

Fall 2018 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 311(b)]. 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 posted) 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 79 for additional information).
7. You should arrange your electives considering bar requirements and any concentration requirements.

Required Courses

Second Year:

Fall or Spring (taken together)

Business Organizations 1

Trusts & Estates

Winter or Summer

Constitutional Law

Remedies (also offered in most fall quarters)

LARC: Transactional Drafting (offered Fall, Winter, Summer) (must be taken prior to enrolling in Practice Court)

LARC: Litigation Drafting (offered Fall, Winter, Spring) (must be taken prior to enrolling in Practice Court)

Practice Court is taken in two consecutive quarters. Students in 6th quarter and beyond may take Practice Court beginning in a spring quarter. Students in 7th quarter and beyond may take Practice Court beginning in a fall quarter, as long as they are on track to graduate the next winter or spring quarter. The first quarter of Practice Court, students will register for Practice Court 1 (5 credit hours), Practice Court 2 (5 credit hours) and Professional Responsibility (2 credit hours). No other classes may be taken in this quarter. The second quarter of Practice Court the student may take electives with Practice Court 3. Practice Court 3 is a 5 credit hour course. Students in Practice Court 3 have class and lab exercises in the afternoons beginning at 1:20 p.m. and may not schedule elective classes at 1:20 p.m. or after without going through an approval process to do so.

Elective Courses

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

Prerequisites for the following *electives* are as follows:

Electives

Business Organizations 2
Business Planning & Drafting
Business Succession Planning
Business Transactions: Venture Capital
Securities Regulation
Business Law Bootcamp (intersession program)

Civil Liberties
Civil Rights Actions
Separation of Church & State

Prerequisite

Business Organizations 1

Constitutional Law

Advanced Criminal Procedure Criminal Practice & Procedure White Collar Crime	Criminal Procedure
Advanced Family Law	Family Law
Copyright Law Trademark Practice & Disputes	Intellectual Property (may substitute Trademark Law & Unfair Competition for prerequisite)
Intellectual Property Clinic	Patent Law Patent Practice & Disputes (co/ prerequisite); Trademark Practice & Disputes (co/ prerequisite). The co/prerequisite course depends on which IP Clinic the student is participating in: Patent or Trademark. Consult with Prof. Nichols if unsure.
Oil & Gas: Advanced Oil Principles & Drafting	Oil & Gas
Patent Practice & Disputes	Patent Law
Intellectual Property Litigation	Patent Law, Patent Practice & Disputes
Trial Advocacy: Advanced Trial Preparation	Practice Court 1
Intellectual Property Litigation	Concurrent enrollment in Practice Court 3
Trademark Practice & Disputes	Intellectual Property or Trademark Law & Unfair Competition
Trademark Practice & Disputes	Trademark Law & Unfair Competition or Intellectual Property
Trademark Clinic	Trademark Practice & Disputes (co or prerequisite)
Business Succession Planning Estate Planning Family Law Advocacy & Procedure	Trusts & Estates

Wealth Transfers

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	Business Organizations 1 Business Planning & Drafting Business Organizations 2 Securities Regulation Taxation of Corporations Taxation & Financial Planning for Individuals Taxation of Partnerships
Trusts & Estates Capstone or Independent Study	Trusts & Estates Wealth Transfers
Intellectual Property Capstone or Independent Study	Copyright Law, E-Commerce, Intellectual Property, Intellectual Property Litigation, Patent Law, Trademark Practice & Disputes
Trusts & Estates Capstone or Independent Study	Trusts & Estates Wealth Transfers

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 beginning of each seminar. Students will also be asked to turn in an evaluation form at the conclusion 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 prosecutorial 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 externship 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>Contact Person</u>
Environmental Protection Agency	Prof. Shelton
Federal Judicial	Asst. Dean Cruseturner
Federal Judicial (Magistrate or other)	Asst. Dean Cruseturner or Prof. Ryan
Legal Aid	Asst. Dean Cruseturner
Prosecutorial: McLennan County D.A.	Prof. Serr
Prosecutorial: U.S. Attorney	Asst. Dean Cruseturner
State Judicial (District Court)	Asst. Dean Cruseturner
Supreme Court of Texas	Asst. Dean Cruseturner
Texas Attorney General - Child Support Division	Asst. Dean Cruseturner
Texas Parks & Wildlife	Prof. Shelton
Title IV-D Court	Asst. Dean Cruseturner
U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs	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 Career Development Office. Externships must be pre-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 available in the Career Development Office. The steps must be taken and the externship must be approved before the student may begin work for academic credit.

Clinical Opportunities

Committed to pro bono public service, Baylor Law hosts the following legal clinics on a routine basis:

<u>Name of Clinic</u>	<u>Contact Person(s)</u>
Estate Planning Clinic	Mr. Josh Borderud
Immigration Clinic	Prof. Laura Hernandez
Intellectual Property Law & Entrepreneurship Clinic	Prof. Connie Nichols
Trial Advocacy Clinic	Mr. Josh Borderud
Veterans Clinic	Prof. Bridget Fuselier and Mr. Josh Borderud

Legal Clinics provide students with the ability to volunteer and assist in providing legal services to members of the community.

Students interested in earning pass/fail credit for the Intellectual Property Clinic should consult with Prof. Nichols.

Students who have worked in one or more of the following clinics for a minimum of 45 hours under the supervision of the clinic director or a faculty member may be eligible to earn pass-fail credit: Estate Planning Clinic, Immigration Clinic, Trial Advocacy Clinic and the Veterans Clinic. Those students who have attended the required classroom instructional component and are interested in seeking pass-fail credit should consult with the clinic director.

The Legal Clinics Office is located on the first floor of the Law School. Mr. Josh Borderud's Office is located inside the Clinics Office. The other supervising professors, listed above, have offices on the third floor of the classroom side of the building. Questions about the clinics can be directed to the contact persons listed. The Clinics Office can be reached at 254-710-4244.

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 Professional Track 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 Law Bootcamp
- Business Planning & Drafting
- Capstone Courses
- Client Counseling
- Criminal Law Bootcamp
- Externships (more information on pages 6 & 7)
- Family Law Advocacy & Procedure
- Healthcare Litigation
- LARC: Litigation Drafting & LARC: Transactional Drafting sections (sections are limited in size)
- Leadership Development
- Mediation Training
- Negotiation, Settlement & Practice
- Sports Law
- Supreme Court Seminar
- Trial Advocacy: Beginning Advocacy Skills
- Trial Advocacy: Advanced Trial Preparation

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 Projected Course Schedule which is on the Law School website (select Academic Services/Course & Exam Schedules).

Student Catalog

The *Student Catalog* is accessible on the internet at the following web address: Baylor.edu/law; select Academic Services; select Catalog. The Catalog provides information regarding current course descriptions and various policies of the Law School (Academic Probation, Honor Code, graduation requirements, etc.).

Academic Probation

Students should read and be familiar with the Rules on Academic Probation and Dismissal listed beginning on page 79.

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 examination, 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 2. These seven courses include coverage of topics that are tested on the Texas bar examination. These courses will also prepare students to enter the practice of law by giving students exposure to issues commonly encountered in a general practice of law.

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

Selection of Courses

One important aspect of preparation involves the selection of courses during law school. The Baylor Law 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 Class Load

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 a commercial bar course. 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. Baylor Law School has designated BARBRI as a preferred provider for bar review.

