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# SCHOOL OF LAW

## Purpose of this Publication

This publication provides a description of those programs and activities of Baylor University which are indicated in the title and text. It is not an offer to make a contract.

The administration and faculty of Baylor University believe that the educational and other programs of Baylor University, including those described herein, are effective and valuable, and that they provide skills and/or understanding in keeping with the subject matter of the program.

The ultimate results of programs offered, however, in terms of achievement, employment, professional licensing, or other measure, are also dependent on factors outside the programs, such as the personality and energy of the students, governmental or institutional regulations, and market conditions. Therefore, except as specifically stated herein, Baylor University makes no representation or contract that following a particular course or curriculum will result in specific achievement, employment or qualification for employment, admission to degree programs, or licensing for particular professions or occupations.

It is sometimes necessary or appropriate to change the programs offered. Baylor University retains the right to terminate or change any and all aspects of its educational and other programs at any time without prior notice.

## Notice of Nondiscriminatory Policy

Baylor University complies with all applicable federal and state nondiscrimination laws, and does not engage in prohibited discrimination on the basis of race, color, nationality or ethnic origin, gender, age, disability or veteran status in either employment or the provision of services. The University is governed by a predominantly Baptist Board of Regents and is operated within the Christian-oriented aims and ideals of Baptists. Baylor is also affiliated with the Baptist General Convention of Texas, a cooperative association of autonomous Texas Baptist churches. As a religiously-controlled institution of higher education, Baylor University is exempted from compliance with some provisions of certain civil rights laws, including some provisions of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972.

## Equal Access to University Educational Programs

Baylor University provides equal access to all University educational programs to every qualified student. However, if any student requires special personal services or equipment, the student will be responsible for the expenses thereof. This policy includes the expense of providing personal tutors, personal attendants, medical technicians, and so forth. The Office of Access and Learning Accommodation (OALA) will assist such a student in communicating with the proper community or governmental agency to secure any available financial assistance to meet his or her needs.

## Directory Information

Directory information is that information that is customarily made public without the written consent of the student. However, under the provisions of the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974, a student may ask Baylor University not to disclose directory information by making written notice to the Office of the Registrar. Requests for nondisclosure

will be honored by the university until notified in writing that information should no longer be withheld. **Directory information includes: name, address, telephone number, e-mail address, dates of attendance, level and classification, university ID card photograph, previous institution(s) attended, field(s) of study, awards, scholarships, honors, degree(s) conferred and date(s), full-time/part-time status, earned hours, expected graduation date or degree candidacy, thesis and dissertation titles and advisors, past and present participation in officially recognized sports and activities, physical factors of athletes (e.g. age, height, weight), and date and place of birth.**

## Legal Notice

If you are applying for admission to a program that may prepare you for an occupational license and/or if you later decide to change to such a program, Texas law requires that Baylor notify you of your potential ineligibility to obtain a license due to prior criminal convictions. For more information visit <https://www.baylor.edu/admissions/index.php?id=948617> (<https://www.baylor.edu/admissions/?id=948617>).

## Student Aid Information

Financial aid programs available to undergraduate students include merit and need-based scholarships, grants, Federal Work-Study, federal educational loans, and alternative loans through various private lenders. Students interested in consideration for financial aid should complete the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) online at [www.studentaid.gov](http://www.studentaid.gov) (<http://fafsa.gov>). Incoming students interested in consideration for university need-based scholarships should complete the CSS Profile online at [www.cssprofile.org](http://www.cssprofile.org) (<https://cssprofile.collegeboard.org/?excmpid=vt-00231>) during their incoming year. Visit the One Stop Student Financial Aid Office webpage at <https://onestop.web.baylor.edu/> for additional information regarding the financial aid application process.

The provisions of this catalog do not constitute a contract, expressed or implied, between Baylor University and any applicant, student, student's family, faculty, or staff member. Baylor University reserves the right to withdraw courses at any time, or change fees, tuition, rules, calendar, curricula, degree programs, degree requirements, graduation procedures, and any other requirement affecting students. Changes will become effective at the time the proper authorities so determine, and the changes will apply to both prospective students and those already enrolled. This catalog is a general information publication only and it is not intended to nor does it contain all regulations that relate to students.

## Degrees

- Juris Doctorate (p. 9)
- Master of Laws in Litigation Management (LL.M.) (p. 40)
- Joint Juris Doctor/Master of Business Administration (p. 21)
- Joint Juris Doctor / Master of Business Administration-Healthcare Administration (p. 21)
- Joint Juris Doctor/Master of Divinity (p. 21)
- Joint Juris Doctor/Master of Public Policy and Administration (p. 22)
- Joint Juris Doctor/Master of Taxation (p. 22)

Baylor Law School offers fifteen "Professional Tracks of Study." These tracks will provide students with the opportunity to focus their studies based on interest and career goals.

Students are not required to complete a professional 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 completion of a track or special distinction. Planning needs to begin as early in law school as possible to avoid potential scheduling conflicts.

Professional tracks of study will not be noted on the law school transcript.

Professors who can be consulted about a particular track or special distinction are listed on the following pages.

## Professional Tracks

- Administrative Practice Track (p. 11)
- Business Litigation Track (p. 11)
- Business Planning Track (p. 12)
- Commercial Law Track (p. 12)
- Criminal Practice Track (p. 13)
- Estate Planning Track (p. 13)
- Family Law Practice Track (p. 13)
- Fiduciary Litigation Track (p. 14)
- General Civil Litigation Track (p. 14)
- Healthcare Law Track (p. 15)
- Intellectual Property Litigation Track (p. 15)
- Intellectual Property Track (p. 15)
- Personal Injury Litigation Track (p. 15)
- Public Interest Law Track (p. 16)
- Real Estate & Natural Resources Track (p. 16)

Baylor Law School offers seven “Special Distinctions.” Pursuing and completing a special distinction will provide the student with the opportunity to focus their studies based on interest and career goals.

Students are not required to complete a professional 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 completion of a track or special distinction. Planning needs to begin as early in law school as possible to avoid potential scheduling conflicts.

Special Distinctions will be noted on the transcript after completion and will be recognized at commencement.

Faculty members who can be consulted about a particular special distinction are listed on the following pages.

## Special Distinctions

- Business Planning Special Distinction (p. 16)
- Commercial Law Special Distinction (p. 17)
- Criminal Practice Special Distinction (p. 17)
- Estate Planning Special Distinction (p. 18)
- Intellectual Property Special Distinction (p. 18)
- Public Interest Law Special Distinction (p. 19)
- Special Distinction in Litigation (p. 19)

## University Mission Statement

*The mission of Baylor University is to educate men and women for worldwide leadership and service by integrating academic excellence and Christian commitment within a caring community.*

Chartered in 1845 by the Republic of Texas and affiliated with the Baptist General Convention of Texas, Baylor is both the state's oldest institution of higher learning and the world's largest Baptist university. Established to be a servant of the church and of society, Baylor seeks to fulfill its calling through excellence in teaching and research, in scholarship and publication, and in service to the community, both local and global. The vision of its founders and the ongoing commitment of generations of students and scholars are reflected in the motto inscribed on the Baylor seal: Pro Ecclesia, Pro Texana - For Church, For Texas.

*Pro Ecclesia.* Baylor is founded on the belief that God's nature is made known through both revealed and discovered truth. Thus, the University derives its understanding of God, humanity, and nature from many sources: the person and work of Jesus Christ, the biblical record, and Christian history and tradition, as well as scholarly and artistic endeavors. In its service to the church, Baylor's pursuit of knowledge is strengthened by the conviction that truth has its ultimate source in God and by a Baptist heritage that champions religious liberty and freedom of conscience. Without imposing religious conformity, Baylor expects the members of its community to support its mission. Affirming the value of intellectually informed faith and religiously informed education, the University seeks to provide an environment that fosters spiritual maturity, strength of character, and moral virtue.

*Pro Texana.* Integral to its commitment to God and to the church is Baylor's commitment to society. Whereas that society in the mid-1800s was limited to Texas, today Baylor's sphere of influence is indeed the world. The University remains dedicated to the traditional responsibilities of higher education—dissemination of knowledge, transmission of culture, search for new knowledge, and application of knowledge—while recognizing the global proportions these responsibilities have assumed. Moreover, within the context of an ethnically and culturally diverse community, Baylor strives to develop responsible citizens, educated leaders, dedicated scholars, and skilled professionals who are sensitive to the needs of a pluralistic society. To those ends, Baylor provides expanded opportunities for civic education and for church and community service at home and abroad.

*Pro Ecclesia, Pro Texana.* Baylor University is committed to excellence at the undergraduate, graduate, and professional levels. Within the undergraduate programs, the University seeks to familiarize students with the principal bodies of knowledge, cultural viewpoints, belief systems, and aesthetic perspectives that affect the world in which they live. Within the graduate and the professional programs, the University provides advanced educational opportunities to develop ethical and capable scholars and practitioners who contribute to their academic disciplines, professional fields, and society. Baylor encourages all of its students to cultivate their capacity to think critically, to assess information from a Christian perspective, to arrive at informed and reasoned conclusions, and to become lifelong learners. Beyond the intellectual life, the University pursues the social, physical, ethical, and spiritual development of each student.

Aware of its responsibility as the largest Baptist educational institution in the world and as a member of the international community of higher learning, Baylor promotes exemplary teaching, encourages innovative and original research, and supports professional excellence in various

specialized disciplines. Advancing the frontiers of knowledge while cultivating a Christian world-view, Baylor holds fast to its original commitment - to build a university that is Pro Ecclesia, Pro Texana.

## Baylor Law Mission Statement

### Baylor Law Mission Statement

Baylor Law School strives, in the context of a Christian commitment, to integrate excellence in teaching and scholarship to develop lawyers who are able to practice law with competence, serve with compassion, and provide effective and ethical leadership.

### Baylor Law Core Values

#### 1. Excellence in Teaching within a Supportive Environment

A student-focused legal education requires a diverse faculty of excellent teachers and a dedicated and energetic staff who collectively make students their top priority. Doing so ensures that Baylor Law School takes full advantage of the valuable opportunity, provided by three critical developmental years, to make a difference in students' lives, and thereby in the lives of their future clients, the life of their communities, and the health and well-being of the legal profession and the public at large.

Promoting a culture of excellence and high expectations in students requires that teachers set high standards for student performance, that those standards be precisely and repeatedly articulated, and that students learn to be self-directed while meeting those high standards.<sup>i</sup>

#### 2. Meaningful Scholarship

Meaningful scholarship serves an important role in a student-focused legal education that is designed ultimately to serve the public and the profession. It serves the law school's mission when it informs teaching excellence or makes a substantial contribution to the legal profession.<sup>ii</sup>

#### 3. Professionalism

A central principle of Baylor's Professional School Model for transforming students into professionals is to cultivate students' respect for the legal profession, the rule of law, and the justice system, and an appreciation of the diverse society in which they will contribute. This focus on professionalism emphasizes competence, civility, high ethical standards, servant-leadership, work ethic, personal integrity, responsibility, accountability, inclusiveness, and courage required by the actual practice of law.<sup>iii</sup>

#### 4. Service

A student-focused training ground designed to prepare graduates to enter a service-oriented profession should inspire its graduates to become servant-leaders and equip them to be effective in that role. This focus is particularly suited to a law school that is part of a University dedicated to a global Christian mission. Baylor Law School is therefore committed to inspiring a passion for service—to clients, to an increasingly diverse society, and to the profession.<sup>iv</sup>

Excellent teaching has many facets, including:

1. Skilled use of the Socratic method to teach students how to read case law and statutory law critically, and how to analyze legal issues and communicate solutions with precision;
2. Drawing on professional experience and academic expertise to teach students the structure, the theory, and the practical intricacies of substantive and procedural law;

3. Training students to acquire fundamental legal skills, and critiquing student performance of those skills, including legal research and writing, alternate methods of dispute resolution, working collaboratively, client counseling, negotiation, transactional planning and drafting, and trial and appellate advocacy;
4. Modeling and fostering professionalism, especially legal ethics, civility, work ethic, responsibility, accountability, personal character, integrity working collaboratively as part of a team, and treating others with dignity and respect;
5. Highlighting the important role of the legal profession and the rule of law's contribution to justice, freedom, and equality, and the challenges to making timely and affordable public access to "justice to all" a reality.

Meaningful scholarship advances knowledge and the understanding of law and legal institutions, including underlying policies, processes and their impact. At Baylor, we recognize and value a wide range of research, writing and other scholarly activities. A paradigm of the "co-inherence"—where teaching, research, and service, done well, co-exist and inform one another— is foundational. Thoughtful subject-matter exploration generates research, scholarship and engaging, dynamic classroom discussion which collectively serve as a training ground for the ambiguity students will experience beyond graduation.

At Baylor Law School, the emphasis on professionalism is both organic and intentional throughout the curriculum and in the array of extracurricular offerings, and through required professional development activities that begin at orientation and continue until graduation.

A servant-leader is best equipped to lead if trained to be a highly skilled, highly motivated, and creative problem-solver. A servant-leader understands that the commitment to service extends beyond clients to their communities, in which lawyers live and work, to the legal profession, the rule of law and the justice system. Service to clients transcends technical legal representation and advice. It includes a sincere compassion for those in need of legal services and seeing and treating them as human beings and not just legal issues or a source of income.

Service to the community may take the form of offering legal expertise, or, e.g., making a meaningful commitment of time to serve on the board of a non-profit or coach a children's soccer team. Service to the legal profession may take the form, e.g., of participating in the local, state, or national bar activities, giving CLE lectures, serving on committees proposing changes to legal rules, testifying before a legislative committee, eagerly accepting *pro bono* cases, or speaking on legal topics to civic organizations, and requires modeling upright behavior in all endeavors. A lawyer with a heart for service recognizes that the lens through which most of the public views the courts, the legal profession, and the rule of law is the ever-present opportunity to observe how lawyers live their lives and share their talents and training.

10.17.19 unanimously approved by Baylor Law Faculty

## Faculty & Staff

### Full-Time Faculty

Patricia A. Wilson, B.A., J.D.

Interim Dean and the William Boswell Chair of Law. (1993)

B.A., Purdue U.; J.D., Northwestern U.

Matthew Cordon, B.S., M.L.S., J.D.

Interim Associate Dean, Director of the Legal Writing Program, and the A. Royce Stout Chair of Law. (2000)  
B.S., Central Methodist College; M.L.S., U. of North Texas; J.D., Texas Wesleyan U.

Jessica Asbridge, B.A., J.D.  
Associate Professor of Law. (2020)  
B.A., U of Kansas; J.D., U of Indiana

Larry Bates, B.A., J.D., LL.M.  
Professor of Law. (1996)  
B.A., U. of Minnesota; J.D., Marquette U.; LL.M., Harvard U.

W. Jeremy Counsellor, B.A., M.B.A., J.D.  
Abner V. McCall Chair of Evidence Law. (2003)  
B.A., Stephen F. Austin State U.; M.B.A, Baylor U.; J.D., *ibid*.

Thomas M. Featherston, Jr., B.B.A., J.D.  
Mills Cox Chair of Law. (1982)  
B.B.A., Baylor U.; J.D., *ibid*.

Elizabeth M. Fraley, B.A., J.D.  
Gerald Reading Powell Chair in Advocacy and Co-Director of Executive LL.M. (2015)  
B.A., Tulane U., J.D., Baylor U.

Bridget M. Fuselier, B.A., J.D.  
Professor of Law. (2006)  
B.A., Lamar U.; J.D., Baylor U.

Laura A. Hernandez, A.B., A.B., J.D.  
Professor of Law. (2008)  
A.B., A.B., Stanford U.; J.D., Southern Methodist U.

Whitney Holmes, B.A., J.D.  
Assistant Professor of Law. (2022)  
B.A., Columbia U.; J.D., U. of Texas.

Chris Jaeger, B.A., J.D.  
Assistant Professor of Law. (2021)  
B.A., U. of Missouri; J.D., Vanderbilt U.

Rachel Kincaid  
Assistant Professor of Law. (2021)  
B.M., Eastman School of Music; M.M., Royal Northern College of Music;  
M.A., Cardiff U.; J.D., U. of Virginia

Douglas Luke Meier, B.S., J.D.  
Professor of Law. (2010)  
B.S., Kansas State U.; J.D., U. of Texas

Elizabeth S. Miller, B.A., J.D.  
M. Stephen and Alyce A. Beard Chair in Business & Transactional Law. (1991)  
B.A., Baylor U.; J.D., *ibid*.

Connie D. Nichols, B.A., J.D.  
Professor of Law. (2008)  
B.A., U. of North Carolina; J.D., Indiana U.

Allen Page, B.B.A., M.A.A., J.D.  
Assistant Professor of Law. (2020)  
B.B.A., Baylor U.; M.A.A., *ibid*., J.D., *ibid*.

