information, see Professor Beal. A worksheet entitled “Administrative Practice Track Student Plan” is on page 39.

Business Litigation (Litigation Professional Track)

Required for this track: 18 Hours

Take at least 12 hours from the following:

- Alternative Dispute Resolution (2)
- Arbitration (2)
- Bankruptcy (2)
- Business Torts (3)
- Business Organizations 2 (3)
- Complex Litigation (3)
- Conflict of Laws (3)
- Federal Courts (3)
- Insurance Law (3)
- Intellectual Property I (3)
- White Collar Crime (3)

Additional hours may come from these courses:

- Administrative Law: Federal (2)
- Administrative Law: Texas (2)
- Administration of Estates (2)
- Antitrust (3)
- Business Organizations: Current Topics in Mergers & Acquisitions (2)
- Commercial Law: Negotiable Instruments (3)
- Commercial Law: Secured Transactions (3)
- Consumer Protection (3)
- Creditors' Remedies (2)
- Employment Discrimination (3)
- Employment Relations (3)
- Sales Transactions: Domestic & International Law (3)
- Securities Regulation (3)
- Trial Advocacy: Advanced Trial Advocacy Skills (2)
- Trial Advocacy: Advanced Trial Preparation (2)
- Wealth Transfers (3)

For more information, see Professors Wren, Bates, Miller, or Underwood. A worksheet entitled "Business Litigation Track Student Plan" is on page 40.

Business Planning Professional Track

Required for track: 18 Hours

Required Courses:

- Business Organizations 2 (3)
- Business Planning and Drafting (2)
- Client Counseling (2)
- Securities Regulation (3)
- Taxation of Partnerships (3), or Taxation of Corporations (3), or Taxation & Financial Planning for Individuals (3)

Take at least 5 hours from the following group of courses:

- Business Org.: Current Topics in Mergers & Acquisitions (2)
- Business Organizations: Venture Capital (2)
- Business Planning Capstone (1)
- Business Succession Planning (2)
- Commercial Law: Secured Transactions (3)
- International Business Transactions (2)
- Real Estate Finance (3)
- Taxation of Corporations (3)
- Taxation of Partnerships (3)
- Taxation & Financial Planning for Individuals (3)

For more information, see Professor Miller or Associate Dean Teague. A worksheet entitled “Business Planning Track Student Plan” is on page 42.

Business Planning Special Distinction

Required for special distinction: 23 Hours

Take the following courses:

- Business Organizations 2 (3)
- Business Planning and Drafting (2)
- Business Planning Capstone (1)
- Client Counseling (2)
- Securities Regulation (3)
- Taxation of Corporations (3)
- Taxation of Partnerships (3)
- Taxation & Financial Planning for Individuals (3)

Take at least four hours from this list:

- Business Organizations: Current Topics in Mergers & Acquisitions (2)
- Business Organizations: Venture Capital (2)
- Business Succession Planning (2)
- Commercial Law: Secured Transactions (3)
- International Business Transactions (2)
- Real Estate Finance (3)
- Wealth Transfers (3)

A GPA of 3.3 in all track courses * (including additional hours as required above) will be required for a student to receive the Special Distinction designation.

*If a student has taken more than the minimum number of hours of track courses and a grade in a course that is not required for receipt of the Special Distinction would result in the GPA being below the requirement, that grade need not be included in the GPA calculation. If a grade in a track course that is required for receipt of the Special Distinction causes the GPA to be below the requirement, grades in track courses beyond the number of hours required for the Special Distinction may be included in order to raise the GPA in the track courses.

A student who meets the above requirements for a Special Distinction shall receive that designation only if the faculty determines that the student has made meaningful contributions to the Law School program and that the student is worthy of such distinction in accordance with the traditions, expectations and mission of Baylor Law School.

For more information, see Professor Miller or Associate Dean Teague. A worksheet entitled "Business Planning Special Distinction Student Plan" is on page 43.

Criminal Law Practice (Litigation Professional Track)

Required for track: 17-19 Hours

Required Courses:

Advanced Criminal Procedure (3)
Criminal Practice & Procedure (4)
Post-Conviction Procedure: Sentencing (2)
Prosecutorial Externship (2)

Take at least three of the following courses:

Client Counseling (2)
Healthcare Fraud & Abuse (2)
Immigration Law (3)
Juvenile Justice (2)
Post-Conviction Procedure: Criminal Appeals (2)
White Collar Crime (4)

For more information, see Professor Serr. A worksheet entitled “Criminal Practice Track Student Plan” is on page 45.

Estate Planning Professional Track

Required for track: 18 Hours

Required Courses:

- Administration of Estates (2)
- Client Counseling (2)
- Estate Planning (3)
- Taxation & Financial Planning for Individuals (3)
- Taxation of Partnerships (3)
- Wealth Transfers (3)

Complete at least 2 hours from this group of courses:

- Administration of Estates Capstone (1)
- Business Succession Planning (2)
- Elder Law (2)
- Nonprofit Organizations (2)
- Retirement Law (2)
- Wealth Transfers Capstone (1)

For additional information, contact Professor Featherston. A worksheet entitled “Estate Planning Track Student Plan” is on page 46.

Estate Planning Special Distinction

Required for track: 23 Hours

Required Courses:

- Administration of Estates (2)
- Administration of Estates Capstone (1)
- Client Counseling (2)
- Estate Planning (3)
- Taxation of Partnerships (3)
- Taxation & Financial Planning for Individuals (3)
- Wealth Transfers (3)
- Wealth Transfers Capstone (1)

Take at least five hours from this group of courses:

- Business Succession Planning (2)
- Elder Law (2)
- Nonprofit Organization (2)
- Retirement Law (3)
- Taxation of Corporations (3)

A GPA of 3.3 in all track courses * (including additional hours as required above) will be required for a student to receive the Special Distinction designation.

*If a student has taken more than the minimum number of hours of track courses and a grade in a course that is not required for receipt of the Special Distinction would result in the GPA being below the requirement, that grade need not be included in the GPA calculation. If a grade in a track course that is required for receipt of the Special Distinction causes the GPA to be below the requirement, grades in track courses beyond the number of hours required for the Special Distinction may be included in order to raise the GPA in the track courses.

A student who meets the above requirements for a Special Distinction shall receive that designation only if the faculty determines that the student has made meaningful contributions to the Law School program and that the student is worthy of such distinction in accordance with the traditions, expectations and mission of Baylor Law School.