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.

UNIFORM BAR EXAM TOPICS from <http://www.ncbex.org/exams/>

The information presented in this document is current at the time the document is distributed, but you must refer to <http://www.ncbex.org/exams/> for changes from time to time.

The **Uniform Bar Exam** (UBE) is coordinated by the National Conference of Bar Examiners (NCBE) and is composed of the Multistate Essay Examination (MEE), two Multistate Performance Test (MPT) tasks, and the Multistate Bar Examination (MBE). It is uniformly administered, graded, and scored by user jurisdictions and results in a portable score that can be transferred to other UBE jurisdictions. The Supreme Court of Texas has proposed that the first administration of the UBE in Texas will take place in February, 2021.

Multistate Performance Test (MPT)

Test Format

The MPT consists of two 90-minute items. The materials for each MPT include a File and a Library. The File consists of source documents containing all the facts of the case. The specific assignment the examinee is to complete is described in a memorandum from a supervising attorney. The File might also include transcripts of interviews, depositions, hearings or trials, pleadings, correspondence, client documents, contracts, newspaper articles, medical records, police reports, or lawyer's notes. Relevant as well as irrelevant facts are included. Facts are sometimes ambiguous, incomplete, or even conflicting. As in practice, a client's or a supervising attorney's version of events may be incomplete or unreliable. Examinees are expected to recognize when facts are inconsistent or missing and are expected to identify sources of additional facts.

The Library may contain cases, statutes, regulations, or rules, some of which may not be relevant to the assigned lawyering task. The examinee is expected to extract from the Library the legal principles necessary to analyze the problem and perform the task. The MPT is not a test of substantive law; the Library materials provide sufficient substantive information to complete the task.

For instructions provided with each MPT, see Instructions for Taking the MPT at <http://www.ncbex.org/pdfviewer/?file=%2Fdmsdocument%2F191>

Skills Tested

The MPT requires examinees to (1) sort detailed factual materials and separate relevant from irrelevant facts; (2) analyze statutory, case, and administrative materials for applicable principles of law; (3) apply the relevant law to the relevant facts in a manner likely to resolve a client's problem; (4) identify and resolve ethical dilemmas, when present; (5) communicate effectively in writing; and (6) complete a lawyering task within time constraints.

These skills are tested by requiring examinees to perform one or more of a variety of lawyering tasks. For example, examinees might be instructed to complete any of the following: a

memorandum to a supervising attorney, a letter to a client, a persuasive memorandum or brief, a statement of facts, a contract provision, a will, a counseling plan, a proposal for settlement or agreement, a discovery plan, a witness examination plan, or a closing argument.

For a description of the skills tested on the MPT, see <http://www.ncbex.org/pdfviewer/?file=%2Fdmsdocument%2F54>

Multistate Bar Exam (MBE)

Areas of law that may be covered in the MBE include the following:

- Civil Procedure
- Constitutional Law
- Contracts
- Criminal Law and Procedure
- Evidence
- Real Property
- Torts

Test Format

The MBE consists of 200 multiple-choice questions: 175 scored questions and 25 unscored pretest questions. The pretest questions are indistinguishable from those that are scored, so examinees should answer all questions. The exam is divided into morning and afternoon testing sessions of three hours each, with 100 questions in each session. There are no scheduled breaks during either the morning or afternoon session.

The 175 scored questions on the MBE are distributed evenly, with 25 questions from each of the seven subject areas.

Each of the questions on the MBE is followed by four possible answers. Examinees should choose the best answer from the four stated alternatives. Each question on the MBE is designed to be answered according to generally accepted fundamental legal principles, unless noted otherwise in the question. Examinees should mark only one answer for each question; multiple answers will be scored as incorrect. Scores are based on the number of questions answered correctly. Points are not subtracted for incorrect answers.

Examinees have three hours in each session to answer all questions. All answers must be marked on the answer sheet within the three-hour time limit. Once time is called, examinees must put down their pencils; no more marks or erasures are allowed. Examinees will receive credit only for those answers marked on the answer sheet. No additional time will be allowed to transfer answers from a test booklet to an answer sheet, and only answer sheets will be scored.

Subject Matter

For the MBE's scope of coverage, see the MBE Subject Matter Outline at <http://www.ncbex.org/pdfviewer/?file=%2Fdmsdocument%2F226> .

MBE Study Aids

MBE Online Practice Exams (OPE)

The MBE Online Practice Exams (OPEs) are 100-question, annotated online practice exams that use questions drawn from actual MBEs administered in past years. (The questions have been retired and will not appear on a future MBE.) The annotations explain why each answer choice is correct or incorrect. Examinees can take the practice exam timed or untimed, receive feedback on their answers, and obtain a customized report designed to help identify strengths and weaknesses in six MBE subject areas: Constitutional Law, Contracts, Criminal Law and Procedure, Evidence, Real Property, and Torts. NOTE: The MBE-OPEs do not yet include Civil Procedure, which was introduced as a subject area in February 2015. For sample Civil Procedure questions, see MBE Civil Procedure Sample Test Questions <http://www.ncbex.org/pdfviewer/?file=%2Fdmsdocument%2F16> or purchase the MBE Study Aid (available on NCBE website).

The MBE-OPEs are available for purchase at the NCBE Study Aids Store at <http://store.ncbex.org/mbe/>. Purchasing an MBE-OPE gives an examinee a subscription for unlimited online access to the exam for one year after the date of purchase.

MBE Study Aid

The MBE Study Aid contains 210 questions drawn from previous MBEs, with 30 questions for each of the seven MBE subject areas. Questions are grouped by subject; each group of questions is prefaced by the relevant section of the Subject Matter Outline and followed by an answer key. The MBE Study Aid is available for purchase at the [NCBE Study Aids Store](#).

Sample Test Questions

For examples of test questions similar to those on the MBE, see MBE Sample Test Questions at <http://www.ncbex.org/pdfviewer/?file=%2Fdmsdocument%2F17>.

Civil Procedure was added to the MBE in February 2015. For sample Civil Procedure questions, see MBE Civil Procedure Sample Test Questions at <http://www.ncbex.org/pdfviewer/?file=%2Fdmsdocument%2F16> or purchase the MBE Study Aid.

Multistate Essay Exam (MEE)

Areas of law that may be covered on the MEE include the following:

Business Associations (Agency and Partnership; Corporations and Limited Liability Companies)
Civil Procedure
Conflict of Laws
Constitutional Law
Contracts (including Article 2 (Sales) of the Uniform Commercial Code)
Criminal Law and Procedure
Evidence
Family Law
Real Property
Torts
Trusts and Estates (Decedents' Estates; Trusts and Future Interests)
Article 9 (Secured Transactions) of the Uniform Commercial Code.

Test Format

The MEE consists of six 30-minute questions. Some questions may include issues in more than one area of law. The particular areas covered vary from exam to exam.

For instructions provided with each MEE, see Instructions for Taking the MEE at <http://www.ncbex.org/pdfviewer/?file=%2Fdmsdocument%2F25> .

Subject Matter

For the MEE's scope of coverage, see the MEE Subject Matter Outline at <http://www.ncbex.org/pdfviewer/?file=%2Fdmsdocument%2F227> .