Brian J. Serr, B.S., J.D., LL.M.  
Louise L. Morrison Chair of Constitutional Law. (1986)

B.A., Northwestern U.; Dana College; J.D., Washington U.; LL.M., U. of Illinois

Stephanie L. Tang, B.A., J.D.  
Assistant Professor of Law. (2022)  
B.S., Northwestern University; J.D., U. of Illinois

Leah Teague, B.B.A., J.D.  
Professor of Law. (1989)  
B.B.A., Baylor U.; J.D., *ibid*.

Bradley J. B. Toben, B.A., J.D., LL.M.  
Dean Emeritus and M.C. & Mattie Caston Chair of Law. (1983)  
B.A., U. of Missouri; J.D., Baylor U.; LL.M., Harvard U.

James M. Underwood, B.A., J.D.  
Professor of Law. (2006)  
B.A., Oklahoma Baptist U.; J.D., Ohio State U.

James E. Wren, M.A., J.D.  
Leon Jaworski Chair of Practice & Procedure and Co-Director, Executive LL.M. (2006)  
M.A., U. of Kent; J.D., Baylor U.

## Legal Writing Faculty

Michael R. Berry, B.S., J.D.  
Legal Writing Lecturer. (2011)  
B.S., U. of Texas; J.D., *ibid*.

Susan Kelley-Claybrook Ortiz, B.A., J.D.  
Legal Writing Lecturer. (2013)  
B.A., Wheaton College; J.D., Baylor U.

Lee Ann James, B.B.A., J.D.  
Legal Writing Lecturer. (2019)  
B.B.A., Baylor U.; J.D., *ibid*.

## Professional Law Library Faculty

Brandon Quarles, B.A., M.L.S., J.D.  
Director of the Law Library and Professor of Law. (1998)  
B.A., Southwestern U.; M.L.S., U. of North Texas; J.D., U. of Mississippi

Christopher M. Galeczka, B.A., M.S.I., J.D.  
Reference Librarian. (2013)  
B.A., Michigan State U.; M.A., *ibid*.; J.D., *ibid*.

Tabitha Patterson, B.A., M.Div., M.L.I.S.  
Cataloging & Governments Documents Librarian (2019)  
B.A., Baylor U.; M.Div., *ibid*.; M.L.I.S., Texas Woman's U.

## Emeritus Faculty

Ronald L. Beal, B.A., J.D., LL.M.  
Professor Emeritus.  
B.A., St. Olaf College; J.D.; William Mitchell College; LL.M., Temple U.

Michael D. Morrison, B.A., J.D.  
Professor Emeritus.  
B.A., U. of Oklahoma; J.D., *ibid*.

Louis S. Muldrow, Jr., B.A., J.D.  
Professor Emeritus.  
B.A., Texas Tech U.; J.D., Baylor U.

Gerald R. Powell, B.A., J.D.

Professor Emeritus.  
B.A., Baylor U.; J.D., *ibid.*

R. Michael Rogers, B.B.A., J.D.  
Professor Emeritus.  
B.B.A., Texas Tech U.; J.D., U. of Oklahoma

David G. Swenson, B.S., J.D.  
Professor Emeritus.  
B.S., Iowa State U.; J.D., U. of Michigan

William R. Trail, B.A., J.D.  
Professor Emeritus.  
B.A., Michigan State U.; J.D., U. of Virginia

## Jurist in Residence

Hon. Ed Kinkeade, B.A., J.D.  
B.A., Baylor U.; J.D., *ibid.*  
Judge, U.S. District Court, Dallas

## Juris Doctor Adjunct Faculty

Juan Alcala, B.A., J.D. (2017)  
B.A., Yale U.; J.D., U. of Texas  
Holland & Knight, Austin

Richard Brad Alpert, B.A., J.D. (2017)  
B.A., U. of Texas; J.D., *ibid.*  
Waco

Malcolm Bales, J.D. (2017)  
J.D., U. of Texas  
Nacogdoches

Melina Bales, B.A., J.D. (2023)  
B.A., U. of Texas; J.D., Baylor U.  
Jones Day, Dallas

Dan G. Baucum, B.B.A., J.D., LL.M. (2020)  
B.B.A., Southern Methodist U.; J.D., *ibid.*; LL.M., New York U.  
Daniel Baucum Law, PLLC, Dallas

Craig R. Bennett, B.A., J.D. (2018)  
B.S., Indiana U.; J.D., Baylor U.  
Jackson Walker, Austin

Lotte Bostick, B.S., J.D.  
B.S., Virginia Tech U.; B.S., *ibid.*; J.D., Baylor U.  
Waco

Laura Brown, B.A., J.D. (2009)  
B.A., Baylor U.; J.D., *ibid.*  
Brown Trial Firm, Waco

Erreka Campbell, B.B.A., M.B.A., J.D. (2023)  
B.B.A., Baylor U.; M.B.A., *ibid.*; J.D., Southern Methodist U.  
Austin

Brian Carroll, B.S., J.D. (2019)  
B.S., Baylor U.; J.D., *ibid.*  
Sanderford & Carroll, Temple

Hon. Gary Coley, B.B.A., J.D. (2018)  
B.B.A., Texas A&M U.; J.D., Baylor U.  
74<sup>th</sup> District Court, Waco

William D. Farrar, B.S., J.D. (1997)  
B.S., Texas A & M U.; J.D. Baylor U.  
William D. Farrar & Associates, Tyler

Hon. Derek T. Gilliland, B.S.M.E., J.D. (2022)  
B.S.M.E., Texas A&M U.; J.D., Baylor U.  
U.S. District Court, Western District of Texas, Waco

Hon. A. Lee Harris, B.S., J.D.  
B.S., Stephen F. Austin U.; J.D., Baylor U.  
66<sup>th</sup> District Court, Hillsboro

John-Paul (JP) Haskins, B.A., J.D.  
B.A., U. of Texas; J.D. Baylor U.  
Greenberg, Traurig LLP, Austin

David G. Henry, B.B.A., J.D. (1994)  
B.B.A., Baylor U.; J.D., *ibid.*  
Texess Consulting, Waco

James Howard, B.A., J.D.  
B.A., Louisiana State U.; J.D., Baylor U.  
Naman Howell Smith & Lee, P.L.L.C., Waco

Andy Jones, B.A., J.D. (2023)  
B.A., U. of Texas; J.D., Baylor U.  
Sawicki Law Firm, Dallas

Kyle Knas, B.A., J.D.  
B.A., Pepperdine U.; J.D., *ibid.*  
Naman Howell Smith & Lee, P.L.L.C., Waco

Kayla Landeros, B.A., J.D.  
B.A., Texas A & M U.; J.D., Baylor U.  
West Webb Allbritton & Gentry, PC, Temple

Jessyka Linton, B.A., J.D. (2023)  
B.A., U. of Southern California; J.D., Baylor U.  
Smith & Associates, Houston

Herbie Montalvo, B.B.A, J.D. (2023)  
B.B.A., U. of Texas; J.D., Baylor U.  
Yetter Coleman, Houston

Lawrence Morales II, B.B.A, J.D. (2022)  
B.A., U. of Texas; J.D., Baylor U.  
The Morales Firm, PC, San Antonio

Matt Morrison, B.B.A, J.D. (2013)  
B.B.A., Baylor U.; J.D., Baylor U.  
Harrison Davis Morrison Jones, PC, Waco

Kristen A. Mynar, B.S., J.D.  
B.S., Texas A&M U.; J.D., Baylor U.  
Naman, Howell, Smith & Lee, PLLC, Waco

Michelle O'Neil, B.B.A., J.D. (2021)  
B.B.A., Baylor U.; J.D., *ibid.*  
O'Neil Wysocki, P.C., Dallas

Deborah M. Perry, B.A., J.D. (2015)  
B.A., Trinity U.; J.D., Baylor U.  
Munsch Hardt, PC, Dallas

Elisa Rainey, B.B.A., J.D. (2008)  
B.B.A., Baylor U.; J.D., *ibid.*

Rainey & Rainey, LP, Waco

James Rainey, B.B.A., J.D. (2016)  
B.B.A., U. of North Dakota; J.D., *ibid.*  
Rainey & Rainey, LP, Waco

Ross Reyes, B.A., J.D. (2022)  
B.A., Baylor U., J.D., *ibid.*  
Littler Mendelson P.C., Dallas

Christine Robinson, B.B.A., J.D., LL.M. (2018)  
B.B.A., Baylor U.; J.D., *ibid.*; LL.M. Southern Methodist U.  
Dallas

Hon. Shad Michael Robinson, A.A., B.A., J.D. (2004)  
A.A., Waldorf College; B.A., Buena Vista U.; J.D., Baylor U.  
United States Bankruptcy Court - Western District of Texas, Austin

Peter K. Rusek, B.S., J.D. (2000)  
B.S., Texas A&M U.; J.D., Baylor U.  
Sheehy, Lovelace & Mayfield, PC, Waco

Paul H. Sanderford, B.B.A., J.D. (2012)  
B.B.A., Baylor U.; J.D., *ibid.*  
Sanderford & Carroll, PC, Temple

Roger N. Schmidt, B.A., J.D. (2003)  
B.A., Bemidji St. U.; J.D., South Texas College of Law  
Roger Schmidt & Associates, Waco

Chris Schultz, B.A., M.A., J.D. (2019)  
B.A., U. of Oklahoma.; M.A., U. of Arizona, J.D., *ibid.*  
Dallas

Ben Selman, B.A., J.D. (1990)  
B.A., Baylor U.; J.D., *ibid.*  
Naman, Howell, Smith & Lee, LLP, Waco

R. Walton Shelton, B.A., M.A., J.D.  
B.A., U. of Texas; M.A., Baylor U.; J.D., *ibid.*  
R. Walton Shelton, Austin

Mike Sims, B.S., J.D.  
B.S. Texas A&M U.; J.D., A&M U  
Barbri, Dallas

Patrick D. Souter, B.B.A., J.D. (1995)  
B.B.A., Baylor U.; J.D., *ibid.*  
Gray, Reed & McGraw, PC, Dallas

Kyle Steingreaber, B.S., J.D. (2023)  
B.S., Iowa State U.; J.D., Baylor U.  
Adams and Reese LLP, Houston

Tyler Talbert, B.A., J.D. (2021)  
B.A., Baylor U., J.D.; Case Western Reserve U.  
Scanes & Routh, Waco

Lewis J. Tandy, B.A., J.D. (2021)  
B.A., Baylor U.; J.D., U. of Texas  
Fritz, Byrne, Head & Gilstrap, Austin

David G. Tekell, B.B.A., J.D. (2008)  
B.B.A., U. of Southern California; J.D., U. of California  
Tekell & Tekell, LLP, Waco

Ronnie Turner, B.A., J.D. (2023)  
B.A., Lamar U.; J.D., Baylor U.  
Spring

Paul Yanowitch, B.A., J.D.  
B.A., U. of Massachusetts; J.D., Washington U.  
Assistant U.S. Attorney, Retired, Waco

Hailee Yip, B.M., J.D.  
B.M., U. of Miami; J.D., Baylor U.  
West Webb Allbritton & Gentry PC, Waco

## Master of Laws Adjunct Faculty

Bill Farrell, B.S., J.D.  
B.S., Indiana U.; J.D., U. of Notre Dame

Laura Fey, B.S., J.D.  
B.S., U. of Kansas; J.D., U. of Kansas

Hon. Derek Gilliland, B.S.M.E., J.D.  
B.S., Texas A&M U.; J.D., Baylor U.

Cliff Hutchinson, B.S.E., J.D.  
B.I.E., Georgia Institute of Technology; J.D., Southern Methodist U.

Hon. Ed Kinkeade, B.A., J.D.  
B.A., Baylor U.; J.D., *ibid.*  
Judge, U.S. District Court, Dallas

Chris Martin, B.B.A., J.D.  
B.B.A., Baylor U.; J.D. *ibid.*

Bob Parker, B.A., J.D.  
B.A., Johns Hopkins U.; J.D., U. of Pennsylvania

Rory Ryan, B.A., J.D.  
B.A., Morningside College; J.D., Baylor U.

Chris Schultz, B.A., M.A., J.D.  
B.A., U. of Oklahoma; M.A., U. of Arizona, J.D., *ibid.*  
Dallas

Pat Souter, B.B.A., M.B.A., J.D., LL.M.  
B.B.A., Baylor U.; M.B.A., U. of Dallas; J.D., Baylor U.; LL.M., Hofstra U.

Violet Sullivan, B.B.A., M.B.A., J.D.  
B.B.A., Baylor U.; M.B.A., *ibid.*; J.D. *ibid.*

## Administrative Staff

### Senior Assistant Dean

Angela Cruseturner, B.A., J.D.  
Assistant Dean of Career Development  
B.A., Baylor U.; J.D., *ibid.*

### Admissions & Financial Aid

Jenny Branson, B.A., J.D.  
Assistant Dean of Admissions & Financial Aid  
B.A., Harvard U.; J.D., Southern Methodist U.

Katherine Sims, B.A., J.D.  
Director of Admissions & Financial Aid  
B.A., Baylor U.; J.D., *ibid.*

Georgia Tate, B.S., M

Associate Director of Admissions & Financial Aid  
B.S., McNeese State U., M.P.S., Texas A&M U.

Justin Crowder, A.A.S., B.A.  
Administrative Associate for Admissions & Financial Aid  
A.A.S., McLennan Community College, B.A., *ibid.*

### Advocacy Programs

Robert Little, B.A., J.D.  
Director of Advocacy Programs & Lecturer  
B.A., Baylor U.; J.D., *ibid.*

Kathy G. Serr, B.A., J.D.  
Advocacy Coordinator  
B.A., North Texas State U.; J.D., Baylor U.

### Alumni Relations and Development

Jordan M. Hannah, B.A., M.Ed.  
Director of Alumni Relations  
B.A., Baylor U.; M.Ed., U. of Georgia

Stephanie Mabry, B.A., M.A.  
Director of Development  
B.A., Baylor U.; M.A., Utrecht U.

Barbara Lindsay  
Office Manager

### Business & Transactional Law Associate

Josh Candelario, B.A., J.D.  
Business & Transactional Law Associate  
B.A. Baylor U.; J.D., *ibid.*

### Career Development

Kristine Bridges, B.A., J.D.  
Assistant Dean of Career Development  
B.A., Baylor U.; J.D., *ibid.*

Austin Byrom, B.A., J.D.  
Director of Career Development  
B.A., Grand Canyon U.; J.D., Baylor U.

Sam Baham, B.B.A., J.D.  
Director of Career Development  
B.B.A., Baylor U.; J.D., U. of Pennsylvania

### Communications & Marketing

Ed Nelson, B.A.  
Director, Marketing & Communications  
B.A., Hamilton College

Nick Teixeira, B.A.  
Assistant Director of Creative Services  
B.A., New Mexico State U.

### Diversity and Events

Sam Smith  
Diversity & Event Coordinator

### Executive LL.M. Administration

Kyle Dreyer, J.D.  
Executive Program Coordinator

B.A., Baylor U.; J.D., *ibid.*

Chandler Dean, J.D.  
LL.M. Associate  
B.S., Lubbock Christian U.; J.D., Baylor U.

### Faculty Office

Karen Ehgotz  
Faculty Office Manager

Lauren Henderson, B.A.  
Assistant Faculty Office Manager  
B.A., Baylor U.

Terri Kroll  
Assistant Office Manager and Baylor Law Review Manager

### Financial Manager

Kimberly Pridemore, B.B.A.  
Financial Manager  
B.B.A., Baylor U.

### Legal Clinics

Josh Borderud, B.A., M.A., J.D.  
Director of Clinical Programs  
B.A., Baylor U.; M.A., Baylor U.; J.D., Baylor U.

Jill Speegle, B.A.  
Legal Assistant for Legal Clinics  
B.A., Baylor U.

### Legal Writing

John Lam, B.S.  
Legal Writing Administrative Support  
B.S., Baylor U.

Nicholas McHenry, B.S., J.D.  
Legal Writing Associate  
B.S., U. of Texas, Arlington; J.D., Baylor U.

### Office of the Dean

Andrea Carpenter  
Dean's Suite Office Manager

Laura Obenoskey  
Assistant to the Dean

### Office of Information Technology

Rick Sowell, B.B.A.  
Director, Information Technology  
B.B.A., Baylor U.

Ricky Lovecky, B.A.  
Senior Systems Analyst/Programmer  
B.A., Baylor U.

### Practice Court Associate

Austin Dam, B.S., J.D.  
Practice Court Associate  
B.S., U. of Nebraska; J.D., Baylor U.