For additional information, contact Professor Featherston. A worksheet entitled "Estate Planning Special Distinction Student Plan" is on page 47.

Family Law Practice (Litigation Professional Track)

Required for track: 17 Hours

Required Courses:

- Alternative Dispute Resolution (2)
- Advanced Family Law (3)
- Client Counseling (2)
- Family Law (3)
- Family Law Advocacy & Procedure (2)

Take at least 5 hours from this group:

- Business Succession Planning (2)
- Elder Law (2)
- Immigration Law (3)
- Juvenile Justice (2)
- Taxation & Financial Planning for Individuals (3)
- Wealth Transfers (3)

For more information, see Professor Wilson. A worksheet entitled “Family Law Track Student Plan” is on page 48.

Fiduciary Litigation (Litigation Professional Track)

Required for track: 17 Hours

Required Courses:

- Administration of Estates (2)
- Business Organizations 2 (3)
- Business Organizations: Current Topics in Mergers & Acquisitions (2)
- Business Planning & Drafting (2)
- Wealth Transfers (3)

Take at least 4 hours from this group of courses:

- Administration of Estates Capstone (2)
- Alternative Dispute Resolution (2)
- Business Torts (3)
- Client Counseling (2)
- Federal Courts (3)
- Trial Advocacy: Advanced Trial Preparation (2)

For more information, see Professor Featherston, Miller, Underwood or Wren. A worksheet entitled “Fiduciary Litigation Track Student Plan” is on page 49.

General Civil Litigation (Litigation Professional Track)

Required for this track: 18 Hours

Take at least 12 hours from the following courses:

- Alternative Dispute Resolution (2)
- Business Torts (3)
- Client Counseling (2)
- Federal Courts (3)
- Insurance (3)
- Trial Advocacy: Advanced Advocacy Skills (2)
- Trial Advocacy: Advanced Trial Preparation (2)

Additional hours may come from this list of courses:

- Administration of Estates (2)
- Arbitration (2)
- Bankruptcy (2)
- Business Organizations 2 (2)
- Civil Rights Actions (3)
- Complex Litigation (3)
- Conflicts of Law (3)
- Consumer Protection (3)
- Creditors' Remedies (2)
- E-Commerce (3)
- Employment Discrimination (3)
- Family Law (3)
- Healthcare Litigation (2)
- Personal Injury Trial Law (1)
- Products Liability (2)

For more information, see Professors Powell, Ryan, Counsellor and Wren. A worksheet entitled "General Civil Litigation Track Student Plan" is on page 50.

Healthcare Law Professional Track

Required for track: 17 Hours

Required Courses:

- Elder Law (2)
- Healthcare Fraud & Abuse (2)
- Healthcare Law (3)
- Healthcare: Regulation of Healthcare Professionals (2)
- Information Privacy Law (2)

Take at least 6 hours from this group of courses:

- Administrative Law: Federal (2)
- Client Counseling (2)
- Healthcare Externship (2)
- Nonprofit Organizations (2)
- MBA - Health Economics (3 semester hours)
- MBA – Healthcare Administration (3 semester hours)
- MBA – Healthcare Operations (3 semester hour)

For more information see Professor Pat Souter or Associate Dean Teague. A worksheet entitled “Healthcare Law Track Student Plan” is on page 52.

Intellectual Property Professional Track

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 Track is designed to introduce students to the major substantive areas likely to be encountered in practice.

Required for track: 16 Hours

Required Courses:

- Copyright Law (3)
- E-Commerce Law (3)
- Entertainment Law (2)
- Franchising (2)
- Information Privacy Law (2)
- Intellectual Property 1 (3)
- Intellectual Property 2: Advanced Trademark Practice & Litigation (2)
- Intellectual Property Capstone (1 or 2)
- Patent Law (3)

For more information, see Professors Nichols or Swenson. A worksheet entitled “Intellectual Property Track Student Plan” is on page 53.

Intellectual Property Litigation (Litigation Professional Track)

Required for track: 18 Hours

Required Courses:

- Federal Courts (3)
- Patent Law (3)
- Patent Litigation (1)
- Intellectual Property 1 (3)
- Intellectual Property 2: Advanced Trademark Practice & Litigation (2)

Take at least 6 hours from the following selection:

- Alternative Dispute Resolution (2)
- Client Counseling (2)
- Copyright Law (3)
- E-Commerce (3)
- Entertainment Law (2)
- Franchising (2)
- Trial Advocacy: Advanced Advocacy Skills (2)
- Trial Advocacy: Advanced Trial Preparation (2)

For more information, see Professors Nichols. A worksheet entitled “Intellectual Property Litigation Track Student Plan” is on page 54.

Intellectual Property Special Distinction

Required for Special Distinction: 23 Hours

Required Courses:

- Client Counseling (2)
- Copyright Law (3)
- E-Commerce Law (3)
- Entertainment Law (2)
- Franchising (2)
- Information Privacy Law (2)
- Intellectual Property 1 (3)
- Intellectual Property 2: Advanced Trademark Practice & Litigation (2)
- Intellectual Property Capstone (1 or 2)
- Patent Law (3)

A GPA of 3.3 in all track courses * (including additional hours as required above) will be required for a student to receive the Special Distinction designation.

*If a student has taken more than the minimum number of hours of track courses and a grade in a course that is not required for receipt of the Special Distinction would result in the GPA being below the requirement, that grade need not be included in the GPA calculation. If a grade in a track course that is required for receipt of the Special Distinction causes the GPA to be below the requirement, grades in track courses beyond the number of hours required for the Special Distinction may be included in order to raise the GPA in the track courses.

A student who meets the above requirements for a Special Distinction shall receive that designation only if the faculty determines that the student has made meaningful contributions to the Law School program and that the student is worthy of such distinction in accordance with the traditions, expectations and mission of Baylor Law School.

For more information, see Professors Nichols or Swenson. A worksheet entitled "Intellectual Property Special Distinction Student Plan" is on page 55.

Personal Injury Litigation (Litigation Professional Track)

Required for track: 17 Hours

Required Courses:

- Alternative Dispute Resolution (2)
- Client Counseling (2)
- Federal Courts (3)
- Healthcare Litigation (2)
- Insurance Law (3)
- Personal Injury Trial Law (1)
- Products Liability (2)

Take at least one of the following courses:

- Trial Advocacy: Advanced Advocacy Skills (2)
- Trial Advocacy: Advanced Trial Preparation (2)

For more information, see Professors Fraley, Lens, Powell or Wren. A worksheet entitled "Personal Injury Litigation Track Student Plan" is on page 56.