MEE Study Aids

MEE Questions and Analyses from Recent Administrations

NCBE publishes study aids for the MEE that include questions from previously administered tests and model analyses that are illustrative of the discussions that might appear in excellent answers to the questions. They are available for purchase at the NCBE Study Aids Store at <http://store.ncbex.org/mee/>.

For the six MEE questions administered in July 2018 (without analyses), see Sample Questions at <http://www.ncbex.org/pdfviewer/?file=%2Fdmsdocument%2F26>. Students should consult the NCBE website for updated information.

MEE Questions and Analyses from Older Administrations

MEE Questions and Analyses from older administrations are available at <http://www.ncbex.org/exams/>.

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.

Professional Tracks

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

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

Special Distinctions:

- Business Planning Special Distinction
- Commercial Law Special Distinction
- Criminal Practice Special Distinction
- Estate Planning Special Distinction
- Intellectual Property Special Distinction

Public Interest Law 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 Planning students 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 Law track 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

Required for this track: 17 Hours

Required Courses

Administrative Law: Federal (2) 9268
Administrative Law: Texas (2) 9287
Administrative Law Externship (2) 9V92
Business and State Issues in Environmental Law (3) 9377
Independent Study (2) 9V98
Municipal Government (2) 9265

Take at least 4 hours from this group of courses:

Federal Courts (3) 9323
Civil Rights Actions (2) 9256
Employment Discrimination (3) 9362
Employment Relations (3) 9372
Environmental Law (3) 9366
Healthcare Law (3) 9357
Healthcare: Regulation of Healthcare Professionals (2) 9286
Labor Law (2) 9208
Natural Resources Protection Law (3) 9309
Negotiation Settlement and Practice (3) 9290
Oil & Gas Law (2) 9249
Patent Law (2) 9223
Securities Regulation (3) 9344
Water Law (3) 9313

For more information, see Professor Beal or Professor Shelton. A worksheet entitled "Administrative Practice Track Student Plan" is on page 47.

Business Litigation (Litigation Professional Track)

Required for this track: 18 Hours

Take at least 12 hours from the following:

Advanced Discovery Management (3)
Alternative Dispute Resolution (2) 9247
Arbitration (2) 9257
Bankruptcy (2) 9295
Business Torts (3) 9386
Business Organizations 2 (3) 9322
Complex Litigation (3) 9324
Conflict of Laws (3) 9383
Federal Courts (3) 9323
Insurance Law (3) 9341
Intellectual Property (2) 9264
White Collar Crime (3) 9451

Additional hours may come from these courses:

Administrative Law: Federal (2) 9268
Administrative Law: Texas (2) 9287
Administration of Estates (2) 9235
Antitrust (3) 9363
Business Organizations: Current Topics in Mergers & Acquisitions (2) 9219
Commercial Law: Negotiable Instruments (3) 9340
Commercial Law: Secured Transactions (3) 9342
Consumer Protection (3) 9349
Creditors' Remedies (2) 9252
Employment Discrimination (3) 9362
Employment Relations (3) 9372
Negotiation Settlement and Practice (3) 9290
Sales Transactions: Domestic & International Law (3) 9308
Securities Regulation (3) 9344
Trial Advocacy: Beginning Advocacy Skills (2) 9220
Trial Advocacy: Advanced Trial Preparation (2) 9263
Wealth Transfers (3) 9332

For more information, see Professors Wren, Bates, Miller, or Underwood. A worksheet entitled "Business Litigation Track Student Plan" is on page 48.

Business Planning Professional Track

Required for track: 18 Hours

Required Courses:

Business Organizations 2 (3) 9322
Business Planning and Drafting (2) 9292 or Transactional Law Meet Team (2)
Client Counseling (2) 9227
Securities Regulation (3) 9344
Taxation of Business Entities (3) 9346

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

Business Org.: Current Topics in Mergers & Acquisitions (2) 9219
Business Planning Capstone (1) 9122
Business Transactions: Mergers & Acquisition Planning and Drafting (3)
Business Transactions: Venture Capital (2) 9348
Commercial Law: Secured Transactions (3) 9342
International Business Transactions (2) 9278
Real Estate Finance (3) 9338
Taxation of Individuals & Family Businesses (3) 9345
Transactional Law Practice Lab (1)

For more information, see Professor Miller or Associate Dean Teague. A worksheet entitled "Business Planning Track Student Plan" is on page 50.

Business Planning Special Distinction

Business Planning Special Distinction Required Courses:

Business Organizations 2 (3) 9322
Business Planning & Drafting (2) 9292
Business Planning Capstone (1) 9122 or Transactional LawMeet Team (2)
Client Counseling (2) 9227
Securities Regulation (3) 9344
Taxation of Business Entities (3) 9346
Taxation of Individuals & Family Businesses (3) 9345

Take at least three hours from this list:

Business Organizations: Current Topics in Mergers & Acquisitions (2) 9292
Business Transactions: Mergers & Acquisition Planning and Drafting (3)
Business Transactions: Venture Capital (2) 9348
Commercial Law: Secured Transactions (3) 9342
International Business Transactions (2) 9278
Real Estate Finance (3) 9338
Transactional Law Practice Lab (1)
Wealth Transfers (3) 9332

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.

For more information, see Professor Miller or Associate Dean Teague. A worksheet entitled "Business Planning Special Distinction Student Plan" is on page 51.

Commercial Law Professional Track

Required for track: 17 Hours

Required Courses:

- Sales Transactions: Domestic & International Law (3) 9308
- Commercial Law: Secured Transactions (3) 9342
- E-Commerce (3) 9310
- Bankruptcy (2) or Creditors' Remedies (2) 9252

Take at least 6 hours from this group of courses:

- Antitrust (3) 9363
- Arbitration (2) 9257
- Bankruptcy (2) 9295
- Commercial Law: Negotiable Instruments (3) 9340
- Construction Law (2) 9214
- Creditors' Remedies (2) 9252
- Consumer Protection (3) 9349
- Franchising (2) 9276
- Real Estate Finance (3) 9338

Contact Prof. Bates if interested in this track. A worksheet for this track is located on page 53.

Commercial Law Special Distinction

Required for track: 21 hours

Required courses:

- Bankruptcy (2) 9295 or Creditors' Remedies (2) 9252
- Commercial Law Capstone (1)
- Commercial Law: Negotiable Instruments (3) 9340
- Commercial Law: Secured Transactions (3) 9342
- Sales Transactions: Domestic & International Law (3) 9308
- E-Commerce (3) 9310
- Real Estate Finance (3) 9338

Complete at least 3 hours from this group of courses:

- Antitrust (3) 9363
- Arbitration (2) 9257
- Bankruptcy (2) 9295
- Business Torts (3) 9386
- Construction Law (2) 9214
- Consumer Protection (3) 9349
- Creditors' Remedies (2) 9254
- International Business Transactions (2) 9278
- International Trade Law (2) 9288

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.

Students interested in this special distinction should consult with Prof. Bates. A planning document for this distinction is located on page 54.

Criminal Practice (Litigation Professional Track)

Required for track: 16-18 Hours

Required Courses:

Advanced Criminal Procedure (3) 9350
Criminal Practice & Procedure (3) 9352
Post-Conviction Procedure: Sentencing (2) 9259
Prosecutorial Externship (2) 9253

Take at least three of the following courses:

Client Counseling (2) 9227
Criminal Law Capstone or Independent Study (1)
Healthcare Fraud & Abuse (2) 9285
Immigration Law (3) 9373
Juvenile Justice (2) 9254
Post-Conviction Procedure: Criminal Appeals (2) 9255
White Collar Crime (3) 9351

For more information, see Professor Serr. A worksheet entitled “Criminal Practice Professional Track Student Plan” is on page 55.