### Registrar

Jerri Cunningham



Director of Academic Services & Registrar

Suzu Daniel  
Office Manager

Lauren Porter, B.B.A.  
Academic Services Coordinator  
B.B.A., Texas A&M U.; Central Texas

## Student Relations

Stephen L. Rispoli, B.A., J.D., LL.M.  
Assistant Dean of Student Affairs and Strategic Initiatives  
B.A. Baylor U; J.D., *ibid.*; LL.M., U. of Texas

## Sheridan & John Eddie Williams Legal Research & Technology Center

Lela Lam, B.A.  
Circulation/Reserve Specialist  
B.A., Baylor U.

Laura Morrell, B.A.  
Serials Specialist  
B.A., Baylor U.

Janet Texeira, B.B.A., M.Acc.  
Library Specialist - Acquisitions  
B.B.A., U. of California; M.Acc., DeVry U.

## Accreditations and History

### Accreditations

Baylor University is accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools Commission on Colleges (SACSCOC) to award baccalaureate, masters, and doctorate degrees. Baylor University also may offer credentials such as certificates and diplomas at approved degree levels. Questions about the accreditation of Baylor University may be directed in writing to the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools Commission on Colleges at 1866 Southern Lane, Decatur, GA 30033-4097, by calling (404) 679-4500, or by using information available on SACSCOC's website ([www.sacscoc.org](http://www.sacscoc.org) (<http://www.sacscoc.org/>)).

### History

The teaching of law at Baylor University began in 1849. The School of Law was formally organized in 1857 with a course of study leading to the bachelor of laws degree. The Law School had among its early teachers several eminent lawyers and jurists in the early history of Texas, among them R. E. B. Baylor, Abner S. Lipscomb, John Sayles, and Royal T. Wheeler, the first dean of the Law School. The Law School was closed in 1883, and its modern history stems from its reorganization and reopening in 1920 under the leadership of Dean Allen G. Flowers, who served as its dean from 1920-35.

The Law School has operated continuously since that date, except for the period 1943-46, when World War II interrupted its operation. It was led in the pre-war and post-war periods by Deans Thomas E. McDonald (1935-39), Abner E. Lipscomb (1940-41), and Leslie Jackson (1941-48).

Abner V. McCall was dean of the Law School from 1948 to 1959, and served as President of the University from 1961-1981. William J. Boswell followed McCall as dean, serving from 1959-65. Dean Angus S. McSwain joined the faculty in 1949 and served as dean from 1965-84. Dean McSwain then returned to full-time teaching and was succeeded by

Charles W. Barrow, who was a Justice on the Texas Supreme Court at the time of his selection as dean. Dean Barrow served as dean from 1984 to 1991. Brad Toben was dean from 1991 to 2023.

Baylor is one of nine accredited law schools in Texas. The Law School was approved by the ABA in 1931 and became a member of the AALS in 1938. Although its graduates comprise less than ten percent of Texas lawyers, they have had and continue to have an important and disproportionately great impact on government, the judiciary, and the legal profession. Baylor Law School graduates include many current and former statewide officeholders in Texas, many past presidents of the State Bar of Texas, and judges serving at all levels of the state judiciary and on the federal bench. Additionally, two presidents of the ABA since 1970 have been Baylor graduates. One of these was the distinguished Watergate special prosecutor, the late Leon Jaworski. Also a Baylor Law School graduate, the late William Sessions was former director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

More on the history of Baylor Law School can be found here (<https://www.baylor.edu/law/?id=930137>).

## Law School Academic Calendars

Please visit the link below to view Law School Academic Calendars:

- Law School Academic Calendars (<https://baylor.app.box.com/s/d4n73p9l4i751m8h4m2yxd6n0oxl32k4/>)

## Juris Doctor Degree Requirements

### Graduation Requirements

In order to be eligible for graduation, all candidates for the degree of Juris Doctor must meet the following requirements:

1. completion of a course of study for the J.D. degree no earlier than 24 months and, except in extraordinary circumstances, 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)];
2. completion of 126 quarter hours of credit;
3. an overall cumulative grade point average of two grade points for each quarter hour of credit received for all courses;
4. completion of 21 seminar hours of professional development programming (information below);
5. a student may not use more than 12 hours of pass/fail credit to satisfy the 126 hours required to graduate;
6. a student must make reasonable progress toward satisfying the requirements for graduation, but may not, under any circumstances, take more than 17 hours of credit in any given quarter;
7. satisfactory completion of all courses designated as core required courses; and
8. at least a 2.0 cumulative grade point average in the core required courses.

## Core Required Courses

Code	Title	Hours
LAW 9521	Business Organizations 1	5
LAW 9405	Civil Procedure	4
LAW 9301	Constitutional Law: Individual Liberties	3
LAW 9401	Constitutional Law: Structure, Power & Legislation	4

LAW 9407	Contracts 1	4
LAW 9408	Contracts 2	4
LAW 9303	Criminal Law	3
LAW 9356	Criminal Procedure	3
LAW 9101	Legal Analysis, Research and Communication 1: Introduction to Legal Writing, Part 1	2
LAW 9103	Legal Analysis, Research & Communication 2: Introduction to Legal Writing, Part 2	1
LAW 9203	Legal Analysis, Research & Writing 3: Persuasive Communications	2
LAW 9104	Legal Analysis, Research & Communication 4: Transactional Drafting	1
LAW 9105	Legal Analysis, Research & Communication 5: Litigation Drafting	1
LAW 9411	Property 1	4
LAW 9312	Property 2	3
LAW 9326	Remedies	3
LAW 9207	Taxation & Accounting Principles for Lawyers	2
LAW 9413	Torts 1	4
LAW 9314	Torts 2	3
LAW 9504	Trusts and Estates	5
LAW 9527	Practice Court 1: Pretrial Practice & Procedure	5
LAW 9520	Practice Court 2: Trial Evidence, Procedure & Practice	5
LAW 9528	Practice Court 3: Trial & Post-Trial Practice, Procedure & Evidence	5
LAW 9229	Professional Responsibility	2

## Additional Required Courses

Students with a cumulative grade point average of 2.4 or lower at the end of the third quarter of law school (when all grades are completed) are required to take five of the following seven courses prior to graduation. These courses are not included when calculating the cumulative grade point average in the core required courses for purposes of determining eligibility for graduation.

Code	Title	Hours
LAW 9235	Administration of Estates	2
LAW 9350	Advanced Criminal Procedure	3
LAW 9342	Commercial Law: Secured Transactions	3
LAW 9383	Conflict of Laws	3
LAW 9360	Constitutional Law: Freedom of Speech	3
LAW 9370	Family Law	3
LAW 9332	Wealth Transfers	3

To remain in good standing, a student must maintain a cumulative grade point average of 2.00 or higher and the student must graduate within seven years after matriculation. A student withdrawn for more than one year may not return without approval of the Faculty Academic Standards Committee. In no event will a student withdrawn for more than two years be allowed to continue legal studies. Such a student must seek readmission as an entering student.

## 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 21 seminar hours of professional development programming (Fall 2022 and after entering students) 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 who matriculated Fall 2022 and after earn 6 hours of credit during the first quarter of study through the mandatory Introduction to Law and the Legal Profession course. Students are not expected to attend any professional development sessions during the third quarter in the midst of moot court exercises, or during Practice Court quarters in the third year. 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 the 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 requirement, the student will swipe their Baylor ID card through a card reader at the end of each seminar. Students will also be asked to turn in an evaluation form at that time to help the Law School evaluate the quality of each seminar speaker.

Additional information about the program, including the programming schedule, is available on the Professional Development webpage (<https://www.baylor.edu/law/currentstudents/?id=933502>).

## Juris Doctor Professional Tracks & Special Distinctions

Baylor Law School offers fifteen "Professional Tracks of Study" and seven "Special Distinctions." These tracks and distinctions will provide students with the opportunity to focus their studies based on interest and career goals.

Students are not required to complete a professional 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 completion of a track or special distinction. Planning needs to begin as early in law school as possible to avoid potential scheduling conflicts.

Professional tracks of study will not be noted on the law school transcript. Special Distinctions will be noted on the transcript after completion and will be recognized at commencement.

Professors who can be consulted about a particular track or special distinction are listed on the following pages.

The Professional Tracks are as follows:

- Administrative Practice Track (p. 11)
- Business Litigation Track (p. 11)
- Business Planning Track (p. 12)
- Commercial Law Track (p. 12)
- Criminal Practice Track (p. 13)
- Estate Planning Track (p. 13)
- Family Law Practice Track (p. 13)
- Fiduciary Litigation Track (p. 14)
- General Civil Litigation Track (p. 14)
- Healthcare Law Track (p. 15)
- Intellectual Property Litigation Track (p. 15)
- Intellectual Property Track (p. 15)
- Personal Injury Litigation Track (p. 15)
- Public Interest Law Track (p. 16)
- Real Estate & Natural Resources Track (p. 16)

The Special Distinctions are as follows:

- Business Planning Special Distinction (p. 16)
- Commercial Law Special Distinction (p. 17)
- Criminal Practice Special Distinction (p. 17)
- Estate Planning Special Distinction (p. 18)
- Intellectual Property Special Distinction (p. 18)
- Public Interest Law Special Distinction (p. 19)
- Special Distinction in Litigation (p. 19)

## Administrative Practice Track Administrative Practice (Litigation Professional Track)

Contact Person: Professor Shelton

Administrative regulation at the state and federal level has grown into a massive patchwork of more than 400 Texas and federal agencies. This professional track is designed to provide students with a broad-based exposure to the concepts, topics and skills that are vital to practitioners who work for or before governmental agencies. It is impossible to cover the substantive law of all agencies and thus, after completion of the required courses, a student is allowed to focus in one specific area or obtain a broad based exposure through the selection of electives. The course entitled Business and State Issues in Environmental Law is required because it exposes all students to common and practical issues arising in the regulatory process that have similar application to all major regulatory agencies. After completion of the required courses, the student selects a topic for independent study related to either environmental law or the substantive law of a major federal or state agency. The capstone consists of a field placement at a government agency, generally a Texas agency in Austin. The student is exposed to the day-to-day workings of an agency and works closely with administrative officers and employees. This professional track qualifies as a foundation track for the Special Distinction in Litigation.

Code	Title	Hours
<b>Administrative Practice Required Courses</b>		
LAW 9268	Administrative Law: Federal	2

LAW 9287	Administrative Law: Texas	2
LAW 9377	Business & State Issues in Environmental Law	3
LAW 9V99	Independent Studies in Law (on administrative law topic)	2
LAW 9V93	Field Placement (pre-approved administrative law field placement)	2

### Administrative Practice Additional Electives

Select at least four hours from the following:			4
LAW 9256	Civil Rights Actions		
LAW 9362	Employment Discrimination		
LAW 9372	Employment Relations		
LAW 9366	Environmental Law		
LAW 9323	Federal Courts		
LAW 9357	Healthcare Law		
LAW 9286	Healthcare Law: Regulation of Healthcare Professionals		
LAW 9208	Labor Law Seminar		
LAW 9309	Natural Resources Protection Law		
LAW 9249	Oil & Gas Law		
LAW 9223	Patent Law		
LAW 9344	Securities Regulation		
LAW 9313	Water Law		

**Total Hours** 15

## Business Litigation Track Business Litigation (Litigation Professional Track)

Contact Persons: Professor Bates, Miller, Underwood or Wren

As commercial transactions and business operations become more complex, so do the disputes between the parties. Students interested in a career of litigating business or commercial lawsuits may pursue the Business Litigation Professional Track. This professional track is also beneficial to students interested in managing litigation – or working to avoid litigation – on behalf of a business. Business litigators must work not only to become masters of procedure but also to develop a basic understanding of business and commercial transactions. To complete a professional track in Business Litigation, students take a variety of courses to introduce them to the major substantive and procedural areas likely to be encountered by a practitioner involved in business or commercial litigation. This professional track qualifies as a foundation track for the Special Distinction in Litigation.

Code	Title	Hours
<b>Required Hours</b>		
Students are required to take 18 hours as follows:		18
<i>Business Litigation Required Hours</i>		
Select at least 12 hours from the following:		
LAW 9247	Alternative Dispute Resolution	
LAW 9257	Arbitration	
LAW 9295	Bankruptcy	
LAW 9386	Business Torts	
LAW 9322	Business Organizations 2	

LAW 9324	Complex Litigation
LAW 9383	Conflict of Laws
LAW 9316	Contract Drafting & Negotiation
LAW 9323	Federal Courts
LAW 9264	Intellectual Property
LAW 9341	Insurance Law
LAW 9353	Trial Advocacy: Advanced Discovery Management
LAW 9351	White Collar Crime
<b>Business Litigation Additional Options</b>	
(additional courses available to meet hours requirement)	
LAW 9268	Administrative Law: Federal
LAW 9287	Administrative Law: Texas
LAW 9235	Administration of Estates
LAW 9319	Business Transactions: Mergers & Acquisitions
LAW 9340	Commercial Law: Negotiable Instruments
LAW 9342	Commercial Law: Secured Transactions
LAW 9349	Consumer Protection
LAW 9384	Creditors' Remedies
LAW 9362	Employment Discrimination
LAW 9372	Employment Relations
LAW 9308	Sales Transactions: Domestic & International Law
LAW 9344	Securities Regulation
LAW 9263	Trial Advocacy: Advanced Trial Preparation
LAW 9220	Trial Advocacy: Beginning Advocacy Skills
LAW 9332	Wealth Transfers
<b>Total Hours</b>	<b>18</b>

## Business Planning Track

Contact Persons: Professor Miller, Page or Teague

The Business Planning Professional Track builds upon concepts taught in Business Organizations I and Taxation & Accounting Principles for Lawyers, providing students with an understanding of fundamental issues business attorneys regularly face, including basic tax treatment of various business entities and basic analysis and planning in the organization and operation of a business. The courses expose students to a range of statutory and regulatory issues, such as the federal securities concerns in raising capital, as well as important judicially developed doctrines with which a practitioner must be familiar in order to advise a business with respect to issues related to the structure, governance, and operation of the business.

Code	Title	Hours
<b>Required Courses</b>		
LAW 9322	Business Organizations 2	9
LAW 9344	Securities Regulation	
LAW 9346	Taxation of Business Entities	
Select at least one course from the following: 2-3		
LAW 9292	Business Planning & Drafting	
LAW 9316	Contract Drafting & Negotiation	
LAW 9V10	Advocacy Team (Transactional Law Team)	

Take at least 6 additional hours from the following group of courses: 6

LAW 9292	Business Planning & Drafting (if not taken to satisfy earlier requirement)
LAW 9122	Business Planning Capstone
LAW 9319	Business Transactions: Mergers & Acquisitions
LAW 9348	Business Transactions: Venture Capital
LAW 9227	Client Relations
LAW 9342	Commercial Law: Secured Transactions
LAW 9316	Contract Drafting & Negotiation (if not taken to satisfy earlier requirement)
LAW 9278	International Business Transactions
LAW 9338	Commercial Real Estate Transactions
LAW 9345	Taxation of Individuals & Family Businesses
LAW 9118	Transactional Law Practice Lab

**Total Hours** 17-18

## Commercial Law Track

Contact Person: Professor Bates

The Commercial Law Professional Track equips students with the expertise and skills necessary to address the many and varied problems that can arise as part of the day-to-day activities of operating a business – especially smaller owner/family-operated businesses engaged in selling products or providing services. Commercial law, as opposed to what we think of as business law – law related to the organizational characteristics of a business operation (what is it), focuses on the practical problems that confront any business in its pursuit of the purposes for which it is established (how we do it) – whether that is selling appliances or the latest iThing, or dry cleaning suits or repairing air conditioners. Of course, Target and Amazon confront the same problems, but there are more small businesses selling and servicing our needs than there are Targets or Amazons. The Commercial Law Track prepares students once in practice to identify the problems inherent in the conduct of commercial life as we know it and to develop the legal strategies necessary to prevent or confront those problems.