Real Estate & Natural Resources Professional Track

Required for track: 18 Hours

Take at least 18 hours from this selection of courses:

- Administrative Law: Texas (2)
- Advanced Oil & Gas Drafting (2)
- Business & State Issues in Environmental Law (3)
- Construction Law (2)
- Environmental Law (3)
- Municipal Government (2)
- Natural Resources Protection Law (3)
- Oil & Gas Law (2)
- Real Estate and Natural Resources Independent Study or Externship (2)
- Real Estate Finance (3)
- Real Estate: Texas Title Issues (3)
- Water Law (3)

For more information, see Professors Fuselier and Shelton. A worksheet entitled “Real Estate & Natural Resources Track Student Plan” is on page 57.

Special Distinction in Litigation

Required for Special Distinction: 22 to 23 Hours

Requirements:

-Successful completion of any approved litigation track: Administrative Practice, Business Litigation, Criminal Law Practice, Family Law Practice, General Civil Litigation, Intellectual Property Litigation, or Personal Injury Litigation.

-Selection for and successful completion of the Litigation Capstone: Participation as a team member after completion of Practice Court on a national-level mock trial team (TOC, NCTC, NTC, AAJ, or equivalent).

-Completion from the list below of at least three additional hours (in addition to capstone) of courses which have not already been counted toward the first litigation track.

Administration of Estates (2)

Administrative Law Externship (2)

Administrative Law: Federal (2)

Administrative Law: Texas (2)

Advanced Criminal Procedure (3)

Advocacy Team (2)

Alternative Dispute Resolution (2)

Antitrust Law (3)

Arbitration (2)

Bankruptcy (2)

Business Organizations 2 (3)

Business Torts (3)

Civil Rights Actions (3)

Client Counseling (2)

Complex Litigation (3)

Conflict of Laws (3)

Consumer Protection (3)

Creditors' Remedies (2)

Criminal Practice & Procedure (4)

Employment Discrimination (3)

Employment Relations (3)

Environmental Law (3)

Family Law (3)

Family Law Advocacy & Procedure (2)

Federal Courts (3)

Healthcare Fraud & Abuse (2)

Healthcare Law (3)

Healthcare Litigation (2)

Immigration Law (3)

Insurance Law (3)

Intellectual Property 2: Advanced Trademark Practice & Litigation (2)

Intellectual Property Litigation (1)

(continued on next page)

(Special Distinction in Litigation continued)

Juvenile Justice (2)
Labor Law (2)
Municipal Government (2)
Natural Resources Protection & Water Law (3)
Oil & Gas Law (2)
Personal Injury Trial Law (1)
Post-Conviction Procedure: Criminal Appeals (2)
Post-Conviction Procedure: Sentencing (2)
Products Liability (2)
Prosecutorial Externship (2)
Securities Regulation (3)
Trial Advocacy: Advanced Advocacy Skills (2)
Trial Advocacy: Advanced Trial Preparation (2)
Wealth Transfers (3)
White Collar Crime (3)

-A GPA of 3.3 in all track courses * (including additional hours as required above) will be required for a student to receive the Special Distinction designation.

*If a student has taken more than the minimum number of hours of track courses and a grade in a course that is not required for receipt of the Special Distinction would result in the GPA being below the requirement, that grade need not be included in the GPA calculation. If a grade in a track course that is required for receipt of the Special Distinction causes the GPA to be below the requirement, grades in track courses beyond the number of hours required for the Special Distinction may be included in order to raise the GPA in the track courses.

A student who meets the above requirements for a Special Distinction shall receive that designation only if the faculty determines that the student has made meaningful contributions to the Law School program and that the student is worthy of such distinction in accordance with the traditions, expectations and mission of Baylor Law School.

For more information, see Professors Counseller, Fraley, Powell or Wren. A worksheet entitled "Special Distinction in Litigation Student Plan" is on page 58.

DUAL DEGREE PROGRAMS

Baylor Law School offers four dual degree programs — JD/Master of Business Administration, JD/Master of Business Administration-Healthcare, JD/Master of Divinity, 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. The JD/MDiv is offered in connection with the Truett Theological Seminary.

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 dual 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 dual 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 Business Administration-Healthcare Administration Specialization

To accommodate students who contemplate a career where healthcare and law overlap, the Law School and the Robbins MBA Healthcare Program offer a dual degree program that leads to the simultaneous award of a Juris Doctor (JD) and a Master of Business Administration (MBA) with a specialization in healthcare administration.

Healthcare has become an increasingly specialized area of the law and healthcare administrators are integral to the successful management of hospitals, nursing homes, hospice facilities, insurance companies, provider networks and government policy organizations. This dual degree program provides appropriate general background courses and necessary specialized healthcare law classes while also allowing students to examine the legal and business aspect of healthcare administration from multiple perspectives, drawn from a cross-section of multidisciplinary expertise.

Unlike many healthcare administration MBA programs, the Robbins MBA Healthcare Program requires a seven-month paid Executive Residency with a leading, progressive health organization. With a residency placement rate of 100%, every student has the opportunity to receive guidance from well-qualified, practicing healthcare executives, apply and test administrative theory in practical work situations and develop leadership skills in an actual healthcare organization.

Students receive twelve hours of credit toward their JD upon the successful completion of the required MBA-Healthcare Administration courses. Both degrees are awarded simultaneously upon the completion of all requirements in both schools.

Students with adequate business undergraduate degrees generally complete the dual JD/MBA-Healthcare Administration program in approximately 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 and healthcare courses.

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

Juris Doctor / Master of Divinity

The dual 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 dual 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 dual degree with the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs of the Seminary and the Associate Dean of the School of Law.

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 dual 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. Dual 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 dual 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 dual 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 dual 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.