The Criminal Practice Professional Track is a litigation track that may serve as the foundation for the Special Distinction in Litigation. A student who does not complete the criminal law capstone but completes the Criminal Practice Professional Track and additional requirements for the Special Distinction in Litigation will be eligible to obtain the Special Distinction in Litigation.

Criminal Practice Special Distinction

Required for Special Distinction: 23 Hours

Required Courses:

- Advanced Criminal Procedure (3)
- Client Counseling (2)
- Criminal Practice and Procedure (3 or 2)
- Post-Conviction Procedure: Sentencing (2)
- Prosecutorial Externship (2)
- Criminal Law Workshop (1)
- Criminal Law Capstone or Independent Study (1)

Take at least 10 hours from the following list:

- Advocacy Team (2) (criminal law problem)
- Alternative Dispute Resolution (2)
- Civil Rights Actions (3)
- Healthcare Fraud and Abuse (2)
- Immigration Law (3)
- Juvenile Justice (2)
- Municipal Government (2)
- Post-Conviction Procedure: Criminal Appeals (2)
- Trial Advocacy: Beginning Advocacy Skills (2)
- While 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. A student who does not complete the criminal law capstone but completes the Criminal Practice Professional Track and additional requirements for the SD in Litigation will still be able to obtain the SD in Litigation.

Students interested in this special distinction should consult with Prof. Serr. A planning document for this distinction is located on page 56.

Estate Planning Professional Track

Required for Track: 15 Hours

Required Courses:

Administration of Estates (2) 9235
Client Counseling (2) 9227
Estate Planning (3) 9336
Taxation of Individuals & Family Businesses (3) 9345
Wealth Transfers (3) 9336

Complete at least 2 hours from this group of courses:

Administration of Estates Capstone (1) 9142
Elder Law (2) 9248
Nonprofit Organizations (2) 9231
Retirement Law (2) 9272
Taxation of Business Entities (3) 9346
Wealth Transfers Capstone (1) 9132

For additional information, contact Professor Featherston. A worksheet entitled "Estate Planning Track Student Plan" is on page 58.

Estate Planning Special Distinction

Required Courses:

Administration of Estates (2) 9235
Administration of Estates Capstone (1) 9122
Client Counseling (2) 9227
Estate Planning (3) 9336
Taxation of Individuals & Family Businesses (3) 9345
Wealth Transfers (3) 9336
Wealth Transfers Capstone (1) 9132

Take at least five hours from this group of courses:

Elder Law (2) 9248
Nonprofit Organization (2) 9231
Retirement Law (2) 9272
Taxation of Business Entities (3) 9346

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.

For additional information, contact Professor Featherston. A worksheet entitled "Estate Planning Special Distinction Student Plan" is on page 59.

Family Law Practice (Litigation Professional Track)

Required for track: 17 Hours

Required Courses:

Alternative Dispute Resolution (2) 9247
Advanced Family Law (3) 9380
Client Counseling (2) 9227
Family Law (3) 9370
Family Law Advocacy (2) 9299

Take at least 5 hours from this group:

Elder Law (2) 9248
Immigration Law (3) 9373
Juvenile Justice (2) 9254
Negotiation Settlement and Practice (9) 9290
Taxation of Individuals & Family Businesses (3)
Wealth Transfers (3) 9332

For more information, see Professor Wilson. A worksheet entitled “Family Law Practice Track Student Plan” is on page 61.

Fiduciary Litigation (Litigation Professional Track)

Required Courses:

Administration of Estates (2) 9235
Business Organizations 2 (3) 9322
Business Organizations: Current Topics in Mergers & Acquisitions (2) 9219
Business Planning & Drafting (2) 9292
Wealth Transfers (3) 9332

Take at least 4 hours from this group of courses:

Advanced Discovery Management (3)
Administration of Estates Capstone (1) 9142
Alternative Dispute Resolution (2) 9247
Business Torts (3) 9386
Client Counseling (2) 9227
Federal Courts (3) 9323
Negotiation Settlement and Practice (3) 9290
Trial Advocacy: Advanced Trial Preparation (2) 9263

For more information, see Professor Featherston, Miller, Underwood or Wren. A worksheet entitled “Fiduciary Litigation Track Student Plan” is on page 62.

General Civil Litigation (Litigation Professional Track)

Required for this track: 18 Hours

Take at least 12 hours from the following courses:

Advanced Discovery Management (3)
Alternative Dispute Resolution (2) 9247
Business Torts (3) 9386
Client Counseling (2) 9227
Federal Courts (3) 9323
Insurance Law (3) 9341

Additional hours may come from this list of courses:

Administration of Estates (2) 9235
Arbitration (2) 9257
Bankruptcy (2) 9295
Business Organizations 2 (3) 9322
Civil Rights Actions (2) 9256
Complex Litigation (3) 9324
Conflict of Laws (3) 9383
Consumer Protection (3) 9349
Creditors' Remedies (2) 9252
E-Commerce Law (3) 9310
Employment Discrimination (3) 9362
Family Law (3) 9370
Healthcare Litigation (2) 9227
Negotiation Settlement and Practice (3) 9290
Personal Injury Trial Law (1) 9174
Products Liability (2) 9258
Trial Advocacy: Advanced Trial Preparation (2) 9263
Trial Advocacy: Beginning Advocacy Skills (2) 9220

For more information, see Professors Counsellor, Liz Fraley, Powell, Ryan, or Wren. A worksheet entitled "General Civil Litigation Track Student Plan" is on page 63.

Healthcare Law Professional Track

Required for track: 17 Hours

Required Courses:

Elder Law (2) 9248
Healthcare Fraud & Abuse (2) 9285
Healthcare Law (3) 9357
Healthcare: Regulation of Healthcare Professionals (2) 9286
Information Privacy Law (2) 9222

Take at least 6 hours from this group of courses:

Administrative Law: Federal (2) 9268
Client Counseling (2) 9227
Healthcare Externship (2)
Nonprofit Organizations (2) 9231
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 65.

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 Courses:

- Copyright Law (3) 9371
- E-Commerce Law (3) 9310
- Entertainment Law (2) 9230
- Franchising (2) 9276
- Information Privacy Law (2) 9222
- Intellectual Property (2) 9264
- Intellectual Property Capstone or Clinic (1 or 2) 9164
- Intellectual Property Litigation (1) 9125 or Patent Litigation Capstone (1)
- Patent Law (2) 9223

For more information, see Professors Nichols. A worksheet entitled “Intellectual Property Track Student Plan” is on page 66.

Intellectual Property Special Distinction

Required Courses:

- Client Counseling (2) 9227
- Copyright Law (3) 9371
- E-Commerce Law (3) 9310
- Entertainment Law (2) 9230
- Franchising (2) 9276
- Information Privacy Law (2) 9222
- Intellectual Property (2) 9264
- Intellectual Property Litigation (1) 9125 or Patent Litigation Capstone (1)
- Intellectual Property Clinic or Capstone (1) 9106
- Patent Law (2) 9223
- Patent Practice & Disputes (2) 9260
- Trademark Practice & Disputes (2) 9262

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.