Code	Title	Hours
<b>Required Courses</b>		
LAW 9295 or LAW 9384	Bankruptcy Creditors' Remedies	11-12
LAW 9342	Commercial Law: Secured Transactions	
LAW 9310	E-Commerce	
LAW 9308	Sales Transactions: Domestic & International Law	

### Commercial Law Electives

Select at least six hours from the following: 6

LAW 9257	Arbitration
LAW 9295	Bankruptcy (if not taken to satisfy earlier requirement)
LAW 9340	Commercial Law: Negotiable Instruments
LAW 9214	Construction Law
LAW 9349	Consumer Protection
LAW 9316	Contract Drafting & Negotiation

LAW 9384	Creditors' Remedies (if not taken to satisfy earlier requirement)
LAW 9276	Franchising
LAW 9338	Commercial Real Estate Transactions
<b>Total Hours</b>	<b>17-18</b>

## Criminal Practice Track

### Criminal Practice (Litigation Professional Track)

Contact Person: Professor Kincaid

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

Code	Title	Hours
<b>Criminal Practice Required Courses</b>		
LAW 9350	Advanced Criminal Procedure	3
LAW 9V93	Field Placement (Prosecutorial)	2
LAW 9259	Post Conviction Procedure: Sentencing	2
LAW 9352	Texas Criminal Practice & Procedure	3
<b>Criminal Practice Electives</b>		
Select at least three courses from the following:		5-8
LAW 9227	Client Relations	
LAW 9158	Criminal Law Capstone	
LAW 9285	Healthcare Fraud & Abuse	
LAW 9373	Immigration Law	
LAW 9254	Juvenile Justice	
LAW 9255	Post Conviction Procedure: Criminal Appeals	
LAW 9351	White Collar Crime	
<b>Total Hours</b>		<b>15-18</b>

## Estate Planning Track

Contact Person: Professor Featherston

The Estate Planning Professional Track is designed to give students a well-rounded legal education with focused study in the areas of trusts,

estates, and estate planning and administration, so students can begin their careers with a fundamental understanding of the major aspects of estate planning and probate procedure. This professional track builds upon a number of courses required of all students, including Trusts & Estates, Business Organizations I, and Taxation & Accounting Principles for Lawyers. Students work under the direct supervision of an experienced estate planner and have the opportunity to devise an estate plan, prepare drafts of documents, and work through the steps of the administration of an estate.

Code	Title	Hours
<b>Required Courses</b>		
LAW 9235	Administration of Estates	2
LAW 9336	Estate Planning	3
LAW 9345	Taxation of Individuals & Family Businesses	3
LAW 9332	Wealth Transfers	3
Select at least 5 hours from the following:		5
LAW 9132	Administration of Estates Capstone	
LAW 9227	Client Relations	
LAW 9316	Contract Drafting & Negotiation	
LAW 9248	Elder Law	
LAW 9211	Nonprofit Organizations	
LAW 9346	Taxation of Business Entities	
LAW 9142	Wealth Transfers Capstone	
<b>Total Hours</b>		<b>16</b>

## Family Law Practice Track

### Family Law Practice (Litigation Professional Track)

Contact Person: Professor Stephanie Tang

Families, in all their varied forms, continue to be the cornerstone of American society. As such, family law generates a large volume of legal work from a wide array of clients who need high-quality representation. The Family Law Practice Professional Track exists to provide the practical foundation for developing a practice in this area of the law. Since dispute resolution and a significant degree of direct professional guidance of clients are often required, both Client Counseling and Alternative Dispute Resolution are required courses. The other required courses focus on the substantive and procedural law specific to a family law practice. The elective courses allow students to further tailor their studies to some of the more specialized topics often encountered in a family law practice. This professional track qualifies as a foundation track for the Special Distinction in Litigation.

Code	Title	Hours
<b>Family Law Practice Required Courses</b>		
LAW 9247	Alternative Dispute Resolution	2
LAW 9227	Client Relations	2
LAW 9370	Family Law	3
LAW 9380	Family Law: Advanced Family Law	3
LAW 9299	Family Law Advocacy & Procedure	2
<b>Family Law Practice Electives</b>		
Select at least five hours from the following:		5
LAW 9316	Contract Drafting & Negotiation	

LAW 9248	Elder Law
LAW 9373	Immigration Law
LAW 9254	Juvenile Justice
LAW 9345	Taxation of Individuals & Family Businesses
LAW 9332	Wealth Transfers

**Total Hours** 17

## Fiduciary Litigation Track

### Fiduciary Litigation (Litigation Professional Track)

Contact Persons: Professor Featherston, Miller, Underwood or Wren

Fiduciary litigation is a significant and growing field of litigation that cuts across varying categories of litigated matters, including business disputes, estate and trust disputes, family law disputes, and disputes in numerous other substantive legal areas. Because fiduciary obligations arise in multiple ways, and because the existence of fiduciary duties can radically reshape the dynamics of litigation, fiduciary litigation has grown into its own specialization. The required courses for the Fiduciary Litigation Professional Track focus on the substantive areas of the law where fiduciary duties most commonly arise, in order to help students understand the origins and context of fiduciary obligations, as well as remedies for violations of fiduciary duties. The elective courses for the professional track are broader in nature, providing additional and somewhat more generalized litigation depth. This professional track qualifies as a foundation track for the Special Distinction in Litigation.

Code	Title	Hours
<b>Fiduciary Litigation Required Courses</b>		
LAW 9235	Administration of Estates	2
LAW 9322	Business Organizations 2	3
LAW 9292	Business Planning & Drafting	2
LAW 9319	Business Transactions: Mergers & Acquisitions	3
LAW 9332	Wealth Transfers	3
<b>Fiduciary Litigation Electives</b>		
Select at least four hours from the following:		4
LAW 9132	Administration of Estates Capstone	
LAW 9247	Alternative Dispute Resolution	
LAW 9386	Business Torts	
LAW 9227	Client Relations	
LAW 9323	Federal Courts	
LAW 9353	Trial Advocacy: Advanced Discovery Management	
LAW 9263	Trial Advocacy: Advanced Trial Preparation	
<b>Total Hours</b>		<b>17</b>

## General Civil Litigation Track

### General Civil Litigation (Litigation Professional Track)

Contact Persons: Professor Counsellor, Fraley or Wren

All trial lawyers must be masters of procedure, the complex body of rules that so often determine the outcome of disputes. The General Civil Litigation Professional Track provides students interested in litigation, whether as general civil practitioners or as lawyers specializing in a particular type of litigation, with a solid foundation in the procedural law necessary for any type of litigation practice. In addition to litigation-oriented courses required of all students—Civil Procedure, Remedies, and Practice Court (which immerses students into evidence and procedure)—students concentrating in General Civil Litigation complete a variety of advanced procedural courses, including a study of alternative dispute resolution procedures such as mediation and arbitration. Given that most civil trial lawyers specialize in a particular type of litigation, students choosing General Civil Litigation have the flexibility to shape their track of study to reflect their particular interest. Students interested more specifically in business litigation, such as actions involving corporate officer and director liability, employment discrimination, securities litigation, or antitrust litigation, can complete the Business Litigation Professional Track, separately or in combination with the General Civil Litigation Track. Students interested in fiduciary and probate litigation are encouraged to consider adding the Fiduciary Litigation Professional Track; students interested in personal injury litigation may choose to add the Personal Injury Litigation Track; and students interested in litigating in the intellectual property field may want to consider adding the Intellectual Property Litigation Track. The General Civil Litigation Professional Track qualifies as a foundation track for the Special Distinction in Litigation.

Code	Title	Hours
<b>General Civil Litigation Required Courses</b>		
Take 18 hours, at least 12 of which must come from this group:		<b>18</b>
LAW 9247	Alternative Dispute Resolution	2
LAW 9386	Business Torts	3
LAW 9227	Client Relations	2
LAW 9323	Federal Courts	3
LAW 9341	Insurance Law	3
LAW 9353	Trial Advocacy: Advanced Discovery Management	3
<b>General Civil Litigation Additional Electives</b>		
Select up to six hours from the following:		6
LAW 9235	Administration of Estates	
LAW 9257	Arbitration	
LAW 9295	Bankruptcy	
LAW 9322	Business Organizations 2	
LAW 9256	Civil Rights Actions	
LAW 9324	Complex Litigation	
LAW 9383	Conflict of Laws	
LAW 9349	Consumer Protection	
LAW 9316	Contract Drafting & Negotiation	
LAW 9384	Creditors' Remedies	
LAW 9310	E-Commerce	
LAW 9362	Employment Discrimination	
LAW 9370	Family Law	
LAW 9258	Products Liability	
LAW 9263	Trial Advocacy: Advanced Trial Preparation	
LAW 9220	Trial Advocacy: Beginning Advocacy Skills	

## Healthcare Law Track

Contact Persons: Associate Dean Wilson or Professor Souter

The Healthcare Law Professional Track provides appropriate background courses and necessary specialized healthcare law classes, including clinical experience, for students interested in the field of healthcare law. Students have the option to participate in an interdisciplinary internship that takes place within the general counsel or legal affairs office of a health system or other healthcare related entity, exposing students to a variety of legal, medical, ethical, and administrative issues.

Code	Title	Hours
<b>Required Courses</b>		
LAW 9248	Elder Law	2
LAW 9285	Healthcare Fraud & Abuse	2
LAW 9357	Healthcare Law	3
LAW 9286	Healthcare Law: Regulation of Healthcare Professionals	2
LAW 9222	Information Privacy Law	2
Select at least 6 hours from the following:		6
LAW 9268	Administrative Law: Federal	
LAW 9227	Client Relations	
LAW 9316	Contract Drafting & Negotiation	
LAW 9V93	Field Placement (Healthcare)	
LAW 9211	Nonprofit Organizations	
MBA - Health Economics		
MBA – Healthcare Administration		
MBA – Healthcare Operations		
<b>Total Hours</b>		<b>17</b>

## Intellectual Property Track

Contact Person: Professor Nichols

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 law. The Intellectual Property Professional Track is designed to introduce students to the major substantive areas of intellectual property law likely to be encountered in practice.

Code	Title	Hours
<b>Required Courses</b>		
LAW 9371	Copyright Law	3
LAW 9264	Intellectual Property	2
LAW 9106	Intellectual Property Clinic	1
or LAW 9164	Intellectual Property Capstone	
LAW 9200	Intellectual Property Litigation: Patent Advocacy	1-2
or LAW 9119	Patent Litigation Capstone	
LAW 9221	Intellectual Property: Trademark Law & Unfair Competition	2
LAW 9223	Patent Law	2
Take at least 2 courses from the following:		4-5
LAW 9310	E-Commerce	

LAW 9276	Franchising
LAW 9222	Information Privacy Law
<b>Total Hours</b>	<b>15-17</b>

## Intellectual Property Litigation Track Intellectual Property Litigation (Litigation Professional Track)

Contact Person: Professor Nichols

Intellectual property litigation is one of the most active trial specialties in the nation, and especially so in Texas. Students with a strong science or engineering background are particularly encouraged to consider this field. For students who plan to ultimately pursue a specialization in intellectual property specifically, this professional track can be combined with the Intellectual Property transactional professional track. For students who desire to pursue a broader practice in civil litigation but anticipate that intellectual property litigation will be part of that practice, combining Intellectual Property Litigation with either the General Civil Litigation or Business Litigation tracks may be a very good choice. The Intellectual Property Litigation Professional Track qualifies as a foundation track for the Special Distinction in Litigation.

Code	Title	Hours
<b>Intellectual Property Litigation Required Courses</b>		
LAW 9323	Federal Courts	3
LAW 9264	Intellectual Property	2
LAW 9200	Intellectual Property Litigation: Patent Advocacy	1-2
or LAW 9119	Patent Litigation Capstone	
LAW 9262	Intellectual Property: Trademark Practice & Disputes	2
LAW 9223	Patent Law	2
LAW 9260	Patent Practice & Disputes	2
<b>Intellectual Property Litigation Additional Electives</b>		
Select at least 5 hours from the following:		5
LAW 9247	Alternative Dispute Resolution	
LAW 9227	Client Relations	
LAW 9316	Contract Drafting & Negotiation	
LAW 9371	Copyright Law	
LAW 9310	E-Commerce	
LAW 9276	Franchising	
LAW 9353	Trial Advocacy: Advanced Discovery Management	
LAW 9263	Trial Advocacy: Advanced Trial Preparation	
LAW 9220	Trial Advocacy: Beginning Advocacy Skills	
<b>Total Hours</b>		<b>17-18</b>

## Personal Injury Litigation Track Personal Injury Litigation (Litigation Professional Track)

Contact Persons: Professor Fraley or Wren

Personal injury litigation continues to be a mainstay of active trial dockets. Of all the various categories of civil litigation court cases filed, personal injury and wrongful death cases constitute one of the categories most likely to be tried to a jury, and it is one of the categories most likely to be encountered by individual clients. Students interested in the personal injury field of practice may want to consider combining this professional track with General Civil Litigation, with Family Law Practice, or with Criminal Law Practice, depending on the direction of future practice plans. The Personal Injury Litigation Professional Track qualifies as a foundation track for the Special Distinction in Litigation.

Code	Title	Hours
<b>Personal Injury Required Courses</b>		
LAW 9247	Alternative Dispute Resolution	2
LAW 9227	Client Relations	2
LAW 9323	Federal Courts	3
LAW 9341	Insurance Law	3
LAW 9258	Products Liability	2
<b>Personal Injury Litigation Additional Electives</b>		
Select at least 2 hours from the following:		2
LAW 9353	Trial Advocacy: Advanced Discovery Management	
LAW 9263	Trial Advocacy: Advanced Trial Preparation	
LAW 9220	Trial Advocacy: Beginning Advocacy Skills	
<b>Total Hours</b>		<b>14</b>

## Public Interest Law Track

Contact Persons: Professor Hernandez or Serr

Questions of constitutional law impact our daily activities, running the gamut from traffic stops to controversial internet posts to the right to attend public school. These important constitutional rights are usually defended through litigation initiated by public interest groups. Students who are interested in pursuing public service careers, or who plan to make pro bono work a meaningful part of their practice, should consider pursuing a Public Interest Law Professional Track. This type of legal work requires a solid understanding of constitutional interpretation, focused on the Bill of Rights, as well as familiarity with various litigation requirements imposed by statutes or the courts. A student who completes the Public Interest Law Professional Track will be well familiar with legal strategies to enforce constitutional rights. This professional track qualifies as a foundation track for the Special Distinction in Litigation.

Code	Title	Hours
<b>Required Courses</b>		
Take 18 hours, at least 10 of which must come from the following selection of courses:		10
LAW 9256	Civil Rights Actions	2
LAW 9360	Constitutional Law: Freedom of Speech	3
LAW 9362	Employment Discrimination	3
LAW 9380	Family Law: Advanced Family Law	3
LAW 9373	Immigration Law	3
LAW 9254	Juvenile Justice	2
LAW 9365	Poverty Law & Policy	3
<b>Public Interest Law Additional Electives</b>		
Select up to 8 additional hours from the following:		8

LAW 9268	Administrative Law: Federal
LAW 9287	Administrative Law: Texas
LAW 9350	Advanced Criminal Procedure
LAW 9V93	Field Placement (focused on public interest) as available and approved by Prof. Hernandez or Serr
LAW 9211	Nonprofit Organizations
LAW 9279	Separation of Church and State
LAW 9226	Supreme Court Seminar
Legal Clinics (1 credit hour) as approved by Prof. Hernandez or Serr	

## Real Estate & Natural Resources Track

Contact Persons: Professor Fuselier or Shelton

The Real Estate and Natural Resources Professional Track is designed to provide students with a basic foundation in real property matters, including environmental concerns and land use planning, both public and private. Students have opportunities to learn skills such as negotiating, drafting, and reviewing commercial real estate transactions, preparing real estate finance and foreclosure documents, assisting with due diligence, interacting with other professionals (such as environmental consultants), and working with governmental agencies.

Code	Title	Hours
<b>Required Courses</b>		
Select at least 18 hours from the following:		18
LAW 9287	Administrative Law: Texas	
LAW 9377	Business & State Issues in Environmental Law	
LAW 9214	Construction Law	
LAW 9316	Contract Drafting & Negotiation	
LAW 9366	Environmental Law	
LAW 9309	Natural Resources Protection Law	
LAW 9249	Oil & Gas Law	
LAW 9251	Oil & Gas: Advanced Oil & Gas	
LAW 9338	Commercial Real Estate Transactions	
LAW 9217	Real Estate: Land Use Regulation	
LAW 9331	Real Estate: Texas Title Issues	
LAW 9313	Water Law	
Real Estate and Natural Resources Independent Study or Field Placement (2 credit hours)		
<b>Total Hours</b>		<b>18</b>

## Business Planning Special Distinction

Contact Persons: Professor Miller, Page or Teague

Students focusing study in business planning may pursue a Business Planning Special Distinction.

The Business Planning Special Distinction is recognized at graduation and becomes part of the student's permanent transcript. Students must earn a minimum GPA and must also meet the other course requirements.



Code	Title	Hours
<b>Required Courses</b>		
LAW 9322	Business Organizations 2	3
LAW 9292	Business Planning & Drafting	2 or 3
or LAW 9316	Contract Drafting & Negotiation	
LAW 9122	Business Planning Capstone (or Transactional Law Team)	1
LAW 9344	Securities Regulation	3
LAW 9346	Taxation of Business Entities	3
LAW 9345	Taxation of Individuals & Family Businesses	3
Select at least 5 hours from the following:		5
LAW 9122	Business Planning Capstone (if not taken to satisfy earlier requirement)	
LAW 9319	Business Transactions: Mergers & Acquisitions	
LAW 9348	Business Transactions: Venture Capital	
LAW 9227	Client Relations	
LAW 9342	Commercial Law: Secured Transactions	
LAW 9316	Contract Drafting & Negotiation (if not taken to satisfy earlier requirement)	
LAW 9278	International Business Transactions	
LAW 9338	Commercial Real Estate Transactions	
LAW 9118	Transactional Law Practice Lab	
LAW 9332	Wealth Transfers	
<b>Total Hours</b>		<b>20-21</b>

A GPA of 3.3 in all track courses<sup>1</sup> (including additional hours as required above) will be required for a student to receive the Special Distinction designation.