GENERAL STUDENT PLAN

(Bar courses in bold)

Part 1 - Required Courses:

Contracts 1 & 2	LARC 1 & 2	Basic Taxation Principles
Property 1 & 2	LARC 3: Persuasive Communications	Business Organizations 1
Civil Procedure	LARC 4: Professional Communications	Constitutional Law
Criminal Law	LARC 5: Litigation Drafting	Remedies
Criminal Procedure		Trusts & Estates
LAPP		Practice Court 1, 2 & 3
Torts 1 & 2		Professional Responsibility

PART I - HOURS: 78

Part 2 - Additional Bar Courses Recommended:

<u>Bar Topic</u>	<u>Baylor Course Offerings</u>	<u>Hours</u>
<u>MULTISTATE:</u>		
Constitutional Law	Civil Liberties 9360	_____
Real Property	Real Estate: Texas Title Issues 9331	_____
	Real Estate Finance 9338	_____
	Wealth Transfers 9332	_____
<u>ESSAY QUESTIONS:</u>		
Business Associations	Business Organizations 2 9322	_____
Trusts and Guardianships	Wealth Transfers 9332	_____
Family Law	Family Law 9370	_____
Wills and Administration	Administration 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 9295	_____
	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 3 - Remaining Electives: (See scheduled offerings)

PART 1 - HOURS: _____

PART 2 - HOURS: _____

TOTAL HOURS REQUIRED TO GRADUATE

126

ADMINISTRATIVE PRACTICE TRACK STUDENT PLAN

(Bar courses in bold)

Part 1 - Required Courses:

Contracts 1 & 2	LARC 1 & 2	Basic Taxation Principles
Property 1 & 2	LARC 3: Persuasive Communications	Business Organizations 1
Civil Procedure	LARC 4: Professional Communications	Constitutional Law
Criminal Law	LARC 5: Litigation Drafting	Remedies
Criminal Procedure		Trusts & Estates
LAPP		Practice Court 1, 2 & 3
Torts 1 & 2		Professional Responsibility

PART I - HOURS: 78

Part 2 - Additional Courses Required for Administrative Practice Track:

Administrative Law Externship	<u>2</u>
Administrative Law: Federal 9268	<u>2</u>
Administrative Law: Texas 9282	<u>2</u>
Business and State Issues in Environmental Law 9377	<u>3</u>
Independent Study	<u>2</u>
Municipal Government 9265	<u>2</u>

Complete at least 4 hours from the following:

Employment Discrimination 9362 (3)	_____
Employment Relations 9372 (3)	_____
Environmental Law 9366 (3)	_____
Federal Courts 9323 (3)	_____
Healthcare Law 9357 (3)	_____
Healthcare: Regulation of Healthcare Professionals 9286 (2)	_____
Labor Law 9208 (2)	_____
Natural Resources Protection 9309 (3)	_____
Oil and Gas 9330 (2)	_____
Patent Law 9321 (3)	_____
Civil Rights Actions 9256 (2)	_____
Securities Regulation 9344 (3)	_____

PART 2 – HOURS: _____

Part 3 - Remaining Electives: (See scheduled offerings)

PART 3 - HOURS: _____

TOTAL HOURS REQUIRED TO GRADUATE

126

* See Professor Beal for details and assignment.

BUSINESS LITIGATION TRACK STUDENT PLAN

(Bar courses in bold)

Part 1 - Required Courses:

Contracts 1 & 2	LARC 1 & 2	Basic Taxation Principles
Property 1 & 2	LARC 3: Persuasive Communications	Business Organizations 1
Civil Procedure	LARC 4: Professional Communications	Constitutional Law
Criminal Law	LARC 5: Litigation Drafting	Remedies
Criminal Procedure		Trusts & Estates
LAPP		Practice Court 1, 2 & 3
Torts 1 & 2		Professional Responsibility

PART 1 - HOURS: 78

Part 2 – Complete 18 additional hours, at least 12 of which must come from the following list of courses:

Alternative Dispute Resolution 9247 (2)	_____
Arbitration 9257 (2)	_____
Bankruptcy 9295 (2)	_____
Business Torts 9386 (3)	_____
Business Organizations 2 9322 (3)	_____
Complex Litigation 9324 (3)	_____
Conflict of Laws 9383 (3)	_____
Federal Courts 9323 (3)	_____
Insurance Law 9341 (3)	_____
Intellectual Property 1 9364 (3)	_____
White Collar Crime 9351 (3)	_____

Additional hours to complete the 18 hours requirement may come from this group:

Administrative Law: Federal 9268 (2)	_____
Administrative Law: Texas 9282 (2)	_____
Antitrust Law 9363 (3)	_____
Administration of Estates 9235 (2)	_____
Business Organizations: Current Topics in Mergers & Acquisitions 9219 (2)	_____
Commercial Law: Negotiable Instruments 9340 (3)	_____
Commercial Law: Secured Transactions 9342 (3)	_____
Consumer Protection 9349 (3)	_____
Creditors' Remedies 9252 (2)	_____
Employment Discrimination 9362 (3)	_____

Employment Relations 9372 (3)	_____
Sales Transactions: Domestic & International Law 9308 (3)	_____
Securities Regulation 9344 (3)	_____
Trial Advocacy: Advanced Trial Preparation 9263 (2)	_____
Trial Advocacy: Advanced Trial Advocacy Skills 9220 (2)	_____
Wealth Transfers 9336 (3)	_____

PART 2 - HOURS: _____

Part 3 - Remaining Electives: (See scheduled offerings)

PART 3 - HOURS: _____

TOTAL HOURS REQUIRED TO GRADUATE

126

BUSINESS PLANNING TRACK STUDENT PLAN

(Bar courses in bold)

Part 1 - Required Courses:

Contracts I & 2	LARC 1 & 2	Basic Taxation Principles
Property I & 2	LARC, Persuasive Communications	Business Organizations I
Civil Procedure	LARC: Professional Communications	Constitutional Law
Criminal Law	LARC: Litigation Drafting	Remedies
Criminal Procedure		Trusts & Estates
LAPP		Practice Court I, 2 & 3
Torts I & 2		Professional Responsibility

PART I - HOURS: 78

Part 2 – Complete these Required for Business Transactions Track:

Business Organizations 2 9322 (3)	<u>3</u>
Business Planning and Drafting 9292 (2)	<u>2</u>
Client Counseling 9227 (2)	<u>2</u>
Securities Regulation 9344 (3)	<u>3</u>
Taxation of Partnerships 9347 (3) or Taxation of Corporations 9302 (3) or Taxation & Financial Planning for Individuals 9345 (3)	<u>3</u>

Complete at least 5 hours from the following :

Business Organizations: Current Topics in Mergers & Acquisitions 9219 (2)	_____
Business Organizations: Venture Capital 348 (2)	_____
Business Planning Capstone (1)	_____
Business Succession Planning 9293 (2)	_____
Commercial Law: Secured Transactions 9342 (3)	_____
International Business Transactions 9288 (2)	_____
Real Estate Finance 9338 (3)	_____
Taxation of Corporations 9302 (3)	_____
Taxation of Partnerships 9347 (3)	_____
Taxation & Financial Planning for Individuals 9345 (3)	_____