For more information, see Professor Nichols. A worksheet entitled “Intellectual Property Special Distinction Student Plan” is on page 68.

Intellectual Property Litigation (Litigation Professional Track)

Required for track: 18 Hours

Required Courses:

Federal Courts (3) 9323
Intellectual Property (2) 9264
Intellectual Property Litigation (1) 9125 or Patent Litigation Capstone (1)
Patent Law (2) 9223
Patent Practice & Disputes (2) 9260
Trademark Practice & Disputes (2) 9262

Take at least 6 hours from the following selection:

Advanced Discovery Management (3)
Alternative Dispute Resolution (2) 9247
Client Counseling (2) 9227
Copyright Law (3) 9371
E-Commerce (3) 9310
Entertainment Law (2) 9230
Franchising (2) 9276
Negotiation Settlement and Practice (3) 9290
Trial Advocacy: Beginning Advocacy Skills (2) 9220
Trial Advocacy: Advanced Trial Preparation (2) 9263

For more information, see Professors Nichols. A worksheet entitled “Intellectual Property Litigation Track Student Plan” is on page 67.

Personal Injury Litigation (Litigation Professional Track)

Required for track: 17 Hours

Required Courses:

Alternative Dispute Resolution (2) 9247
Client Counseling (2) 9227
Federal Courts (3) 9323
Healthcare Litigation (2) 9277
Insurance Law (3) 9341
Personal Injury Trial Law (1) 9174
Products Liability (2) 9258

Take at least one of the following courses:

Advanced Discovery Management (3)
Negotiation Settlement and Practice (3) 9290
Trial Advocacy: Advanced Trial Preparation (2) 9263
Trial Advocacy: Beginning Advocacy Skills (2) 9220

For more information, see Professors E. Fraley, Powell or Wren. A worksheet entitled "Personal Injury Litigation Track Student Plan" is on page 70.

Public Interest Law Professional Track

Required for track: 18 hours

Complete at least 10 hours from this group of courses:

- Advanced Family Law (3) 9380
- Civil Liberties (3) 9361
- Civil Rights Actions (2) 9256
- Employment Discrimination (3) 9362
- Immigration Law (3) 9373
- Juvenile Justice (2) 9254
- Poverty Law (2) 9267

Take courses from this group to complete 18-hour requirement:

- Administrative Law: Federal (2) 9268
- Administrative Law: Texas (2) 9287
- Advanced Criminal Procedure (3) 9350
- Externship focused on Public Interest (as available and approved by Professor Hernandez or Professor Serr) (2)
- Municipal Government (2) 9265
- Nonprofit Organizations (2) 9211
- Separation of Church & State (2) 9279
- Supreme Court Seminar (2) 9226

Students interested in pursuing the Public Interest Law track should consult with Prof. Hernandez or Serr. A planning document for this track is located on page 71.

Public Interest Law Special Distinction

Required Courses:

- Advanced Family Law (3) 9380
- Civil Liberties (3) 9361
- Civil Rights Actions (2) 9256
- Immigration Law (3) 9373
- Poverty Law (2) 9267

Take at least 10 hours from this group of courses:

- Administrative Law: Federal (2) 9268
- Administrative Law: Texas (2) 9287
- Advanced Criminal Procedure (3) 9350
- Employment Discrimination (3) 9362
- Externship focused on Public Interest (as available and approved by Prof. Hernandez or Professor Serr) (2)
- Juvenile Justice (2) 9254
- Municipal Government (2) 9265
- Nonprofit Organizations (2) 9211
- Separation of Church & State (2) 9279
- Supreme Court Seminar (2) 9226

Student must complete 20 total hours of pro bono public interest work, which must be pre-approved by Prof. Hernandez or Serr.

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.

Students interested in pursuing the Public Interest Law Special Distinction should consult with Prof. Hernandez or Serr. A planning document for this track is located on page 72.

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) 9287
Advanced Oil & Gas Principles & Drafting (2) 9251
Business & State Issues in Environmental Law (3) 9377
Construction Law (2) 9214
Environmental Law (3) 9366
Municipal Government (2) 9265
Natural Resources Protection Law (3) 9309
Oil & Gas Law (2) 9249
Real Estate and Natural Resources Independent Study or Externship (2)
Real Estate Finance (3) 9338
Real Estate: Land Use Regulation & Development (2) 9217
Real Estate: Texas Title Issues (3) 9331
Water Law (3) 9313

For more information, see Professors Fuselier and Shelton. A worksheet entitled “Real Estate & Natural Resources Track Student Plan” is on page 74.

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) of courses which have not already been counted toward the first litigation track.

Administration of Estates (2) 9235

Administrative Law Externship (2)

Administrative Law: Federal (2) 9268

Administrative Law: Texas (2) 9287

Advanced Criminal Procedure (3) 9350

Advanced Discovery Management (3)

Advocacy Team (2) 9V10

Alternative Dispute Resolution (2) 9247

Antitrust Law (3) 9363

Arbitration (2) 9257

Bankruptcy (2) 9295

Business Organizations 2 (3) 9322

Business Organizations: Current Topics in Mergers and Acquisitions (2) 9219

Business Torts (3) 9386

Civil Rights Actions (3) 9256

Client Counseling (2) 9227

Complex Litigation (3) 9324

Conflict of Laws (3) 9383

Consumer Protection (3) 9349

Creditors' Remedies (2) 9252

Criminal Practice & Procedure (3) 9352

Employment Discrimination (3) 9362

Employment Relations (3) 9372

Environmental Law (3) 9366

Family Law (3) 9370

Family Law Advocacy & Procedure (2) 9299

Federal Courts (3) 9323

Healthcare Fraud & Abuse (2) 9285

Healthcare Law (3) 9357

Healthcare Litigation (2) 9277

Immigration Law (3)

Insurance Law (3) 9341

(continued on next page)

(Special Distinction in Litigation continued)

Intellectual Property Litigation (1) 9125
Juvenile Justice (2) 9254
Labor Law (2) 9208
Municipal Government (2) 9265
Natural Resources Protection (3) 9309
Negotiation Settlement and Practice (3) 9290
Oil & Gas Law (2) 9249
Patent Litigation Capstone (1)
Patent Practice & Disputes (2) 9260
Personal Injury Trial Law (1) 9174
Post-Conviction Procedure: Appeals (2) 9255
Post-Conviction Procedure: Sentencing (2) 9259
Products Liability (2) 9258
Prosecutorial Externship (2) 9253
Securities Regulation (3) 9344
Trial Advocacy: Advanced Trial Preparation (2) 9263
Trial Advocacy: Beginning Advocacy Skills (2) 9220
Water Law (3) 9313
Wealth Transfers (3) 9332
White Collar Crime (3) 9351

-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.

For more information, see Professors Counsellor, Fraley, Powell or Wren. A worksheet entitled "Special Distinction in Litigation Student Plan" is on page 75.

DUAL DEGREE PROGRAMS

Baylor Law offers five 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.

Interested students must consult with Associate Dean Teague or Registrar Jerri Cunningham at their earliest convenience prior to making a decision regarding matriculation in the Graduate School.

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.