<sup>1</sup> If a student has taken more than the minimum number of hours of track courses and a grade in a course that is not required for receipt of the Special Distinction would result in the GPA being below the requirement, that grade need not be included in the GPA calculation. If a grade in a track course that is required for receipt of the Special Distinction causes the GPA to be below the requirement, grades in track courses beyond the number of hours required for the Special Distinction may be included in order to raise the GPA in the track courses.

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

## Commercial Law Special Distinction

Contact Person: Professor Bates

Students focusing study in commercial law may elect to pursue a Commercial Law Special Distinction.

The Commercial Law Special Distinction is recognized at graduation and becomes part of the student's permanent transcript. Students must earn a minimum GPA and must also meet the other course requirements.

Code	Title	Hours
<b>Special Distinction in Commercial Law Required Courses</b>		
LAW 9295	Bankruptcy	2-3
or LAW 9384	Creditors' Remedies	
LAW 9110	Commercial Law Capstone	1
LAW 9340	Commercial Law: Negotiable Instruments	3
LAW 9342	Commercial Law: Secured Transactions	3
LAW 9310	E-Commerce	3
LAW 9338	Commercial Real Estate Transactions	3
or LAW 9316	Contract Drafting & Negotiation	
LAW 9308	Sales Transactions: Domestic & International Law	3
<b>Special Distinction in Commercial Law Electives</b>		
Select at least three hours from the following:		3
LAW 9257	Arbitration	
LAW 9295	Bankruptcy	
LAW 9386	Business Torts	
LAW 9214	Construction Law	
LAW 9349	Consumer Protection	
LAW 9316	Contract Drafting & Negotiation (if not taken to satisfy earlier requirement)	
LAW 9384	Creditors' Remedies	
LAW 9278	International Business Transactions	
<b>Total Hours</b>		<b>21-22</b>

A GPA of 3.3 in all track courses<sup>1</sup> (including additional hours as required above) will be required for a student to receive the Special Distinction designation.

<sup>1</sup> If a student has taken more than the minimum number of hours of track courses and a grade in a course that is not required for receipt of the Special Distinction would result in the GPA being below the requirement, that grade need not be included in the GPA calculation. If a grade in a track course that is required for receipt of the Special Distinction causes the GPA to be below the requirement, grades in track courses beyond the number of hours required for the Special Distinction may be included in order to raise the GPA in the track courses.

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

## Criminal Practice Special Distinction

Contact Person: Professor Kincaid

Students focusing in criminal law may elect to pursue a Criminal Practice Special Distinction.

The Criminal Practice Special Distinction is recognized at graduation and becomes part of the student's permanent transcript. Students must earn a minimum GPA and must also meet the other course requirements.

Code	Title	Hours
<b>Required Courses</b>		
LAW 9350	Advanced Criminal Procedure	3
LAW 9227	Client Relations	2
LAW 9156	Criminal Law Boot Camp	1
LAW 9158	Criminal Law Capstone	1
LAW 9259	Post Conviction Procedure: Sentencing	2
LAW 9352	Texas Criminal Practice & Procedure	3
LAW 9V93	Field Placement (prosecutorial)	2
Select at least 10 hours from the following:		10
LAW 9V10	Advocacy Team (criminal law problem)	
LAW 9247	Alternative Dispute Resolution	
LAW 9256	Civil Rights Actions	
LAW 9285	Healthcare Fraud & Abuse	
LAW 9373	Immigration Law	
LAW 9254	Juvenile Justice	
LAW 9255	Post Conviction Procedure: Criminal Appeals	
LAW 9220	Trial Advocacy: Beginning Advocacy Skills	
LAW 9351	White Collar Crime	
<b>Total Hours</b>		<b>24</b>

A GPA of 3.3 in all track courses<sup>1</sup> (including additional hours as required above) will be required for a student to receive the Special Distinction designation.

<sup>1</sup> If a student has taken more than the minimum number of hours of track courses and a grade in a course that is not required for receipt of the Special Distinction would result in the GPA being below the requirement, that grade need not be included in the GPA calculation. If a grade in a track course that is required for receipt of the Special Distinction causes the GPA to be below the requirement, grades in track courses beyond the number of hours required for the Special Distinction may be included in order to raise the GPA in the track courses.

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

The Criminal Practice Professional Track will still be 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 is eligible to obtain the Special Distinction in Litigation.

## Estate Planning Special Distinction

Contact Person: Professor Featherston

Students focusing study in estate planning may elect to pursue an Estate Planning Special Distinction.

The Estate Planning Special Distinction is recognized at graduation and becomes part of the student's permanent transcript. Students must earn a minimum GPA and must also meet the other course requirements.

Code	Title	Hours
<b>Required Courses</b>		
LAW 9235	Administration of Estates	2
LAW 9132	Administration of Estates Capstone	1
LAW 9336	Estate Planning	3
LAW 9345	Taxation of Individuals & Family Businesses	3
LAW 9332	Wealth Transfers	3
LAW 9142	Wealth Transfers Capstone	1
Select at least 7 hours from the following:		7
LAW 9227	Client Relations	
LAW 9316	Contract Drafting & Negotiation	
LAW 9248	Elder Law	
LAW 9211	Nonprofit Organizations	
LAW 9346	Taxation of Business Entities	
<b>Total Hours</b>		<b>20</b>

A GPA of 3.3 in all track courses<sup>1</sup> (including additional hours as required above) will be required for a student to receive the Special Distinction designation.

<sup>1</sup> If a student has taken more than the minimum number of hours of track courses and a grade in a course that is not required for receipt of the Special Distinction would result in the GPA being below the requirement, that grade need not be included in the GPA calculation. If a grade in a track course that is required for receipt of the Special Distinction causes the GPA to be below the requirement, grades in track courses beyond the number of hours required for the Special Distinction may be included in order to raise the GPA in the track courses.

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

## Intellectual Property Special Distinction

Contact Person: Professor Nichols

Students focusing study in intellectual property may elect to pursue an Intellectual Property Special Distinction.

The Intellectual Property Special Distinction is recognized at graduation and becomes part of the student's permanent transcript. Students must earn a minimum GPA and must also meet the other course requirements.

Code	Title	Hours
<b>Required Courses</b>		
LAW 9227	Client Relations	2 or 3
or LAW 9316	Contract Drafting & Negotiation	
LAW 9371	Copyright Law	3

LAW 9264	Intellectual Property	2
LAW 9221	Intellectual Property: Trademark Law & Unfair Competition	2
LAW 9262	Intellectual Property: Trademark Practice & Disputes	2
LAW 9106 or LAW 9164	Intellectual Property Clinic Intellectual Property Capstone	1
LAW 9200 or LAW 9119	Intellectual Property Litigation: Patent Advocacy Patent Litigation Capstone	1-2
LAW 9223	Patent Law	2
LAW 9260	Patent Practice & Disputes	2
Take at least two courses from the following:		4-5
LAW 9310	E-Commerce	
LAW 9276	Franchising	
LAW 9222	Information Privacy Law	
<b>Total Hours</b>		<b>21-24</b>

A GPA of 3.3 in all track courses<sup>1</sup> (including additional hours as required above) will be required for a student to receive the Special Distinction designation.

<sup>1</sup> If a student has taken more than the minimum number of hours of track courses and a grade in a course that is not required for receipt of the Special Distinction would result in the GPA being below the requirement, that grade need not be included in the GPA calculation. If a grade in a track course that is required for receipt of the Special Distinction causes the GPA to be below the requirement, grades in track courses beyond the number of hours required for the Special Distinction may be included in order to raise the GPA in the track courses.

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

## Public Interest Law Special Distinction

Contact Persons: Professors Hernandez or Serr

Students focusing study in public interest law may elect to pursue a Public Interest Law Special Distinction.

The Public Interest Law Special Distinction is recognized at graduation and becomes part of the student's permanent transcript. Students must earn a minimum GPA and must also meet the other course requirements.

Code	Title	Hours
<b>Required Courses</b>		
LAW 9256	Civil Rights Actions	2
LAW 9360	Constitutional Law: Freedom of Speech	3
LAW 9380	Family Law: Advanced Family Law	3
LAW 9373	Immigration Law	3
LAW 9365	Poverty Law & Policy	3
<b>Public Interest Law Additional Electives</b>		

Select at least 10 additional hours from the following:		10
LAW 9268	Administrative Law: Federal	
LAW 9287	Administrative Law: Texas	
LAW 9350	Advanced Criminal Procedure	
LAW 9362	Employment Discrimination	
LAW 9254	Juvenile Justice	
LAW 9211	Nonprofit Organizations	
LAW 9279	Separation of Church and State	
LAW 9226	Supreme Court Seminar	
LAW 9V93	Field Placement (focused on public interest; as approved by Prof. Hernandez or Serr)	
Legal Clinics (1 credit hour) <sup>as approved by Prof. Hernandez or Serr</sup>		
<b>Total Hours</b>		<b>24</b>

A GPA of 3.3 in all track courses<sup>1</sup> (including additional hours as required above) will be required for a student to receive the Special Distinction designation.

Student must complete 20 hours of pro bono public interest work. Prior approval of work by Professor Hernandez or Professor Serr is required.

<sup>1</sup> If a student has taken more than the minimum number of hours of track courses and a grade in a course that is not required for receipt of the Special Distinction would result in the GPA being below the requirement, that grade need not be included in the GPA calculation. If a grade in a track course that is required for receipt of the Special Distinction causes the GPA to be below the requirement, grades in track courses beyond the number of hours required for the Special Distinction may be included in order to raise the GPA in the track courses.

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

## Special Distinction in Litigation

Contact Persons: Professors Counseller, Fraley, or Wren

A Baylor Law School Special Distinction in Litigation—which is recognized at graduation and becomes part of a student's permanent transcript—may be awarded to graduates who successfully complete any one of the litigation professional tracks, who are selected as a team member for a national-level mock trial team, who complete at least five additional hours beyond the litigation professional track (for which mock trial team hours count), and who maintain a GPA of at least 3.3 in the 22 to 24 hours of courses designated by the student to be counted toward the Special Distinction. In light of Baylor Law School's national ranking and reputation for outstanding advocacy, a Baylor Law School Special Distinction in Litigation is designed to identify a top tier of future trial advocates.

## Requirements for Special Distinction in Litigation

- Successful completion of any approved litigation track: Administrative Practice, Business Litigation, Criminal Law Practice,

Family Law Practice, General Civil Litigation, Intellectual Property Litigation, Personal Injury Litigation, Public Interest Law.

- Competing as part of the Baylor Law Mock Trial Team, including one or more of the following: (1) competing as an attorney in either the TOC, NCTC, AAJ or NTC competitions; or (2) competing as an attorney on at least two different mock trial teams including at least one team during your 3L year.
- Completion of at least 3 additional hours (in addition to capstone) from a long list of potential courses which have not already been counted toward the first litigation track.
- A GPA of 3.3 in all track courses<sup>1</sup> (including additional hours as required above) will be required for a student to receive the Special Distinction designation.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

## Litigation Additional Electives

Complete at least 3 additional hours (in addition to capstone) of courses which have not already been counted toward the first litigation track from this group.

Code	Title	Hours
LAW 9235	Administration of Estates	2
LAW 9268	Administrative Law: Federal	2
LAW 9287	Administrative Law: Texas	2
LAW 9350	Advanced Criminal Procedure	3
LAW 9V10	Advocacy Team	2
LAW 9247	Alternative Dispute Resolution	2
LAW 9257	Arbitration	2
LAW 9295	Bankruptcy	2
LAW 9322	Business Organizations 2	3
LAW 9319	Business Transactions: Mergers & Acquisitions	3
LAW 9386	Business Torts	3
LAW 9256	Civil Rights Actions	2
LAW 9227	Client Relations	2
LAW 9324	Complex Litigation	3
LAW 9383	Conflict of Laws	3
LAW 9349	Consumer Protection	3
LAW 9316	Contract Drafting & Negotiation	3
LAW 9384	Creditors' Remedies	3
LAW 9362	Employment Discrimination	3
LAW 9372	Employment Relations	3
LAW 9366	Environmental Law	3
LAW 9370	Family Law	3
LAW 9299	Family Law Advocacy & Procedure	2
LAW 9323	Federal Courts	3

LAW 9V93	Field Placement (Prosecutorial)	2
LAW 9V93	Field Placement (State Agency or Judicial (administrative law))	2
LAW 9285	Healthcare Fraud & Abuse	2
LAW 9357	Healthcare Law	3
LAW 9373	Immigration Law	3
LAW 9341	Insurance Law	3
LAW 9200	Intellectual Property Litigation: Patent Advocacy	2
LAW 9254	Juvenile Justice	2
LAW 9208	Labor Law Seminar	2
LAW 9309	Natural Resources Protection Law	3
LAW 9249	Oil & Gas Law	2
LAW 9119	Patent Litigation Capstone	1
LAW 9260	Patent Practice & Disputes	2
LAW 9255	Post Conviction Procedure: Criminal Appeals	2
LAW 9259	Post Conviction Procedure: Sentencing	2
LAW 9258	Products Liability	2
LAW 9344	Securities Regulation	3
LAW 9352	Texas Criminal Practice & Procedure	3
LAW 9353	Trial Advocacy: Advanced Discovery Management	3
LAW 9263	Trial Advocacy: Advanced Trial Preparation	2
LAW 9220	Trial Advocacy: Beginning Advocacy Skills	2
LAW 9313	Water Law	3
LAW 9332	Wealth Transfers	3
LAW 9351	White Collar Crime	3

## Juris Doctor Joint Degree Programs

Baylor Law school offers five joint degree programs. Persons with questions concerning any of the joint degree programs should contact the Associate Dean of the Law School concerning their interest in the program.

Students must apply for admission to, and be accepted by, both the Law School and the Graduate School (for the JD/MBA, JD/MBA in Healthcare Administration, JD/Master of Taxation and JD/Master of Public Policy), or the George W. Truett Theological Seminary for the JD/Master of Divinity. Applicants are required to be apply to each particular school for admission, take the required entrance exam(s), and be accepted to both schools prior to matriculation as a joint degree candidate. Students must consult with the Law School Associate Dean prior to beginning study on the graduate degree portion of a joint degree.

- Joint Juris Doctor/Master of Business Administration (p. 21)
- Joint Juris Doctor / Master of Business Administration-Healthcare Administration (p. 21)
- Joint Juris Doctor/Master of Divinity (p. 21)
- Joint Juris Doctor/Master of Public Policy and Administration (p. 22)
- Joint Juris Doctor/Master of Taxation (p. 22)

## Joint Juris Doctor/Master of Business Administration

The worlds of management and law have become inextricably intertwined. To accommodate students contemplating 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 a Juris Doctor (JD) and a Master of Business Administration (MBA) degree. While the JD program trains students to recognize and analyze legal issues, the MBA program instructs students in management of business enterprises. 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 should consider pursuing a concentrated course of study at the Law School in Business Transactions or Business Litigation.

Students receive 12 hours of credit toward their JD upon successful completion of the MBA required courses and 12 hours of credit toward their elective requirement for the MBA upon successful completion of Law School coursework. Thus, JD/MBA students complete 114 quarter hours of law courses and 37 semester hours of core graduate business courses. Since both degrees are awarded simultaneously, all requirements in both schools must be completed in order to receive either degree.

Students are required to make regular application for admission to, and be accepted by, both the Law School and the Graduate School. All applicants must take the applicable entrance exam for each school.

Applicants or students interested in pursuing a joint degree must consult with the Law School Associate Dean at their earliest convenience and prior to beginning study on the MBA portion of the joint degree.

Students can consult with Dr. Patsy Norman, Associate Dean for Graduate Business Programs, for questions about the MBA portion of the joint degree.

## Joint Juris Doctor/Master of Business Administration in Healthcare Administration

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

Healthcare has become an increasingly specialized area of 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 joint degree program provides appropriate general background courses and necessary specialized healthcare law classes while also allowing students to examine the legal and business aspects 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 healthcare 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 successful completion of the required MBA in 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 joint JD/MBA in Healthcare Administration program in approximately four years. Students with non-business undergraduate degrees 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 or healthcare 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 admissions test applicable for each program. Students who have decided to pursue this joint degree should consult with the Associate Dean of the Law School at their earliest convenience. Students with questions about the MBA portion of the joint degree can consult Dr. Patsy Norman, Associate Dean of Graduate Business Program.