PART 2 - HOURS: _____

Part 3 - Remaining Electives: (See scheduled offerings) **PART 3 - HOURS: _____**

TOTAL HOURS REQUIRED TO GRADUATE **126**

BUSINESS PLANNING SPECIAL DISTINCTION STUDENT PLAN

(Bar courses in bold)

Part 1 - Required Courses:

Contracts 1 & 2	LARC 1 & 2	Basic Taxation Principles
Property 1 & 2	LARC 3: Persuasive Communications	Business Organizations 1
Civil Procedure	LARC 4: Professional Communications	Constitutional Law
Criminal Law	LARC 5: Litigation Drafting	Remedies
Criminal Procedure		Trusts & Estates
LAPP		Practice Court 1, 2 & 3
Torts 1 & 2		Professional Responsibility

PART I - HOURS: 78

Part 2 - Additional Courses Required for Business Planning Special Distinction:

Business Organizations 2 9322 (3)	<u>3</u>
Business Planning and Drafting 9292 (2)	<u>2</u>
Business Planning Capstone (1)	<u>1</u>
Client Counseling 9227 (2)	<u>2</u>
Securities Regulation 9344 (3)	<u>3</u>
Taxation of Corporations 9302 (3)	<u>3</u>
Taxation of Partnerships 9347 (3)	<u>3</u>
Taxation & Financial Planning for Individuals 9345 (3)	<u>3</u>

Complete at least 4 additional hours from the following:

Business Organizations: Current Topics in Mergers & Acquisitions 9219 (2)	_____
Business Organizations: Venture Capital 9348 (3)	_____
Business Succession Planning 9293 (2)	_____
Commercial Law: Secured Transactions 9342 (3)	_____
International Business Transactions 9288 (2)	_____
Real Estate Finance 9338 (3)	_____
Wealth Transfers 9332 (3)	_____

PART 2 - HOURS: _____

TOTAL HOURS REQUIRED TO GRADUATE 126

(Continued on next page)

(Business Planning Special Distinction continued)

A GPA of 3.3 in all track courses * (including additional hours as required above) will be required for a student to receive the Special Distinction designation.

*If a student has taken more than the minimum number of hours of track courses and a grade in a course that is not required for receipt of the Special Distinction would result in the GPA being below the requirement, that grade need not be included in the GPA calculation. If a grade in a track course that is required for receipt of the Special Distinction causes the GPA to be below the requirement, grades in track courses beyond the number of hours required for the Special Distinction may be included in order to raise the GPA in the track courses.

A student who meets the above requirements for a Special Distinction shall receive that designation only if the faculty determines that the student has made meaningful contributions to the Law School program and that the student is worthy of such distinction in accordance with the traditions, expectations and mission of Baylor Law School.

CRIMINAL LAW PRACTICE TRACK STUDENT PLAN

(Bar courses in bold)

Part 1 - Required Courses:

Contracts 1 & 2	LARC 1 & 2	Basic Taxation Principles
Property 1 & 2	LARC 3: Persuasive Communications	Business Organizations 1
Civil Procedure	LARC 4: Professional Communications	Constitutional Law
Criminal Law	LARC 5: Litigation Drafting	Remedies
Criminal Procedure		Trusts & Estates
LAPP		Practice Court 1, 2 & 3
Torts 1 & 2		Professional Responsibility

PART I - HOURS: 78

Part 2 - Additional Courses Required for Criminal Law Practice Track:

Advanced Criminal Procedure 9350 (3)	<u>3</u>
Criminal Practice & Procedure 9467 (4)	<u>4</u>
Post-Conviction Procedure: Sentencing 9259 (2)	<u>2</u>
Prosecutorial Externship 9253 (2)	<u>2</u>

Complete at least 3 courses from the following:

Client Counseling 9221 (2)	___
Healthcare Fraud and Abuse 9285 (2)	___
Immigration Law 9373 (3)	___
Juvenile Justice 9254 (2)	___
Post-Conviction Procedure: Criminal Appeals 9255 (2)	___
White Collar Crime 9451 (4)	___

PART 2 - HOURS: ___

Part 3 - Remaining Electives: (See scheduled offerings)

PART 3 - HOURS: ___

TOTAL HOURS REQUIRED TO GRADUATE 126

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

ESTATE PLANNING SPECIAL DISTINCTION STUDENT PLAN

(Bar courses in bold)

Part 1 - Required Courses:

Contracts 1 & 2	LARC 1 & 2	Basic Taxation Principles
Property 1 & 2	LARC 3: Persuasive Communications	Business Organizations 1
Civil Procedure	LARC 4: Professional Communications	Constitutional Law
Criminal Law	LARC 5: Litigation Drafting	Remedies
Criminal Procedure		Trusts & Estates
LAPP		Practice Court 1, 2 & 3
Torts 1 & 2		Professional Responsibility

PART I - HOURS: 78

Part 2 - Additional Courses Required for Estate Planning Special Distinction:

Administration of Estates 9235 (2)	<u>2</u>
Administration of Estates Capstone 9142 (1)	<u>1</u>
Client Counseling 9227 (2)	<u>2</u>
Estate Planning 9336 (3)	<u>3</u>
Taxation of Partnerships 9347 (3)	<u>3</u>
Taxation & Financial Planning for Individuals 9345 (3)	<u>3</u>
Wealth Transfers 9332 (3)	<u>3</u>
Wealth Transfers Capstone (1)	<u>1</u>

Complete at least 5 additional hours from the following:

Business Succession Planning 9293 (2)	___
Elder Law 9248 (2)	___
Nonprofit Organizations 9211 (2)	___
Retirement Law 9272 (2)	___
Taxation of Corporations (9302) (3)	___

PART 2 - HOURS: _____

Part 3 - Remaining Electives: (See scheduled offerings) PART 3 - HOURS: _____

TOTAL HOURS REQUIRED TO GRADUATE 126

A GPA of 3.3 in all track courses * (including additional hours as required above) will be required for a student to receive the Special Distinction designation.

*If a student has taken more than the minimum number of hours of track courses and a grade in a course that is not required for receipt of the Special Distinction would result in the GPA being below the requirement, that grade need not be included in the GPA calculation. If a grade in a (continued on next page)

track course that is required for receipt of the Special Distinction causes the GPA to be below the requirement, grades in track courses beyond the number of hours required for the Special Distinction may be included in order to raise the GPA in the track courses.