THE COURSES LISTED ON THIS DOCUMENT ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE. UPDATED INFORMATION WILL BE PROVIDED TO YOU PRIOR TO FALL 2019 REGISTRATION

GENERAL STUDENT PLAN
(Bar courses in bold)

Part 1 - Required Courses:

Contracts 1 & 2	LARC: Introduction, Pts 1 & 2	Basic Taxation Principles
Property 1 & 2	LARC: Persuasive Communications	Business Organizations 1
Civil Procedure	LARC: Transactional Drafting	Constitutional Law
Criminal Law	LARC: 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>
Constitutional Law	Civil Liberties 9360	_____
Real Property	Real Estate Finance 9338	_____
	Wealth Transfers 9332	_____
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: Secured Transactions 9342	_____
Property	Real Estate Finance 9338	_____
	Wealth Transfers 9332	_____
Conflict of Laws	Conflict of Laws 9338	_____
Civil Procedure	Alternative Dispute Resolution 9247	_____
	Federal Courts 9323	_____
Criminal Procedure	Advanced Criminal Procedure 9350	_____
	Criminal Practice & Procedure 9352	_____

Part 3 - Remaining Electives: (See scheduled offerings)

PART 1 - HOURS: _____

PART 2 - HOURS: _____

TOTAL HOURS REQUIRED TO GRADUATE

126

ADMINISTRATIVE PRACTICE TRACK STUDENT PLAN

Part 1 - Required Courses:

Contracts 1 & 2	LARC: Introduction, Pts 1 & 2	Basic Taxation Principles
Property 1 & 2	LARC: Persuasive Communications	Business Organizations 1
Civil Procedure	LARC: Transactional Drafting	Constitutional Law
Criminal Law	LARC: 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 9V92	<u>2</u>
Administrative Law: Federal 9268	<u>2</u>
Administrative Law: Texas 9287	<u>2</u>
Business and State Issues in Environmental Law 9377	<u>3</u>
Independent Study 9V98	<u>2</u>
Municipal Government 9265	<u>2</u>

Complete at least 4 hours from the following:

Civil Rights Actions 9256 (2)	_____
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 Law 9309 (3)	_____
Oil and Gas Law 9249 (2)	_____
Patent Law 9223 (2)	_____
Securities Regulation 9344 (3)	_____
Water Law 9313 (3)	_____

PART 2 – HOURS: _____

Part 3 - Remaining Electives: (See scheduled offerings)

PART 3 - HOURS: _____

TOTAL HOURS REQUIRED TO GRADUATE

126

* See Professor Beal or Shelton for details and assignment.

BUSINESS LITIGATION TRACK STUDENT PLAN

Part 1 - Required Courses:

Contracts 1 & 2	LARC: Introduction, Pts 1 & 2	Basic Taxation Principles
Property 1 & 2	LARC: Persuasive Communications	Business Organizations 1
Civil Procedure	LARC: Transactional Drafting	Constitutional Law
Criminal Law	LARC: Litigation Drafting	Remedies
Criminal Procedure		Trusts & Estates
LAPP		Practice Court 1, 2 & 3
Torts 1 & 2		Professional Responsibility
		PART 1 - HOURS: <u>78</u>

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 9264 (2)	_____
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)	_____
(continued on next page)	

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: Beginning 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

Part 1 - Required Courses:

Contracts 1 & 2	LARC: Introduction, Pts 1 & 2	Basic Taxation Principles
Property 1 & 2	LARC: Persuasive Communications	Business Organizations 1
Civil Procedure	LARC: Transactional Drafting	Constitutional Law
Criminal Law	LARC: 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 these Required for Business Transactions Track:

Business Organizations 2 9322 (3)	<u>3</u>
Business Planning and Drafting 9292 (2) or Transactional Law Meet Team (2)	<u>2</u>
Client Counseling 9227 (2)	<u>2</u>
Securities Regulation 9344 (3)	<u>3</u>
Taxation of Business Entities	<u>3</u>

Complete at least 5 hours from the following :

Business Organizations: Current Topics in Mergers & Acquisitions 9219 (2)	_____
Business Transactions: 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 Individuals & Family Businesses 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

Part 1 - Required Courses:

Contracts 1 & 2	LARC: Introduction, Pts 1 & 2	Basic Taxation Principles
Property 1 & 2	LARC: Persuasive Communications	Business Organizations 1
Civil Procedure	LARC: Transactional Drafting	Constitutional Law
Criminal Law	LARC: 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) or Transactional LawMeet Team (2)	<u>1</u>
Client Counseling 9227 (2)	<u>2</u>
Securities Regulation 9344 (3)	<u>3</u>
Taxation of Business Entities	<u>3</u>
Taxation of Individuals & Family Businesses 9345 (3)	<u>3</u>

Complete at least 4 additional hours from the following:

Business Organizations: Current Topics in Mergers & Acquisitions 9219 (2)	_____
Business Transactions: 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.

COMMERCIAL LAW TRACK STUDENT PLAN

Part 1 - Required Courses:

Contracts 1 & 2	LARC: Introduction, Pts 1 & 2	Basic Taxation Principles
Property 1 & 2	LARC: Persuasive Communications	Business Organizations 1
Civil Procedure	LARC: Transactional Drafting	Constitutional Law
Criminal Law	LARC: 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:

Sales Transactions: Domestic & International Law 9308	<u>3</u>
Commercial Law: Secured Transactions 9342	<u>3</u>
E-Commerce 9310	<u>3</u>
Bankruptcy 9295 or Creditors' Remedies 9252	<u>2</u>

Part 3 - Complete at least 4 hours from the following:

Antitrust 9363 (3)	_____
Arbitration 9257 (2)	_____
Bankruptcy 9295 (2)	_____
Commercial Law: Negotiable Instruments 9340 (3)	_____
Construction Law (2) 9214	_____
Creditors' Remedies 9252 (2)	_____
Consumer Protection (3) 9349	_____
Franchising (2) 9276	_____
Real Estate Finance (3) 9338	_____

PART 2 - HOURS: _____

Part 3 - Remaining Electives: (See scheduled offerings)

PART 3 - HOURS: _____

TOTAL HOURS REQUIRED TO GRADUATE

126

COMMERCIAL LAW SPECIAL DISTINCTION STUDENT PLAN

Part 1 - Required Courses:

Contracts 1 & 2	LARC: Introduction, Pts 1 & 2	Basic Taxation Principles
Property 1 & 2	LARC: Persuasive Communications	Business Organizations 1
Civil Procedure	LARC: Transactional Drafting	Constitutional Law
Criminal Law	LARC: 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:

Bankruptcy 9295 or Creditors' Remedies 9252	<u>2</u>
Commercial Law Capstone*	<u>1</u>
Commercial Law: Negotiable Instruments 9340	<u>3</u>
Commercial Law: Secured Transactions 9342	<u>3</u>
Sales Transactions: Domestic & International Law 9308	<u>3</u>
E-Commerce 9310	<u>3</u>
Real Estate Finance 9338	<u>3</u>

Part 3 - Complete at least 3 hours from the following:

Antitrust 9363 (3)	_____
Arbitration 9257 (2)	_____
Bankruptcy 9295 (2)	_____
Business Torts 3386 (3)	_____
Construction Law 9214 (2)	_____
Consumer Protection 9349 (3)	_____
Creditors' Remedies 9252 (2)	_____
International Business Transactions 9278 (2)	_____
International Trade Law 9288 (2)	_____

PART 2 – HOURS: _____

Part 3 - Remaining Electives: (See scheduled offerings)

PART 3 - HOURS: _____

TOTAL HOURS REQUIRED TO GRADUATE

126

* See Professor Bates for details and assignment.