## Joint Juris Doctor/Master of Divinity

This joint degree links the faculties, resources, and educations of a nationally recognized law school and a top-tier seminary, offering 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 and/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 under-served populations.

To pursue the joint JD/MDiv degree, a prospective student must make regular application for admission to, and be accepted by, both the Law School and the George W. Truett Theological Seminary. Once admitted to both schools, the student will declare his or her intent to enroll in the joint degree with the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs of the Seminary and the Associate Dean of the Law School.

Because it is generally in the best interest to take the bar examination immediately upon completing the JD degree, it is recommended that students end the joint degree program with law school courses.

Additionally MDiv credits earned prior to matriculation at the Law School cannot be applied toward the JD degree. If starting with the MDiv, a joint degree student could move to the law school after the first year of seminary and have any later MDiv courses applied to the JD degree. Alternatively, they may choose to begin and complete the MDiv coursework between the first and second or second and third years of the JD coursework.

Both degrees are awarded simultaneously upon completion of the requirements of both schools.

## Joint 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 at Baylor University. This dual degree program leads to the simultaneous award of a Juris Doctor (JD) and MPPA. While the JD program trains students to recognize, analyze, and formulate legal solutions to legal issues, the MPPA develops students' ability to work within the context of governmental entities that must confront larger issues of public policy. The JD/MPPA strives to improve the effectiveness of governmental leaders in the administration of massive, complex regulatory, or benefit programs.

Students receive 12 hours of credit toward their JD upon successful completion of the MPPA degree requirements and 12 hours of credit toward their elective requirement for the MPPA upon successful completion of Law School coursework. Thus, JD/MPPA students complete 114 quarter hours of law and 24 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.

To request an application to the MPPA program, contact the Graduate Program Director for Political Science, Dr. Timothy W. Burns (254-710-6237).

Graduate School  
P.O. Box 97264  
Waco, TX 76798  
254.710.3588

For additional information, contact:

Political Science Department  
P.O. Box 97276  
Waco, Texas 76798  
254.710.3161

Persons with questions concerning any joint degree program should contact the Associate Dean of the Law School at 254.710.1911.

Students must apply for admission to, and be accepted by, both the Law School and the Graduate School. All applicants must take the applicable entrance exam for each school.

## Joint Juris Doctor/Master of Taxation

The Law School is one of only a few law schools in the nation that offers 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 Masters of Taxation Program provides the students with an in-depth study of all major aspects of taxation. Students desiring a career in taxation (either planning or litigation), business planning or estate planning would benefit from the joint JD/MTAX degree. JD/MTAX students are encouraged to pursue a concentrated study at the Law School in Business Transactions, Estate Planning, or Business Litigation.

Students receive 12 hours of credit toward their JD upon successful completion of the required MTAX courses, and 12 hours of credit toward their elective requirements for the MTAX coursework. Thus, JD/MTAX

students complete 114 quarter hours of law and 21 semester hours of graduate tax. Since both degrees are awarded simultaneously, all requirements in both schools must be completed in order to receive either degree.

It is possible for students with adequate accounting backgrounds to complete the joint JD/MTAX program in 36 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. For further information, see the Associate Dean of the Law School.

Students are required to make regular application for admission to, and be accepted by, both the Law School and the Graduate School. All applicants must take the applicable entrance exam for each school.

Interested applicants and law students should visit with the Associate Dean of the Law School at their earliest convenience, and must do so before beginning study on the MTax degree. To inquire regarding admission to the School of Business, contact the Associate Dean for Graduate Business Programs, Dr. Patsy Norman, at (254)710-6196.

## Academic Regulations

### Class Attendance

Juris Doctor students are required to attend all scheduled classes. Under no circumstances will credit be given for courses in which the student is absent more than the maximum number of allowable absences for the class. Unless a smaller number of classes is designated by the professor, the "maximum number of allowable absences" shall be 25% of the total number of class meetings scheduled to meet in accordance with the class schedule and the calendar for the quarter. A student having absences for more than the maximum number of allowable absences, although otherwise performing satisfactorily (as determined by the instructor) shall receive a grade of "NC" in the course, and no credit will be given. A student having absences for more than the maximum number of allowable absences and not performing satisfactorily for the quarter will receive an "F" (as determined by the instructor).

### Academic Probation

Any student whose grade point average falls below 1.90 on the 4.0 grading scale shall be subject to dismissal from the Law School. When a student subject to dismissal from the Law School remains in school, he or she shall be on probationary status. See the Rules on Academic Probation & Dismissal (p. 44) for more information. Any student whose required or cumulative GPA falls below 2.41 must consult with the Associate or Assistant Dean prior to registering.

## Mandatory Participation in Law School Activities

From time to time throughout law school, students are required to participate in law school activities and events that will benefit them in some manner. Efforts are made to give students reasonable notice of such activities. During the first year of law school, students are required to participate in several activities. Fall and spring starters are required to serve as a bailiff for the moot court competition during their first quarter of study. For summer starters, this will happen in the second quarter (fall). By participating as bailiffs and jurors, students become familiar with the moot court competition and the Practice Court exercises in which they are required to participate in due time.

## Employment While Enrolled

A student may not be employed for more than 20 hours per week in any week in which the student is enrolled for more than 10 class hours.

## Course Load

All students must be full-time students except upon approval of the Associate Dean. A student taking a course load of ten quarter hours (ten classroom hours per week) is considered a full-time law student and is eligible for the juris doctor degree upon completion of 126 quarter hours of credit. It will be noted, however, that completion of the 126 quarter hours generally requires a student to be enrolled in at least nine quarters of study, averaging 14 quarter hours per quarter. No student shall be allowed to take in excess of 17 quarter hours. At Baylor Law, a one-credit-hour course on our quarter system requires a minimum of 10.5 hours in class (9 weeks of 70-minute classes) plus enough work outside of class each week to comply with ABA Standard 310.

Baylor Law School does not have a part-time program. Students registering to attend school each quarter must complete a full course load of at least 10 hours each quarter in which they enroll unless otherwise approved by the Associate Dean.

## Undergraduate Degree and Official Undergraduate Transcript

Every Baylor Law student is required to submit official transcripts from each institution of higher education in which the student was enrolled prior to matriculation at Baylor Law to verify all academic credits undertaken and all degrees conferred. The deadline for each entering class is listed below. Unless an exception is approved by the Associate Dean on the basis of extraordinary circumstances, any student who does not submit all required transcripts by the deadline will be administratively withdrawn from all classes and prohibited from attending any class until all transcripts are submitted.

Deadline for submission of official transcripts:

Semester	Date
Fall entering classes	October 15
Spring entering classes	March 1
Summer entering classes	June 5

## Class Audit Policy

Courses in the Juris Doctor curriculum may be audited on a space available basis with the permission of the instructor, and in the discretion of the Associate Dean, by regularly enrolled students in the Law School, by graduates of the Law School or by graduates of other accredited law schools. However, courses to be taken for credit by regularly enrolled students may not be taken on an audit basis. Classroom participation requirements will be determined by the instructor. One-half tuition will be charged for auditing, but may be waived in the discretion of the Associate Dean. Prospective applicants, applicants, and admitted but non-matriculated students may observe classes on terms arranged by the Admissions Office in consultation with the instructor. Also, visitors are welcome to observe trial advocacy skills exercises in the Practice Court program with the assent of the instructor or the instructor's designee.

## Student Responsibility

From time to time, specific rules in regard to the administration of the Law School, such as registration, changing courses, graduation

requirements, etc., will be posted on the Law School's website at [Baylor.Edu/Law](http://Baylor.Edu/Law) (<http://Baylor.Edu/Law/>) and all students are charged with notice of them.

## Courses of Study

### First Year Students

First year students must register for the courses and sections designated by the Law School, except upon special approval of the Associate Dean. See the list of first year required courses under the First Year Required Courses (p. 28) page of this Catalog. All students must complete the first-year curriculum prior to enrolling in upper-class courses.

### Second and Third Year Students

Students must take the following required courses together, as a package, in their fourth or fifth quarters: Business Organizations 1, Taxation & Accounting Principles for Lawyers, and Trusts & Estates.

Students must take Constitutional Law: Individual Liberties and Remedies during the second year of study, typically in a winter or spring quarter, prior to enrolling in Practice Court. Students must take LARC 4: Transactional Drafting during the second year of study. After taking LARC 4, students must take LARC 5: Litigation Drafting. LARC 5 must be taken prior to enrolling in Practice Court 1.

All students must take the following courses together as a package in their seventh, eighth or ninth quarter if such quarter is a fall quarter and if the students expects to graduate on or before the upcoming spring commencement, or in their sixth, seventh, eighth or ninth quarter if such quarter is a spring quarter.

Code	Title	Hours
LAW 9527	Practice Court 1: Pretrial Practice & Procedure	5
LAW 9520	Practice Court 2: Trial Evidence, Procedure & Practice	5
LAW 9229	Professional Responsibility	2

Students are required to take Practice Court 3: Trial & Post-Trial Practice, Procedure & Evidence in the quarter immediately following Practice Court 1. Students in Practice Court 1, 2 and Professional Responsibility cannot enroll in any other course unless approved by the Associate Dean. Students in Practice Court 3 may enroll in additional classes, but cannot schedule other courses beginning at 1:20 p.m. or later unless approved by the Associate Dean.

## Methods of Instruction and Examinations

### Methods of Instruction

The case method of instruction is employed in the majority of courses, particularly in the first three quarters. This traditional method of law study involves a thorough analysis of assigned cases and the rules and principles of law deduced from the cases. Through this approach, the student develops an ability to recognize, analyze critically, and evaluate legal issues and positions while learning basic rules and principles of law. Classroom discussion is encouraged, and related statutory and non-legal material is correlated with the cases studied. Other methods of instruction are used where appropriate to the subject matter and objectives of the course. In certain courses, for example, students are

given assignments which resemble the type of problems a practicing attorney encounters in daily practice.

## Examinations

A written final examination is generally given at the end of each course with the student's grade for the course determined largely by that examination grade. The final examination is given only in the examination time slot as scheduled by the Associate Dean and announced in advance of the course. The scheduled final examination time slot can be changed only upon unanimous consent of all students in the course and approval of the professor and the Associate Dean. Moreover, the rescheduled time slot must fall during officially scheduled examination weeks.

An individual student shall be excused from taking the examination only under extraordinary circumstances, such as hospitalization, and only if, prior to the scheduled examination time, he or she has been excused by both the instructor and Associate Dean. If excused, the student will be given an "incomplete" and the student will take the exam the next time a regularly scheduled exam is offered for that course; however, an instructor may make other arrangements provided that appropriate steps are taken to insure examination integrity. Absence from a scheduled final examination other than under these circumstances will require a grade of "F" to be given for the course.

## Grade System

The system of grades and corresponding grade points earned for each quarter of credit is as follows:

Letter Grade	Grade Point Average	Description
A	4.00	
A-	3.67	
B+	3.33	
B	3.00	
B-	2.67	
C+	2.33	
C	2.00	
D	1.00	Passing
F	0.00	Failing

Grade	Description
P	Passing; the notation of "P" is given in field placements or other courses which are graded on a pass-fail basis (see description on Pass-Fail courses below).
HP	High Pass; the notation of "HP" is sometimes awarded for work in the Legal Analysis, Research & Communications courses if the course is not graded on a letter grade basis. The High Pass grade recognizes a high quality of work product.
CR	Credit, the notation "CR" is used upon successful completion of a capstone course.
I	Incomplete; the notation "I" is entered in lieu of a grade when a student fails to complete required written work. The student must present to the instructor good reason for the delay and obtain permission to submit the work late. If this provision is not observed by the student, an "F" will be entered as the grade. If permission is obtained and the work is completed within one year, the grade earned in the course will be entered in lieu of the "I." Otherwise, an "F" will be entered as the grade.

NC No credit; the notation "NC" is used by the instructor where a student has not successfully completed a capstone course or field placement, or in the instance where a student has been absent for more than the maximum number of allowable absences in a course, but is otherwise performing satisfactorily.

DP	Dropped course while passing.
DF	Dropped course while failing (counts in G.P.A.).
W	Withdrawal from all currently registered courses.

The lowest passing grade is "D." An overall grade point average of 2.0 and a grade point average of 2.0 for required courses is required for graduation. A required course in which a grade of "F" is made must be retaken. A required course in which a grade of "D" is made may be retaken. An elective course in which a grade of "D" or "F" is made may be retaken. Required courses may only be retaken at the Law School and not at another law school. The grade received in the repeat course shall be recorded on the student's transcript, but no grade points in excess of two grade points per quarter hour will be allowed for repeat courses. The original grade of "D" or "F" shall remain on the transcript but will not affect grade point calculations.

## Pass-Fail Juris Doctor Courses

The grade of "P" is given in clinical or other courses which are graded on a pass-fail basis. The grade indicates that the quarter hours are credited toward the required 126 hours for graduation, but no grade points are given and such hours are not included for the purpose of computing a grade point average unless otherwise approved in writing by the Associate Dean of Baylor Law School. A student may receive no more than 12 hours of credit for pass-fail courses; however, students pursuing a JD/MBA, JD/MDIV, JD/MPPA, JD/MTAX joint degree may receive up to 6 hours of pass-fail credit for law school courses in addition to the 12 hours of credit for graduate business or graduate school courses, giving those students a maximum of 18 pass-fail credits. Credit received at another ABA approved law school with prior written consent of the Associate Dean of Baylor Law School is to be considered pass-fail credit and counts toward the allotted 12 hours of allowable pass-fail credit.

The following Law School courses are currently graded on a pass-fail basis:

Code	Title	Hours
LAW 9325	Business Law Boot Camp	3
LAW 9156	Criminal Law Boot Camp	1
LAW 9135	Extended Bar Preparation Skills	1
LAW 9139	Family Law Boot Camp	1
LAW 9289	Jurisprudence	2
LAW 9266	In-House Counsel Externship Program	2
LAW 9206	Leadership Engagement & Development (LEAD)	2

Capstones Courses (May be Pass/Fail or Credit / No Credit)

Field Placements

Law Review Credit Hours

Legal Clinics

## Non-classroom Credit and Grade Points

Students participating as members of an advocacy team are awarded credit hours and a letter grade. The hours earned for up to four advocacy



teams (up to 8 credit hours) count toward the total hours needed to complete the degree requirements.

Grade points may be awarded for significant involvement in certain academically related activities such as the moot court program and intra-school client counseling competitions. Grade points earned through participation in these activities will be posted to the student's academic transcript after graduation and after all grades have been posted for the student's final quarter of enrollment. Grade points earned in these activities are included in the calculation of class rank only at graduation. Grade points earned will not be used to calculate academic scholarship eligibility, probation matters or to satisfy the graduation requirements.

## Dean's List

Full-time students pursuing the Juris Doctor degree having a grade point average of 3.25 for final grades in any quarter will be placed on the Dean's List for that quarter. Students who make Dean's List are sent an e-certificate recognizing the accomplishment.

## Graduation and Graduation Honors

### Graduation

Commencement exercises at the Law School are "uncertified," meaning that commencement is held and students are allowed to participate in the ceremony prior to having been certified as having passed all courses. Faculty are generally required to certify graduating seniors no later than the Wednesday of the week following the last day of final exams.

### Juris Doctor Graduation Honors

To be eligible to receive the honors designation of cum laude on the diploma, the student must have earned a grade point average of at least 3.4 but less than 3.6 for all law school credit received.

To be eligible to receive an honors designation of magna cum laude on the diploma, the student must have earned a grade point average of at least 3.6 but lower than 3.8 for all hours of law school credit received.

To be eligible to receive an honors designation of summa cum laude on the diploma, the student must have earned a grade point average of at least 3.8 for all hours of law school credit received.

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

Graduation quarter examination grades are not available at the time of graduation; therefore, notation of honors on the graduation program only will be made on the basis of all credit hours completed through the student's quarter of enrollment next preceding the quarter of graduation. The notation of honors on the student's diploma and final transcript will be made on the basis of all hours completed.

## Statement on Required Skills

A successful candidate for the J.D. degree at Baylor must be able to solve complex problems, to perform legal research, and to memorialize and organize information in an accessible form. A candidate must be able to perform legal analysis and reasoning under pressure, to articulate under stress by effective oral and written communication, to

meet time deadlines, to regularly and punctually attend class, and to complete all required courses as structured and sequenced in Baylor Law guidelines. A candidate must possess the emotional health required for full utilization of his or her abilities and the interpersonal skills to work, and communicate candidly and civilly, with others. Any questions should be discussed with the Associate Dean prior to matriculation.