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FAMILY LAW PRACTICE TRACK STUDENT PLAN
(Bar courses in bold)

Part I - Required Courses:

Contracts 1 & 2	LARC 1 & 2	Basic Taxation Principles
Property 1 & 2	LARC 3: Persuasive Communications	Business Organizations 1
Civil Procedure	LARC 4: Professional Communications	Constitutional Law
Criminal Law	LARC 5: Litigation Drafting	Remedies
Criminal Procedure		Trusts & Estates
LAPP		Practice Court 1, 2 & 3
Torts 1 & 2		Professional Responsibility

PART I - HOURS: 78

Part 2 - Additional Courses Required for Family Law Practice Track:

Family Law 9370 (3)	<u>3</u>
Advanced Family Law (3)	<u>3</u>
Family Law Advocacy & Procedure 9299 (2)	<u>2</u>
Alternative Dispute Resolution 9247 (2)	<u>2</u>
Client Counseling 9227 (2)	<u>2</u>

Complete at least 5 additional hours from the following:

Juvenile Justice 9254 (2)	___
Business Succession Planning 9293 (2)	___
Taxation & Financial Planning for Individuals 9354 (3)	___
Elder Law 9248 (2)	___
Wealth Transfers 9332 (3)	___
Immigration Law 9373 (3)	___

PART 2 - HOURS: _____

Part 3 - Remaining Electives: (See scheduled offerings)

PART 3 - HOURS: _____

TOTAL HOURS REQUIRED TO GRADUATE

126

FIDUCIARY LITIGATION TRACK STUDENT PLAN
(Bar courses in bold)

Part 1 - Required Courses:

Contracts 1 & 2	LARC 1 & 2	Basic Taxation Principles
Property 1 & 2	LARC 3: Persuasive Communications	Business Organizations 1
Civil Procedure	LARC 4: Professional Communications	Constitutional Law
Criminal Law	LARC 5: Litigation Drafting	Remedies
Criminal Procedure		Trusts & Estates
LAPP		Practice Court 1, 2 & 3
Torts 1 & 2		Professional Responsibility

PART I - HOURS: 78

Part 2 - Additional Courses Required for Fiduciary Litigation Required Track:

Administration of Estates (2)	<u>2</u>
Business Organizations 2 (3)	<u>3</u>
Business Organizations: Current Topics in Mergers & Acquisitions 9219 (2)	<u>2</u>
Business Planning & Drafting 9292 (2)	<u>2</u>
Wealth Transfers 9332 (3)	<u>3</u>

Complete at least 4 additional hours from the following:

Trial Advocacy: Advanced Trial Preparation 9263 (2)	___
Alternative Dispute Resolution 9247 (2)	___
Administration of Estates Capstone (1)	___
Client Counseling 9227 (2)	___
Business Torts 9386 (3)	___
Federal Courts 9323 (3)	___

PART 2 - HOURS: _____

Part 3 - Remaining Electives: (See scheduled offerings)

PART 3 - HOURS: _____

TOTAL HOURS REQUIRED TO GRADUATE

126

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

Part 1 - Required Courses:

Contracts 1 & 2	LARC 1 & 2	Basic Taxation Principles
Property 1 & 2	LARC 3: Persuasive Communications	Business Organizations 1
Civil Procedure	LARC 4: Professional Communications	Constitutional Law
Criminal Law	LARC 5: Litigation Drafting	Remedies
Criminal Procedure		Trusts & Estates
LAPP		Practice Court 1, 2 & 3
Torts 1 & 2		Professional Responsibility

PART I - HOURS: 78

Part 2 – Complete at 18 hours, 12 of which may come from the following courses:

Trial Advocacy: Advanced Trial Preparation 9263 (2)	<u>2</u>
Trial Advocacy Advanced Advocacy Skills 9220 (2)	<u>2</u>
Alternative Dispute Resolution 9247 (2)	<u>2</u>
Business Torts 9386 (3)	<u>3</u>
Client Counseling 9227 (2)	<u>2</u>
Federal Courts 9323 (3)	<u>3</u>
Insurance Law 9341 (3)	<u>3</u>

Additional hours to complete the 18 hours may come from this group:

Administration of Estates 9235 (2)	___
Arbitration 9257 (2)	___
Bankruptcy 9295 (2)	___
Business Organizations 2 9322 (3)	___
Civil Rights Actions 9256 (3)	___
Complex Litigation 9324 (3)	___
Conflict of Laws 9383 (3)	___
Consumer Protection 9349 (3)	___
Creditors' Remedies 9284 (2)	___
E-Commerce 9310 (3)	___
Employment Discrimination 9362 (3)	___
Family Law 9370 (3)	___
Healthcare Litigation 9277 (2)	___

Personal Injury Trial Law 9174 (1)

Products Liability 9258 (2)

PART 2 - HOURS: _____

Part 3 - Remaining Electives: (See scheduled offerings)

PART 3 - HOURS: _____

TOTAL HOURS REQUIRED TO GRADUATE

126

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY TRACK STUDENT PLAN

(Bar courses in bold)

Part 1 - Required Courses:

Contracts 1 & 2	LARC 1 & 2	Basic Taxation Principles
Property 1 & 2	LARC 3: Persuasive Communications	Business Organizations 1
Civil Procedure	LARC 4: Professional Communications	Constitutional Law
Criminal Law	LARC 5: Litigation Drafting	Remedies
Criminal Procedure		Trusts & Estates
LAPP		Practice Court 1, 2 & 3
Torts 1 & 2		Professional Responsibility

PART I - HOURS: 78

Part 2: Complete at least 12 hours from the following courses:

Copyright Law 9371 (3)	_____
E-Commerce Law 9310 (3)	_____
Entertainment Law 9230 (2)	_____
Franchising 9276 (2)	_____
Information Privacy Law 9222 (2)	_____
Intellectual Property I 9364 (3)	_____
Intellectual Property 2: Advanced Trademark Practice & Litigation 9264 (2)	_____
Intellectual Property Capstone (1 or 2) 9164	_____
Patent Law 9321 (3)	_____

PART 2 - HOURS: _____

Part 3 - Remaining Electives: (See scheduled offerings) **PART 3 – HOURS: _____**

TOTAL HOURS REQUIRED TO GRADUATE **126**

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LITIGATION TRACK STUDENT PLAN
(Bar courses in bold)