CRIMINAL PRACTICE PROFESSIONAL TRACK STUDENT PLAN

Part 1 - Required Courses:

Contracts 1 & 2	LARC: Introduction, Pts 1 & 2	Basic Taxation Principles
Property 1 & 2	LARC: Persuasive Communications	Business Organizations 1
Civil Procedure	LARC: Transactional Drafting	Constitutional Law
Criminal Law	LARC: Litigation Drafting	Remedies
Criminal Procedure		Trusts & Estates
LAPP		Practice Court 1, 2 & 3
Torts 1 & 2		Professional Responsibility
		PART I - HOURS: <u>78</u>

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

Advanced Criminal Procedure 9350 (3)	<u>3</u>
Criminal Practice & Procedure 9352 (3)	<u>3</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)	___
Criminal Law Capstone or Independent Study (1)	___
Healthcare Fraud and Abuse 9285 (2)	___
Immigration Law 9373 (3)	___
Juvenile Justice 9254 (2)	___
Post-Conviction Procedure: Criminal Appeals 9255 (2)	___
White Collar Crime 9351 (3)	___

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.

CRIMINAL PRACTICE SPECIAL DISTINCTION STUDENT PLAN

Part 1 - Required Courses:

Contracts 1 & 2	LARC: Introduction, Pts 1 & 2	Basic Taxation Principles
Property 1 & 2	LARC: Persuasive Communications	Business Organizations 1
Civil Procedure	LARC: Transactional Drafting	Constitutional Law
Criminal Law	LARC: Litigation Drafting	Remedies
Criminal Procedure		Trusts & Estates
LAPP		Practice Court 1, 2 & 3
Torts 1 & 2		Professional Responsibility
		PART I - HOURS: <u>78</u>

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

Advanced Criminal Procedure 9350 (3)	<u>3</u>
Criminal Practice & Procedure 9352 (3)	<u>3</u>
Client Counseling 9227 (2)	___
Post-Conviction Procedure: Sentencing 9259 (2)	<u>2</u>
Prosecutorial Externship 9253* (2)	<u>2</u>
Criminal Law Workshop 9156 (1)	<u>1</u>
Criminal Practice Capstone or Independent Study	<u>1</u>

Part 3 - Complete at least 10 hours from the following:

Advocacy Team (2) (criminal law problem)	___
Alternative Dispute Resolution	___
Civil Rights Actions (3)	___
Healthcare Fraud and Abuse 9285 (2)	___
Immigration Law 9373 (3)	___
Juvenile Justice 9254 (2)	___
Municipal Government (2)	___
Post-Conviction Procedure: Criminal Appeals 9255 (2)	___
Trial Advocacy: Beginning Advocacy Skills	___
White Collar Crime 9351 (3)	___

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.

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.

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(Criminal Practice Special Distinction continued)

*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.

ESTATE PLANNING TRACK STUDENT PLAN

Part 1 - Required Courses:

Contracts 1 & 2	LARC: Introduction, Pts 1 & 2	Basic Taxation Principles
Property 1 & 2	LARC: Persuasive Communications	Business Organizations 1
Civil Procedure	LARC: Transactional Drafting	Constitutional Law
Criminal Law	LARC: 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 Track:

Administration of Estates 9235 (2)	<u>2</u>
Client Counseling 9227 (2)	<u>2</u>
Estate Planning 9336 (3)	<u>3</u>
Taxation of Individuals & Family Businesses (3)	<u>3</u>
Wealth Transfers 9332 (3)	<u>3</u>

Part 3 - Complete at least 2 additional hours from the following:

Administration of Estates Capstone (1)	___
Business Succession Planning 9293 (2)	___
Elder Law 9248 (2)	___
Nonprofit Organizations 9211 (2)	___
Retirement Law 9272 (2)	___
Taxation of Business Entities (3)	<u>3</u>
Wealth Transfers Capstone (1)	___

PART 2 - HOURS: _____

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

TOTAL HOURS REQUIRED TO GRADUATE 126

(Estate Planning Special Distinction continued)

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.

FAMILY LAW PRACTICE TRACK STUDENT PLAN

Part I - Required Courses:

Contracts 1 & 2	LARC: Introduction, Pts 1 & 2	Basic Taxation Principles
Property 1 & 2	LARC: Persuasive Communications	Business Organizations 1
Civil Procedure	LARC: Transactional Drafting	Constitutional Law
Criminal Law	LARC: Litigation Drafting	Remedies
Criminal Procedure		Trusts & Estates
LAPP		Practice Court 1, 2 & 3
Torts 1 & 2		Professional Responsibility
		PART I - HOURS: <u>78</u>

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

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

Part 3 - 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

Part 1 - Required Courses:

Contracts 1 & 2	LARC: Introduction, Pts 1 & 2	Basic Taxation Principles
Property 1 & 2	LARC: Persuasive Communications	Business Organizations 1
Civil Procedure	LARC: Transactional Drafting	Constitutional Law
Criminal Law	LARC: Litigation Drafting	Remedies
Criminal Procedure		Trusts & Estates
LAPP		Practice Court 1, 2 & 3
Torts 1 & 2		Professional Responsibility
		PART I - HOURS: <u>78</u>

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

Administration of Estates 9235	<u>2</u>
Business Organizations 2 9322	<u>3</u>
Business Organizations: Current Topics in Mergers & Acquisitions 9219	<u>2</u>
Business Planning & Drafting 9292	<u>2</u>
Wealth Transfers 9332	<u>3</u>

Part 3 - 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

Part 1 - Required Courses:

Contracts 1 & 2	LARC: Introduction, Pts 1 & 2	Basic Taxation Principles
Property 1 & 2	LARC: Persuasive Communications	Business Organizations 1
Civil Procedure	LARC: Transactional Drafting	Constitutional Law
Criminal Law	LARC: 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	<u>2</u>
Trial Advocacy: Beginning Advocacy Skills 9220	<u>2</u>
Alternative Dispute Resolution 9247	<u>2</u>
Business Torts 9386	<u>3</u>
Client Counseling 9227	<u>2</u>
Federal Courts 9323	<u>3</u>
Insurance Law 9341	<u>3</u>

Part 3 - 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)	___

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(General Civil Litigation Professional Track continued)

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 LITIGATION TRACK STUDENT PLAN

Part 1 - Required Courses:

Contracts 1 & 2	LARC: Introduction, Pts 1 & 2	Basic Taxation Principles
Property 1 & 2	LARC: Persuasive Communications	Business Organizations 1
Civil Procedure	LARC: Transactional Drafting	Constitutional Law
Criminal Law	LARC: 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 9264 (2)	<u>2</u>
Intellectual Property Litigation 9125 (1)	<u>1</u>
Patent Law 9223 (2)	<u>2</u>
Patent Practice & Disputes 9260 (2)	<u>2</u>
Trademark Practice & Disputes 9262 (2)	<u>2</u>

Part 3 - 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: Beginning 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

Part 1 - Required Courses:

Contracts 1 & 2	LARC: Introduction, Pts 1 & 2	Basic Taxation Principles
Property 1 & 2	LARC: Persuasive Communications	Business Organizations 1
Civil Procedure	LARC: Transactional Drafting	Constitutional Law
Criminal Law	LARC: 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 24 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 9264 (2)	_____
Intellectual Property Clinic or Capstone (1 or 2) 9106 or 9164	_____
Intellectual Property Litigation (1) 9125	_____
Patent Law (2) 9223	_____
Patent Practice & Disputes (2) 9260	_____
Trademark Practice & Disputes (2) 9262	_____

PART 2 - HOURS: _____

Part 3 - Remaining Electives: (See scheduled offerings)

PART 3 - HOURS: _____

TOTAL HOURS REQUIRED TO GRADUATE 126

(Continued on next page)

(Intellectual Property 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.