## Student Records

The provisions of the "Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA)," are designed to protect the privacy of educational records and to establish the rights of students to review their educational records. Further information on FERPA and its implementation at Baylor University may be found online at <https://registrar.web.baylor.edu/FERPA> . (<https://registrar.web.baylor.edu/FERPA/>)

## Transfer Credit

### Admission of Transfer Students – Juris Doctor

A student who desires to transfer to Baylor Law from another American Bar Association-accredited or provisionally accredited school and has completed at least two semesters as a full-time student or has two full-time semesters' worth of credit earned through a part-time program may apply as a transfer student to Baylor Law. Prior to completing and submitting application for transfer, consult with the Baylor Law School Admissions Office to see if the office is currently accepting applications for transfer.

The primary factors considered for admissions are the applicant's cumulative undergraduate grade point average, LSAT score(s), and previous law school performance (GPA and class rank).

A transfer applicant must submit the following items through the Law School Admission Council (LSAC):

1. An application for admission. Use Baylor Law's standard application and simply check the box for transfer admission.
2. A letter of good standing from the Dean or Registrar of your current law school, including class rank.
3. An official transcript showing your law school grades for all terms attended.
4. A copy of your CAS report. When you submit your application through LSAC, a CAS report will automatically be requested. If a letter of recommendation is not included in the CAS report (it can be from your initial law school application), you will need to submit a new one.
5. An essay explaining why you want to transfer to Baylor Law.

### Transfer Credit From Another Law School – Juris Doctor

For students transferring to Baylor Law from another ABA accredited law school, up to thirty semester hours (the equivalent of 45 quarter hours) of transfer credit toward graduation may be allowed at the time of a student's admission to Baylor as a transfer student. Students receive a maximum of 1.5 quarter hours for each 1 semester hour giving transfer students up to 45 quarter hours of credit. Practice Court 1, 2, 3 and Professional Responsibility must be taken at Baylor Law School.

For Baylor law students who attend another law school as a visiting student, transfer hours from the other school shall be allowed as part

of the maximum pass-fail hours allowed as described in this Catalog, subject to prior approval by the Associate Dean. Pass-fail credit will not be granted for course work which is substantially similar to coursework done by the student at Baylor Law. Practice Court 1, 2, 3 and Professional Responsibility must be taken at Baylor Law School.

Transfer hours are recorded on a student's transcript on a pass/fail basis. Grades earned on transfer hours are not included in the calculation of a student's Baylor Law School grade point average.

Students with questions regarding admission as a transfer student should contact the Office of Admissions at 254-710-6872. Students with questions about studying at another law school as a visiting student can inquire with Jerri Cunningham, Registrar at 254.710.4115, or the Associate Dean.

## Baylor Law Students Interested in Study Abroad

Baylor Law students who are in good standing are eligible to participate in study abroad programs that are approved by the American Bar Association. Students must receive pre-approval of courses by the Associate Dean prior to attending such a program. The student will need to provide a course description for each course for which they wish to receive credit along with the number of minutes spent in each class. The total number of minutes spent in each class will be used to determine the number of credit hours granted. Transfer work is recorded as pass/fail credit on the Baylor Law transcript.

## Baylor University Business School Graduate Courses

Baylor Law students who are in good standing may be eligible to enroll in a graduate level course or courses within the Baylor University School of Business. Contact the Baylor University School of Business Admissions Office if interested.

## Tuition and Settlement of Accounts

### Tuition

Expense/Fee	Amount
J.D. Per Quarter Hour	\$1,471.00
J.D. Per Quarter <sup>1</sup>	\$20,594.00
J.D. Per Year <sup>2</sup>	\$61,782.00
LL.M. Per Quarter Hour	\$1,471.00
LL.M. Per Trimester (based on 12 credit hours)	\$17,652.00

<sup>1</sup> Based on 14 hours

<sup>2</sup> Based on 42 hours (the average number of hours taken during an academic year)

### Fees

Expense/Fee	Amount
J.D. Student Bar Association Dues Per Quarter Hour	\$2.25
J.D. Student Bar Association Dues Per Year <sup>1</sup>	\$94.50

<sup>1</sup> Based on 42 hours (the average number of hours taken during an academic year)

Late Payment Fee (for financial settlement after due date): \$25.00

Parking Permit Fee: \$365.00 (good for full academic year)

Students who are recipients of scholarships from religious or fraternal organizations, foundations, corporations, or individuals, should arrange with their donors to have a check for their account on hand at the time of financial settlement.

Additional information about tuition, fees, financial settlement, and financial aid is available through <https://onestop.web.baylor.edu/>.

## Cancellations, Dropping Courses, and Withdrawals

### Cancellations

Cancellation occurs when a student decides not to attend classes for a term prior to the first class day for that term. Cancelling classes is not allowed on the first day of class and thereafter. To cancel classes, the student must drop the classes in BearWeb prior to the first day of class, or notify the Law School Registrar of their desire to cancel classes prior to the first day of class. Students with questions about cancellation of classes should consult with the Law School Registrar.

**Academic Effects** - Cancelled classes do not appear on the official academic transcript.

**Financial Effects** - Cancellation and related refund requests must be made by the student and can be emailed to One Stop Student Financial Services (<https://onestop.web.baylor.edu/contact-us/>). Cancellation requests must be received prior to the first class day for the term. For cancellations, all tuition, fees, and meal plans will be refunded at 100 percent. If a student never attends class and a cancellation request is received after the start of class and approved, the student will be charged a fee for late cancellation if non-attendance has been verified.

### Dropping Courses

#### First Year Juris Doctor Courses

The scheduled first-year course of study, as provided at the time of enrollment, is not subject to variation except by express permission of the Associate Dean, which will be granted only in extraordinary circumstances.

#### Second and Third Year Juris Doctor Courses

A student not on academic probation may drop any course, as long as it is not a limited enrollment course, during the first nine weeks of the quarter. Limited enrollment courses may not be dropped after the Friday immediately preceding the first day of class for the quarter. When dropping a class before and during the first week of the term, the course will not show on the student's transcript. After the 13th day of class, a "DP" will be noted on the student's transcript unless the student is failing at the time the course is dropped, in which case "DF" will be noted (dropped failing; counts in G.P.A.). No student will be allowed to drop any course after the last class day of the ninth week of any quarter for courses that meet during the entire term, or the last business day before

the first meeting of the class for boot camp classes and other classes that meet for shorter periods of time during the quarter, without:

1. unusual circumstances,
2. certification of the instructor that the student is not failing the course, and
3. permission of the Associate Dean or Senior Assistant Dean.

To drop a course after the first week of the quarter, a student must complete a course drop request form which can be obtained from the Law School Registrar. The course drop form must be signed by the instructor. Failure to officially drop a course will result in a grade of "F"

## Financial Effects of Course Drops

The following tuition and fee refund rules apply in the case of the dropping of courses:

- 100 percent refund if a course is dropped during the first week of classes
- 75 percent refund if a course is dropped on the 6th or 7th class days
- 50 percent refund if a course is dropped on the 8th through 10th class days
- 25 percent refund if a course is dropped on the 11th through 13th class days
- No refund if a course is dropped beyond the 13th class day

## Dropping an LL.M. Course

LL.M. students must consult with the Program Director (Prof. Fraley or Prof. Wren) about dropping a class.

## Complete Withdrawal from the Law School

A Juris Doctor student who finds it necessary to withdraw from the Law School during the term must arrange for an Official Withdrawal by contacting the Associate Dean, Senior Assistant Dean, Director of Student Affairs, or Registrar for an exit interview. LL.M. students must consult with a Program Director (Prof. Fraley or Prof. Wren) for an exit interview. To officially withdraw from the Law School, the student must submit an online Withdrawal Form, which can be obtained online at <https://professionaleducation.web.baylor.edu/student-resources/professional-program-student-withdrawal> (<https://professionaleducation.web.baylor.edu/student-resources/professional-program-student-withdrawal/>). Students who are unable to use the electronic form, by exception, can declare their intent to withdraw by calling the Law School Registrar's Office at 254-710-4115 or 254-710-1911.

The last day a student may completely withdraw from Juris Doctor or LL.M. classes is the last class day for the term in which the student is enrolled. Notifying a professor of the student's intent to withdraw does not constitute an official withdrawal from the University.

Refunds of tuition and fees for complete withdrawals are prorated on a per diem basis based on the total calendar days in that payment period up to the date that represents 60% of the payment period.

A student who is dismissed from the school or who chooses to withdraw from school after having breached probation will be subject to these tuition refund rules as in the case of any other complete withdrawal from school.

**Academic Effects of Complete Withdrawal** – When a student withdraws from the Law School, the assigned "W" is based upon the effective dates

of the withdrawal. Failure to properly withdraw with the Law School will result in failure of classes.

**Financial Effects** – Refunds of tuition, fees or other charges are applied to any outstanding balance owed to the University. Refunds of tuition and fees are based on the effective date of the withdrawal. Students who received scholarships or other financial aid should contact a financial aid counselor to discuss the financial implications of withdrawal.

To obtain a calendar schedule of refund percentages, please visit One Stop Student Financial Services (<https://onestop.web.baylor.edu/cost-payment/refunds-direct-deposit/>).

## University Withdrawal

Upon confirmation by a student's instructors of persistent non-attendance, the University reserves the right to withdraw the student for that term with an effective date matching the last known date of academic attendance or engagement.

## Discipline

Baylor Law School is entitled to prescribe appropriate standards of conduct in addition to, and independent of, those prescribed by the University. As such, students are expected to conduct themselves in a professional, ethical, and moral manner at all times. The Law School reserves the right to place a student on probation, to suspend or expel a student from school, to withhold a degree from a student, or to take other appropriate action, if, in the opinion of the Dean or Associate Dean, the character or conduct of the student prevents, or will prevent, acceptable representation of Baylor Law School in light of the standards of the legal profession, Baylor Law School or Baylor University.

Law students, as students enrolled in Baylor University, also are subject to general University regulations, all of which can be found in the Baylor University Student Handbook and Student Policies and Procedures. No student may be admitted to or retained in the Law School who is excluded for disciplinary or other reasons from the University. The Baylor University Student Conduct Code and other student policies and procedures can be accessed on the Baylor University Student Policies and Procedures website ([https://www.baylor.edu/student\\_policies/?id=953888](https://www.baylor.edu/student_policies/?id=953888)).

## Bar Exam Application and Qualifications

As part of the application to Baylor Law School, applicants answer several questions regarding fitness to enter the legal profession. Baylor law students have a continuing responsibility to inform the Law School of any changes to the answers they provided to those questions, as well as new situations that may have occurred after the student filed his or her law school application.

Law School graduates must become admitted to the bar of a state or territory in which they plan to practice law. All jurisdictions have standards of character and fitness the candidates are required to meet in order to become admitted to the bar. Applicants therefore should consult the bar examiners of the jurisdictions in which they wish to become admitted. Information on requirements for bar examinations in various states is available on the website of the National Conference of Bar Examiners (<https://www.ncbex.org/>).

Additional information about becoming licensed to practice law is available on the Juris Doctor Professional Licensure Disclosure webpage (<https://professionaleducation.web.baylor.edu/about/professional-licensure-disclosure-program/juris-doctor/>).

## Application for the Bar Examination

Individuals planning to sit for the bar exam must submit application in the state or territory in which they plan to take the exam. Each state has its own deadlines for application for the bar exam. Information regarding deadlines, fees and other requirements can be found on the website of the National Conference of Bar Examiners (<https://www.ncbex.org/>). The Law School Registrar's Office is available to assist students with questions about applying for a bar examination.

## Legal Clinics

Information about Baylor Law School's legal clinics is available online at [Baylor.edu/law/LegalClinics](https://www.baylor.edu/law/LegalClinics) (<https://www.baylor.edu/law/?id=941636>). Students participating in legal clinics may be eligible to earn credit hours for participation. Students can inquire with the Baylor Law Legal Clinics Office for information. The office can be reached at 254-710-4244.

## Minority Law Student Advisor

The Law School is committed to extending opportunities in legal education to qualified minority applicants. Toward accomplishing this end, Prof. Laura Hernandez of the Law School faculty serves as Minority Law Student Advisor. The advisor assists in the recruitment of qualified minority law students, in familiarizing matriculating minority law students with the programs and policies of the Law School and the University, in academic advisement and assistance for minority students, and in minority student career development. Minority law students are encouraged to seek the assistance the Minority Law Student Advisor for any aspect of their academic studies and professional training and preparation.

## Career Development Office

The Career Development Office (CDO) provides services to students and alumni including:

1. Career counseling;
2. Communication of resources and career opportunities;
3. Interview and job search skills development, training, and strategies; and
4. The consolidation of numerous resources.

To learn more about the Career Development Office, please visit the CDO website (<https://www.baylor.edu/law/careerdevelopment/>).

## Fellows Programs

### Leadership Development Fellow Program

As a professional school, Baylor Law School has a particular obligation to develop students who not only can provide legal services competently to their clients upon graduation, but also will assume leadership within their community and the legal profession. The Leadership Development Program provides students with the tools necessary to be more successful as lawyers and leaders but also has the added bonus of improving the reputation of lawyers and the legal profession in general. For more information about the program please visit: Leadership

Development Program (<https://www.baylor.edu/law/currentstudents/?id=935914>).

## Public Interest Fellow Program

The Public Interest Fellow Program is the pro bono and community service program for Baylor Law Students. It is designed to encourage and equip students to make pro bono work a priority now while managing a heavy course load, developing a desire to continue that work throughout their lifetime of practice. The program connects students with opportunities to serve and exposes them to the needs of the Waco community and beyond. For more information, please visit: Baylor Law School's Pro Bono and Public Service Program (<https://www.baylor.edu/law/?id=934129>).

## Field Placement Program

The goal of Baylor Law School's Field Placement Program is to enhance law students' education by offering experiential learning opportunities to apply the knowledge and skills gained from academic studies to the rigors of legal practice in a real-life setting. Field placements bridge the gap between law school and the practice of law to better prepare students to immediately step into their role as proficient attorneys. Field placements also offer students the opportunity to further develop substantive legal knowledge and analytical skills, observe and improve their understanding of professional responsibility and professionalism, gauge their strengths and weaknesses, and clarify professional goals.

Students are eligible for one credit hour for each 45 hours worked. Field placements are generally approved for two credit hours, unless approved for up to three credit hours by the Senior Assistant Dean. More than three credit hours requires approval by the Academic Standards Committee. (Students should contact the Career Development Office for information about submitting a request for additional hours to the Committee.)

Students who have completed one approved field placement may seek approval to receive credit for a second one for no more than a total of six credit hours between the two placements. To be approved, the second placement must provide an experience that is substantially different from the experience gained in the first placement. For example, a student who completed a field placement with a district attorney's office for two hours may request permission to take a second field placement for two hours with an appellate court or an administrative agency.

See the Baylor Law Field Placement Manual (<https://www.baylor.edu/law/careerdevelopment/doc.php/272448.pdf>) for additional information about placement opportunities and obtaining course credit.

## Juris Doctor Course Descriptions

### Juris Doctor First-Year Courses -- All Required

#### LAW 9405 Civil Procedure (4)

An introduction to our judicial process as a method of dispute resolution. The focus of this course is on the choices open to litigants and how the rules of procedure facilitate or prevent the attainments of those objectives. Major areas of concentration include our system of pleading, jurisdiction, federalism, preclusion, and the rules that regulate the joinder of parties and claims.

**LAW 9401 Constitutional Law: Structure, Power & Legislation (4)**

The Constitution creates and separates the powers of the 3 branches of government. It also distinguishes and governs the relationships among the federal government and the several states. These limits on governmental power were, and still sometimes are, invoked as the primary guarantee of personal liberty against excessive government. Of course, we now associate the Bill of Rights with personal liberty. Those liberties are covered in Constitutional Law: Individual Liberties. But before asking whether there's a liberty overriding government power in Constitutional Law: Individual Liberties, we first explore the structure and powers created by the Constitution.

**LAW 9407 Contracts 1 (4)**

A comprehensive survey of the law of contracts both at common law and under the Uniform Commercial Code. This course examines the legal and equitable remedies for enforcing contracts, the creation of promissory liability, contract interpretation, performance and excuse, standards of fairness and restrictions on the bargaining process, express and implied conditions and the rights of third parties.

**LAW 9408 Contracts 2 (4)**

A comprehensive survey of the law of contracts both at common law and under the Uniform Commercial Code. This course examines the legal and equitable remedies for enforcing contracts, the creation of promissory liability, contract interpretation, performance and excuse, standards of fairness and restrictions on the bargaining process, express and implied conditions and the rights of third parties.

**LAW 9303 Criminal Law (3)**

A study of the building blocks of criminal law. The building blocks include voluntary acts and omissions, required states of mind, and some of the constitutional and other limits on substantive criminal law. This course will also include discussion of discrete criminal offenses and defenses to criminal liability.

**LAW 9356 Criminal Procedure (3)**

A study of the constitutional limitations on police investigation of crime, including the limits on searches and seizures under the Fourth Amendment and constitutional protections for people subject to police interrogation.