Part 1 - Required Courses:

Contracts 1 & 2	LARC 1 & 2	Basic Taxation Principles
Property 1 & 2	LARC 3: Persuasive Communications	Business Organizations 1
Civil Procedure	LARC 4: Professional Communications	Constitutional Law
Criminal Law	LARC 5: Litigation Drafting	Remedies
Criminal Procedure		Trusts & Estates
LAPP		Practice Court 1, 2 & 3
Torts 1 & 2		Professional Responsibility

PART I - HOURS: 78

Part 2 - Additional Courses Required for Intellectual Property Track:

Federal Courts 9323 (3)	<u>3</u>
Intellectual Property 1 9364 (3)	<u>3</u>
Intellectual Property 2: Advanced Trademark Practice & Litigation 9264 (2)	<u>2</u>
Patent Law 9321 (3)	<u>3</u>
Patent Litigation 9125 (1)	<u>1</u>

Complete at least 6 hours from the following courses:

Alternative Dispute Resolution 9247 (2)	_____
Client Counseling 9227 (2)	_____
Copyright Law 9371 (3)	_____
E-Commerce Law 9310 (3)	_____
Entertainment Law 9230 (2)	_____
Franchising 9276 (2)	_____
Trial Advocacy: Advanced Trial Preparation 9263 (2)	_____
Trial Advocacy: Advanced Trial Advocacy Skills 9220 (2)	_____

PART 2 - HOURS: _____

Part 3 - Remaining Electives: (See scheduled offerings)

PART 3 - HOURS: _____

TOTAL HOURS REQUIRED TO GRADUATE 126

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY SPECIAL DISTINCTION STUDENT PLAN
(Bar courses in bold)

Part 1 - Required Courses:

Contracts 1 & 2	LARC 1 & 2	Basic Taxation Principles
Property 1 & 2	LARC 3: Persuasive Communications	Business Organizations 1
Civil Procedure	LARC 4: Professional Communications	Constitutional Law
Criminal Law	LARC 5: Litigation Drafting	Remedies
Criminal Procedure		Trusts & Estates
LAPP		Practice Court 1, 2 & 3
Torts 1 & 2		Professional Responsibility

PART I - HOURS: 78

Part 2 - Complete at least 23 hours from the following courses:

Client Counseling 9227 (2)	_____
Copyright Law 9371 (3)	_____
E-Commerce Law 9310 (3)	_____
Entertainment Law 9230 (2)	_____
Franchising 9276 (2)	_____
Information Privacy Law 9222 (2)	_____
Intellectual Property I 9364 (3)	_____
Intellectual Property 2: Advanced Trademark Practice & Litigation 9264 (2)	_____
Intellectual Property Capstone 9164 (1 or 2)	_____
Patent Law 9321 (3)	_____

PART 2 - HOURS: _____

Part 3 - Remaining Electives: (See scheduled offerings)

PART 3 - HOURS: _____

TOTAL HOURS REQUIRED TO GRADUATE 126

A GPA of 3.3 in all track courses * (including additional hours as required above) will be required for a student to receive the Special Distinction designation.

*If a student has taken more than the minimum number of hours of track courses and a grade in a course that is not required for receipt of the Special Distinction would result in the GPA being below the requirement, that grade need not be included in the GPA calculation. If a grade in a track course that is required for receipt of the Special Distinction causes the GPA to be below the

requirement, grades in track courses beyond the number of hours required for the Special Distinction may be included in order to raise the GPA in the track courses.

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(Intellectual Property Special Distinction continued)

A student who meets the above requirements for a Special Distinction shall receive that designation only if the faculty determines that the student has made meaningful contributions to the Law School program and that the student is worthy of such distinction in accordance with the traditions, expectations and mission of Baylor Law School.

PERSONAL INJURY LITIGATION TRACK STUDENT PLAN

(Bar courses in bold)

Part 1 - Required Courses:

Contracts 1 & 2	LARC 1 & 2	Basic Taxation Principles
Property 1 & 2	LARC 3: Persuasive Communications	Business Organizations 1
Civil Procedure	LARC 4: Professional Communications	Constitutional Law
Criminal Law	LARC 5: Litigation Drafting	Remedies
Criminal Procedure		Trusts & Estates
LAPP		Practice Court 1, 2 & 3
Torts 1 & 2		Professional Responsibility

PART I - HOURS: 78

Part 2 – Complete the courses in this group:

Alternative Dispute Resolution 9247 (2)	<u>2</u>
Client Counseling 9227 (2)	<u>2</u>
Federal Courts 9323 (3)	<u>3</u>
Insurance Law 9341 (3)	<u>3</u>
Healthcare Litigation (2)	<u>2</u>
Personal Injury Trial Law 9174 (1)	<u>1</u>
Products Liability 9258 (2)	<u>2</u>

Complete at least 2 additional hours from the following:

Trial Advocacy: Advanced Trial Preparation 9263 (2)	___
Trial Advocacy: Advanced Trial Advocacy Skills 9220 (2)	___

PART 2 - HOURS: _____

Part 3 - Remaining Electives: (See scheduled offerings)

PART 3 - HOURS: _____

TOTAL HOURS REQUIRED TO GRADUATE

126

REAL ESTATE & NATURAL RESOURCES TRACK STUDENT PLAN
(Bar courses in bold)

Part 1 - Required Courses:

Contracts 1 & 2	LARC 1 & 2	Basic Taxation Principles
Property 1 & 2	LARC 3: Persuasive Communications	Business Organizations 1
Civil Procedure	LARC 4: Professional Communications	Constitutional Law
Criminal Law	LARC 5: Litigation Drafting	Remedies
Criminal Procedure		Trusts & Estates
LAPP		Practice Court 1, 2 & 3
Torts 1 & 2		Professional Responsibility

PART I - HOURS: 78

Part 2 - Complete at least 18 hours from the following courses:

Administrative Law: Texas 9382 (3)	_____
Business & State Issues in Environmental Law 9377 (3)	_____
Construction Law 9214 (2)	_____
Environmental Law 9366 (3)	_____
Independent Study/Externship 9V99 (2)	_____
Municipal Government 9265 (2)	_____
Natural Resources Protection Law 9309 (3)	_____
Oil & Gas 9249 (3)	_____
Oil & Gas: Advanced Oil, Gas and Energy Law 9134 (1)	_____
Real Estate: Texas Title Issues 9331 (3)	_____
Real Estate Finance 9338 (3)	_____
Water Law 9313 (3)	_____