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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.

PERSONAL INJURY LITIGATION TRACK STUDENT PLAN

Part 1 - Required Courses:

Contracts 1 & 2	LARC: Introduction, Pts 1 & 2	Basic Taxation Principles
Property 1 & 2	LARC: Persuasive Communications	Business Organizations 1
Civil Procedure	LARC: Transactional Drafting	Constitutional Law
Criminal Law	LARC: 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: Beginning Advocacy Skills 9220 (2)	___

PART 2 - HOURS: _____

Part 3 - Remaining Electives: (See scheduled offerings)

PART 3 - HOURS: _____

TOTAL HOURS REQUIRED TO GRADUATE 126

PUBLIC INTEREST LAW TRACK STUDENT PLAN

Part 1 - Required Courses:

Contracts 1 & 2	LARC: Introduction, Pts 1 & 2	Basic Taxation Principles
Property 1 & 2	LARC: Persuasive Communications	Business Organizations 1
Civil Procedure	LARC: Transactional Drafting	Constitutional Law
Criminal Law	LARC: Litigation Drafting	Remedies
Criminal Procedure		Trusts & Estates
LAPP		Practice Court 1, 2 & 3
Torts 1 & 2		Professional Responsibility
		PART I - HOURS: <u>78</u>

Students must complete 18 hours of courses as follows:

Part 2 – Complete at least 10 hours from this group:

Advanced Family Law 9280	<u>2</u>
Civil Liberties 9360	<u>3</u>
Civil Rights Actions 9256	<u>2</u>
Employment Discrimination 9362	<u>3</u>
Immigration Law 9373	<u>3</u>
Juvenile Justice 9254	<u>2</u>
Poverty Law 9267	<u>2</u>

Take enough hours from this selection of courses to complete 18-hour requirement:

Administrative Law: Federal 9268	<u>2</u>
Administrative Law: Texas 9287	<u>2</u>
Advanced Criminal Procedure 9350	<u>3</u>
Externship focused on public interest (as available and approved By Professor Hernandez or Professor Serr	<u>2</u>
Municipal Government 9265	<u>2</u>
Nonprofit Organizations 9211	<u>2</u>
Separation of Church & State 9279	<u>2</u>
Supreme Court Seminar 9226	<u>2</u>

PART 2 - HOURS: _____

Part 3 - Remaining Electives: (See scheduled offerings)

PART 3 - HOURS: _____

TOTAL HOURS REQUIRED TO GRADUATE 126

PUBLIC INTEREST LAW SPECIAL DISTINCTION STUDENT PLAN

Part 1 - Required Courses:

Contracts 1 & 2	LARC: Introduction, Pts 1 & 2	Taxation & Acct Principles
Property 1 & 2	LARC: Persuasive Communications	Business Organizations 1
Civil Procedure	LARC: Transactional Drafting	Constitutional Law
Criminal Law	LARC: Litigation Drafting	Remedies
Criminal Procedure		Trusts & Estates
LAPP		Practice Court 1, 2 & 3
Torts 1 & 2		Professional Responsibility
		PART I - HOURS: <u>78</u>

Part 2 – Complete the following courses:

Advanced Family Law 9280	<u>2</u>
Civil Liberties 9360	<u>3</u>
Civil Rights Actions 9256	<u>2</u>
Immigration Law 9373	<u>3</u>
Poverty Law 9267	<u>2</u>

Take at least 10 hours from the following group of courses:

Administrative Law: Federal 9268	<u>2</u>
Administrative Law: Texas 9287	<u>2</u>
Advanced Criminal Procedure 9350	<u>3</u>
Employment Discrimination 9362	<u>3</u>
Externship focused on public interest (as available and approved By Professor Hernandez or Professor Serr	<u>2</u>
Juvenile Justice 9254	<u>2</u>
Municipal Government 9265	<u>2</u>
Nonprofit Organizations 9211	<u>2</u>
Separation of Church & State 9279	<u>2</u>
Supreme Court Seminar 9226	<u>2</u>

Complete 20 hours of pro bono public interest work, pre-approved by Prof. Hernandez or Prof. Serr.

PART 2 - 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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(Public Interest Law 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.

REAL ESTATE & NATURAL RESOURCES TRACK STUDENT PLAN

Part 1 - Required Courses:

Contracts 1 & 2	LARC: Introduction, Pts 1 & 2	Basic Taxation Principles
Property 1 & 2	LARC: Persuasive Communications	Business Organizations 1
Civil Procedure	LARC: Transactional Drafting	Constitutional Law
Criminal Law	LARC: 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)	_____
Advanced Oil & Gas Principles and Drafting 9134 (1)	_____
Business & State Issues in Environmental Law 9377 (3)	_____
Construction Law 9214 (2)	_____
Environmental Law 9366 (3)	_____
Municipal Government 9265 (2)	_____
Natural Resources Protection Law 9309 (3)	_____
Oil & Gas 9249 (3)	_____
Real Estate and Natural Resources Independent Study or Externship (2)	_____
Real Estate: Land Use Regulation & Development 9217 (2)	_____
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 STUDENT PLAN

Part 1 - Required Courses:

Contracts 1 & 2	LARC: Introduction, Pts 1 & 2	Basic Taxation Principles
Property 1 & 2	LARC: Persuasive Communications	Business Organizations 1
Civil Procedure	LARC: Litigation Drafting	Constitutional Law
Criminal Law	LARC: Transactional 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 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 9352 or 9467 (3 or 4)	_____
Employment Discrimination 9362 (3)	_____
Employment Relations 9372 (3)	_____
(continued on next page)	

(Special Distinction in Litigation continued)	
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 (3)	_____
Insurance Law 9341 (3)	_____
Intellectual Property Litigation 9125 (1)	_____
Juvenile Justice 9254 (2)	_____
Labor Law 9208 (2)	_____
Municipal Government 9265 (2)	_____
Natural Resources Protection 9309 (3)	_____
Oil & Gas Law 9249 (2)	_____
Patent Practice & Disputes 9260 (2)	_____
Personal Injury Trial Law 9174 (1)	_____
Post-Conviction Procedure: Appeals 9255 (2)	_____
Post-Conviction Procedure: Sentencing 9259 (2)	_____
Products Liability 9258 (2)	_____
Prosecutorial Externship 9235 (2)	_____
Securities Regulation 9344 (3)	_____
Trial Advocacy: Advanced Trial Preparation 9263 (2)	_____
Trial Advocacy: Beginning Advocacy Skills 9220 (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.

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 most school years. Please consult this document to learn basic information about competitions and if you have any other questions, please consult with 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.