PART 2 - HOURS: _____

Part 3 - Remaining Electives: (See scheduled offerings)

PART 3 - HOURS: _____

TOTAL HOURS REQUIRED TO GRADUATE 126

SPECIAL DISTINCTION IN LITIGATION

(Bar courses in bold)

Part 1 - Required Courses:

Contracts 1 & 2	LARC 1 & 2	Basic Taxation Principles
Property 1 & 2	LARC 3: Persuasive Communications	Business Organizations 1
Civil Procedure	LARC 4: Professional Communications	Constitutional Law
Criminal Law	LARC 5: Litigation Drafting	Remedies
Criminal Procedure		Trusts & Estates
LAPP		Practice Court 1, 2 & 3
Torts 1 & 2		Professional Responsibility

Part 2 - Complete at least 22 to 23 hours from the following courses:

Requirements:

-Successful completion of any approved litigation track: Administrative Practice, Business Litigation, Criminal Law Practice, Family Law Practice, General Civil Litigation, Intellectual Property Litigation, or Personal Injury Litigation.

-Selection for and successful completion of the Litigation Capstone: Participation as a team member after completion of Practice Court on a national-level mock trial team (TOC, NCTC, NTC, AAJ, or equivalent).

-Completion from the list below of at least three additional hours (in addition to capstone) of the following:

Administration of Estates 9235 (2)	_____
Administrative Law Externship 9V99 (2)	_____
Administrative Law: Federal 9268 (2)	_____
Administrative Law: Texas 9267 (2)	_____
Advanced Criminal Procedure 9350 (3)	_____
Advocacy Team 9V10 (2)	_____
Alternative Dispute Resolution 9247 (2)	_____
Antitrust Law 9363 (3)	_____
Arbitration 9257 (2)	_____
Bankruptcy 9295 (2)	_____
Business Organizations 2 9322 (3)	_____
Business Torts 9386 (3)	_____
Civil Rights Actions 9256 (3)	_____
Client Counseling 9227 (2)	_____
Complex Litigation 9324 (3)	_____
Conflict of Laws 9383 (3)	_____
Consumer Protection 9349 (3)	_____
Creditors' Remedies 9252 (2)	_____
Criminal Practice & Procedure 9467 (4)	_____
Employment Discrimination 9362 (3)	_____
(continued)	

(Special Distinction in Litigation continued)	
Employment Relations 9372 (3)	_____
Environmental Law 9230 (3)	_____
Family Law 9370 (3)	_____
Family Law Advocacy & Procedure 9299 (2)	_____
Federal Courts 9323 (3)	_____
Healthcare Fraud & Abuse 9285 (2)	_____
Healthcare Law 9357 (3)	_____
Healthcare Litigation 9277 (2)	_____
Immigration Law 9373 (3)	_____
Insurance Law 9341 (3)	_____
Intellectual Property 2:	
Advanced Trademark Practice & Litigation 9262 (2)	_____
Juvenile Justice 9254 (2)	_____
Labor Law 9208 (2)	_____
Municipal Government 9265 (2)	_____
Natural Resources Protection 9309 (3)	_____
Oil & Gas Law 9249 (2)	_____
Patent Litigation 9125 (1)	_____
Personal Injury Trial Law 9174 (1)	_____
Post-Conviction Procedure: Criminal Appeals 9255 (2)	_____
Post-Conviction Procedure: Sentencing 9259 (2)	_____
Products Liability 9258 (2)	_____
Prosecutorial Externship 9235 (2)	_____
Securities Regulation 9344 (3)	_____
Trial Advocacy: Advanced Advocacy Skills 9220 (2)	_____
Trial Advocacy: Advanced Trial Preparation 9263 (2)	_____
Water Law 9313 (3)	_____
Wealth Transfers 9332 (3)	_____
White Collar Crime 9351 (3)	_____

PART 2 - HOURS: _____

Part 3 - Remaining Electives: (See scheduled offerings)

PART 3 - HOURS: _____

TOTAL HOURS REQUIRED TO GRADUATE

126_____

-A GPA of 3.3 in all track courses * (including additional hours as required above) will be required for a student to receive the Special Distinction designation.

*If a student has taken more than the minimum number of hours of track courses and a grade in a course that is not required for receipt of the Special Distinction would result in the GPA being below the requirement, that grade need not be included in the GPA calculation. If a grade in a track course that is required for receipt of the Special Distinction causes the GPA to be below the requirement, grades in track courses beyond the number of hours required for the Special Distinction may be included in order to raise the GPA in the track courses.

A student who meets the above requirements for a Special Distinction shall receive that designation only if the faculty determines that the student has made meaningful contributions to the Law School program and that the student is worthy of such distinction in accordance with the traditions, expectations and mission of Baylor Law School.

For more information, see Professors Counsellor, Fraley, Powell or Wren.

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

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

Second year students are eligible to be selected to work with certain mock trial teams. 2L tryouts generally take place in August and in December/January.

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION - CLIENT COUNSELING COMPETITION

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 generally 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 Transactional Law Competition

Members of the Transactional Law Meet Team are chosen during the fall quarter through an application process. The primary goal of the Transactional Law Meet is to provide each participant a meaningful and engaging simulation of transactional practice. Students work in teams and prepare a proposed draft agreement. Each team writes mark-ups to draft agreements prepared by the teams they will encounter during the regional rounds. In the competition rounds, opposing teams negotiate the contours of the deal, with each team representing one of the two parties of the transaction. The type of transaction that forms the basis for the competition each year varies, but is always designed to present essential challenges in transactional problem solving-the very type of that transactional lawyers at a law firm or in-house legal department tackle on a daily basis.

Intellectual Property Law Competition

The National IP Law Meet Team is chosen during the fall quarter through an application process. The primary goal of the IP Law Meet is to provide each participant a meaningful and engaging simulation of transactional intellectual property practice. Students work in teams to draft a transactional agreement in which IP rights constitute a key element. Each team completes a mark-up of one of the opposing team's drafts. In the competition rounds, opposing teams negotiate the contours of the deal, with each team representing one of two parties to a proposed transaction involving the transfer of IP (i.e., the owner or the transferee). While participating students should have a basic knowledge of IP law, students need not have technical knowledge of any particular field. Although IP forms the backbone of the agreements being drafted, the competition presents the type of deals that all transactional lawyers draft on a daily basis.

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 is 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 is 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 or 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 an 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 or 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:

1. 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 or 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.