**LAW 9101 Legal Analysis, Research and Communication 1: Introduction to Legal Writing, Part 1 (2)**

Legal Analysis, Research, and Communication (LARC) 1 is a one-hour credit course taken during each student's first quarter of law school. In this course, students learn fundamentals in important aspects of legal writing and problem-solving, including: (1) legal organization (issue, law, application, rebuttal), (2) legal clarity (sensitivity to legal terms of art, statutory phrases, elements of proof, and so forth), and (3) legal specificity (always tying general legal principles and elements to particular facts of the case). LARC 1 focuses principally on technical writing skills, including grammar, punctuation, style, and organization generally. Other functions include introduction of types of writing in the legal profession, including documents drafted during later parts the LARC program, and completion of a memorandum project.

**LAW 9103 Legal Analysis, Research & Communication 2: Introduction to Legal Writing, Part 2 (1)**

LARC 2 focuses on basics of legal research and proper citation format. Students are responsible for completing assignments that will give them practical experience in using legal sources discussed in class. The course culminates in the completion of a research memorandum, and students must employ skills learned throughout LARC 1 and LARC 2 to complete the exercise.

**LAW 9203 Legal Analysis, Research & Writing 3: Persuasive Communications (2)**

LARC 3: Persuasive Communications is an introduction to written and oral advocacy. The persuasive skills introduced here will be refined in other courses within the writing curriculum, including Litigation Drafting and Practice Court. The skills needed for effective advocacy are developed in this course principally by requiring student to research, write, and rewrite an appellate brief. Students will be introduced to oral advocacy by participation in a required moot court competition where they are judged by faculty and by student barristers.

**LAW 9411 Property 1 (4)**

A study of the interests which may be created in real property, the rights and obligations that exist by virtue of ownership of such interests, and the means of transferring those interests. Topics covered include: possession and how it affects property ownership, estates in land, landlord tenant relationships, real covenants and equitable servitudes, easements, concurrent ownership, the real estate transaction, general warranty deeds, priorities and the recording system, title insurance, adverse possession, gifts of real and personal property, Texas homestead laws, and eminent domain.

**LAW 9312 Property 2 (3)**

A study of the interests which may be created in real property, the rights and obligations that exist by virtue of ownership of such interests, and the means of transferring those interests. Topics covered include: possession and how it affects property ownership, estates in land, landlord tenant relationships, real covenants and equitable servitudes, easements, concurrent ownership, the real estate transaction, general warranty deeds, priorities and the recording system, title insurance, adverse possession, gifts of real and personal property, Texas homestead laws, and eminent domain. The first quarter of Property meets four hours a week and the second quarter of Property meets three hours a week.

**LAW 9413 Torts 1 (4)**

A study of the standards and principles governing compensation at law for private wrongs, including the basic principles of intentional wrongs, negligence, strict liability, affirmative defenses, damages and apportionment. Students receive four hours of credit for the first quarter and three hours of credit for the second quarter.

**LAW 9314 Torts 2 (3)**

A study of the standards and principles governing compensation at law for private wrongs, including the basic principles of intentional wrongs, negligence, strict liability, affirmative defenses, damages, and apportionment. Students receive four hours of credit for the first quarter and three hours of credit for the second quarter.

## Juris Doctor Upper-Class Required Courses

**LAW 9521 Business Organizations 1 (5)**

A study of basic agency principles and the law governing the formation and operation of corporations, general and limited partnerships (including limited liability partnerships) and limited liability companies. The course requires the study of common law and the Texas Business Organizations Code.

**LAW 9301 Constitutional Law: Individual Liberties (3)**

This course is an introduction to the U.S. Constitution's protection of individual freedom, focusing especially on the Due Process Clause and the Equal Protection Clause, and also including an introduction to several of the core concepts of the First Amendment. Topics include: the constitutional limits on governmental discrimination on the basis of race, alienage, and gender; the struggle to identify unenumerated fundamental liberties related to family, marriage, procreation, child-rearing, and death; the components of procedural due process; the requirement of "state action" and when it includes actions taken by private parties; the "incorporation" of the Bill of Rights and consequent application to state invasions of those rights; and an introduction to several of the core concepts of the First Amendment's speech and religion protections.

**LAW 9104 Legal Analysis, Research & Communication 4: Transactional Drafting (1)**

During the course, students will obtain an awareness and understanding of a transactional environment, analyze commercial issues, recognize negotiation points, and learn to draft legal documents and correspondences in a business setting. The course is designed for students to understand the structure, content, and meaning of basic contract terms, to be able to draft and analyze a simple agreement and evaluate its effectiveness for a client's needs, to advise a client on the terms of an agreement, and to amend a basic agreement.

**LAW 9105 Legal Analysis, Research & Communication 5: Litigation Drafting (1)**

Pre-requisite(s): LAW 9104

Building on the fact pattern used in LARC 4, this course introduces students to writing that is common in the litigation process. The assignments focus on developing well-rounded legal communicators who can tailor their writing to varied audiences and may include drafting of pleadings, motions, responses, client communication and communication with opposing counsel. The goal is to introduce the importance of technically correct and persuasive documents - skills that will be further developed in Practice Court and in a litigation practice. The course is especially valuable for internships, clerkships, and temporary employment. Each project involves a draft, peer review, conferences, and a rewrite to develop proper form and persuasive content.

**LAW 9527 Practice Court 1: Pretrial Practice & Procedure (5)**

The first quarter of the Practice Court Program starts with Practice Court 1, and immerses students in the procedures and strategies for developing a court case from inception of the case through discovery in preparation for trial. Students learn to properly construct - and attack - the various pleadings for the case, from the standpoint of both the plaintiff and the defendant. They work through the planning and development process for written discovery and depositions - including exposure to the challenges of electronic discovery and document management - that lay the foundation for success in court. Courtroom exercises are coordinated with the trial exercises of Practice Court 2. Afternoon advocacy lectures, trial advocacy exercises, and litigation writing assignments provide practice application. Classes start at 7:45 each morning, and students should plan to be available at 1:00 p.m. onward each weekday while they are in Practice Court 1. Advocacy exercises at times last into the evening.

**LAW 9520 Practice Court 2: Trial Evidence, Procedure & Practice (5)**

Practice Court 2, taken in the first quarter of the Practice Court Program, is an intensive, in-depth study of trial procedure, evidence law and trial advocacy. Classroom instruction focuses primarily upon a detailed study of the rules of procedure and evidence, including the practical use of the rules in the litigation process. Courtroom "lab" instruction includes lectures in trial advocacy, followed by exercises in opening statements, witness examination, and closing arguments. Students also try a number of jury cases or "mini-trials. Practice Court Lab is required of all students in this course. The lab consists of lectures and exercises. Students should plan to be available at 1:00 p.m. onward each day while they are in Practice Court 1 and 2. Exercises at times last into the evening.

**LAW 9528 Practice Court 3: Trial & Post-Trial Practice, Procedure & Evidence (5)**

This course, taken in the second quarter of the Practice Court Program, is a continuation of Practice Court 1 and 2. It focuses upon bench and jury trials, jury selection, trial procedure, the charge, deliberations, the verdict, the judgment and post-trial motions. Students continue with advocacy exercises, including summary judgment hearings and jury selection. The culmination of the Practice Court program is the "Big Trial." Students are assigned to represent a party, given a skeleton case packet from which they must plead, discover (including written, oral and expert discovery) and ultimately try their case to a real jury. Prior to the day of trial, students conduct jury selection using their "Big Trial" case facts. Students are encouraged to use trial technology for more effective courtroom presentation. Finally, they engage in post-trial motion practice to secure rendition of a judgment. Practice Court Lab is required of all students in this course. The lab consists of lectures and exercises. Students should plan to be available at 1:20 p.m. onward each day while they are in Practice Court. Exercises at times last into the evening.

**LAW 9229 Professional Responsibility (2)**

A study of the role and responsibility of the legal profession. Subjects covered include the disciplinary rules of professional conduct, client relations, pro bono services, professionalism, and economics of the profession.

**LAW 9326 Remedies (3)**

An introduction to the legal relief available to a successful litigant. The course will discuss legal damages, equitable damages as well as ancillary requests for relief. Besides learning the mechanics of each remedial instrument, the class will discuss the strategic value of each remedy, in addition to refinements essential to a well pled lawsuit.

**LAW 9207 Taxation & Accounting Principles for Lawyers (2)**

An introduction to federal income tax law and financial accounting principles with primary emphasis on business and investment income and deductions, exclusions from gross income, capital gains and losses from the disposition of property, and the tax consequences related to employment, divorce, and litigation settlements. Students will also be introduced to basic individual income tax returns and financial statements.

**LAW 9504 Trusts and Estates (5)**

A study of the gratuitous transfers of wealth, including wills, intestate succession, trusts and other non-testamentary transfers. The course also covers the property rights of spouses under the Texas community property system.

## Juris Doctor Upper-Class Elective Courses

### **LAW 9235 Administration of Estates (2)**

A study of the law of administration of trusts and the estates of decedents, minors and incapacitated persons. This practice skills course focuses on the procedural aspects of an estate practice.

### **LAW 9132 Administration of Estates Capstone (1)**

Pre-requisite(s): LAW 9504 and LAW 9235

A student works one on one with a faculty member working through a series of exercises designed to provide the student with the opportunity to develop and apply analytical and problem solving skills in connection with topics covered in the Administration of Estates course. This course allows the student to experience the types of problems lawyers practicing in this field handle on a routine basis.

### **LAW 9268 Administrative Law: Federal (2)**

A study of governmental regulation by federal administrative agencies, and the nature and scope of judicial review exercised by courts over such agencies. Particular emphasis is placed on the delegation of legislative power to agencies, their combination of judicial and legislative functions, and the nature of the administrative process.

### **LAW 9287 Administrative Law: Texas (2)**

A study of governmental regulation within Texas. An emphasis is placed upon Texas agencies with statewide jurisdiction that are subject to the provisions of the Texas Administrative Procedure Act. Particular emphasis is placed upon the procedural aspects of rulemaking and contested case proceedings along with a study of the scope of judicial review exercised by the courts over such agency actions.

### **LAW 9350 Advanced Criminal Procedure (3)**

Pre-requisite(s): LAW 9356

A study of constitutional and statutory limitations on criminal prosecutions. These authorities govern the right to counsel, prosecutorial discretion, pretrial detention, guilty pleas and plea bargaining, constitutional discovery, jury selection, and trial. Several advanced constitutional issues are covered, including double jeopardy and speedy trial.

### **LAW 9333 Advanced Legal Research (3)**

Instruction in a broad range of legal research materials and advanced research methods. This course is intended as a practical skills course that expands beyond the scope of LARC 2, the first-year research course. Sources covered include a number of practice materials, electronic databases, and World Wide Web resources. The course also covers several specialized areas of research, including federal tax, business and commercial law, securities law, estates and trusts, family law, intellectual property, criminal law and procedure, and foreign and international law.

### **LAW 9V10 Advocacy Team (2)**

Students who participate on advocacy teams receive academic credit for participation. Students earn two hours of credit for each team on which they serve, but are limited to earning a maximum of eight hours of credit for teams. Students receive a letter grade for each team and must pay tuition for these credit hours. Team members should consult with the coach of their team for details about practice times.

### **LAW 9247 Alternative Dispute Resolution (2)**

A study of the techniques, goals, and methods of negotiating, as well as other forms of dispute resolution, primarily mediation. The primary teaching method is the use of simulated problems in which the students seek to negotiate resolutions to disputes involving a variety of factual settings and legal theories. Enrollment is usually limited to 36 students.

### **LAW 9257 Arbitration (2)**

A study of state and federal arbitration law including the ability to compel or resist arbitration as well as practical guidance on drafting arbitration agreements and preparing for and participating in arbitration hearings.

### **LAW 9295 Bankruptcy (2)**

A study of liquidation and reorganization of businesses under the Bankruptcy Code, including forms of relief, commencement and administration of cases, the bankruptcy estate, treatment of secured and unsecured claims, use of cash collateral, avoidance actions, executory contracts and the plan confirmation process.

### **LAW 9377 Business & State Issues in Environmental Law (3)**

A study of certain business and state issues related to Environmental Law and potential environmental liabilities, especially in relation to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (aka "CERCLA" or the federal Superfund statute). Business issues include environmental audits, reporting and disclosure, lender liability, indemnity agreements, and insurance. Many of these issues are considered in a transactional context. In addition to studying business issues, particular state issues are considered, including transfer statutes and contemporary issues in Texas.

### **LAW 9212 Business Basics for Lawyers (2)**

The class will provide a better understanding of business concepts for law students without a business background, and it will supplement coverage in other business and transactional courses. Business topics will include accounting, financial statements, economics, leveraging with debt/ mortgages, valuation of businesses and cases, and federal, state, and local tax systems and regulatory frameworks. This class will be relevant and beneficial to a wide range of law students, not just those interested in a business or transactional law career. To better accommodate the different practice interests of our students, the course will include the opportunity for students to choose one of two tracks during the course. In the last several class sessions, students will have the option of attending sessions in which the topics are tailored to business students or separate sessions in which the topics are more litigation focused or students can choose to attend both sets. For the split sessions, practitioners will be invited to join as guest lecturers to assist with coverage of practice-oriented topics. Learning objectives: Introduction to new terms so that students will be able to converse with business clients and better understand the needs and goals of their clients' businesses. Straightforward explanations of daunting topics (such as accounting, financial statements, economics, leveraging using debt/ mortgages, valuation of businesses and cases, and federal, state, and local tax systems and regulatory frameworks). Tailored to students without a business background to provide a foundation for working on legal matters for their business clients or participating in the business of running a law office. Provide opportunities for students to practice skills by applying concepts through projects, such as the following: completing financial statements; calculating financial formulas; valuation of business, real estate, cases, and claims; researching financial information by industry or company; using tax and business filings in federal, state, and local systems; and financial modeling for a variety of uses. No prerequisites.

**LAW 9325 Business Law Boot Camp (3)**

Pre-requisite(s): LAW 9521

This course is an intense intersession course offered between the spring and summer quarters. The course provides a practical perspective on multiple aspects of business and its legal requirements and implications, including forming a business, commercial borrowing, raising capital, trademark and advertising issues, succession planning, selling a business, basic accounting, contract drafting, and negotiation skills. The course also includes networking events and supplemental opportunities for professional development and mentoring. Enrollment is limited, and students must apply for enrollment.

**LAW 9322 Business Organizations 2 (3)**

Pre-requisite(s): LAW 9521

A study of various corporate, partnership, and LLC topics beyond the scope of Business Organizations 1. Topics include mergers and acquisitions, conversions and reorganizations; successor liability; duties and liabilities in winding up; derivative litigation; and certain issues related to publicly traded companies (such as insider trading and reporting requirements).

**LAW 9122 Business Planning Capstone (1)**

Pre-requisite(s): LAW 9521, LAW 9322, LAW 9292, LAW 9344, LAW 9346, LAW 9345

Students are required to play the role of lawyer in a transaction involving a business entity. The transaction forming the basis of the capstone is typically the formation, reorganization, or sale of a closely held business. The course provides students the opportunity to apply and develop analytical and drafting skills in connection with legal issues and problems that arise in the negotiation and documentation of such a transaction.

**LAW 9292 Business Planning & Drafting (2)**

Pre-requisite(s): LAW 9521

A practice skills course centered around hypothetical business problems and transactions involving closely held businesses. The course includes analysis of, and exercises involving, choice and structure of entity, ethical concerns in representation of closely held businesses and their principals, and common issues and problems facing the closely held business.

**LAW 9293 Business Succession Planning (2)**

Pre-requisite(s): LAW 9521, LAW 9504, LAW 9207 (Recommended: LAW 9346, LAW 9345)

This is an application course based upon a case study in which students work on devising and executing a succession plan for a closely held business applying state business organization and federal taxation laws.

**LAW 9386 Business Torts (3)**

This course provides advanced instruction on tort claims that arise in business relationships. The course focuses upon substantive law governing civil wrongs (outside of mere breach of contract claims) committed by or against business entities. Areas of coverage include common law fraud, negligent misrepresentation of trade secrets, breach of fiduciary duty, appropriation of name or likeness, business disparagement and conspiracy. Further, some coverage of covenants not to compete is also provided. The course is designed for those that may be interested in handling general business litigation. A number of other specialized courses cover more specialized statutory areas of substance, such as consumer protection, securities regulation, and antitrust.

**LAW 9319 Business Transactions: Mergers & Acquisitions (3)**

Pre-requisite(s): LAW 9521

The prerequisite be waived for students with appropriate business background. This course is an introduction to mergers & acquisitions that will focus primarily on the structuring, negotiation and documentation of private M&A transactions. This course will walk through the terms of a private form merger agreement in detail and discuss provisions commonly negotiated in practice. This course will also apply concepts from the private merger agreement reviewed at depth to provide exposure to other forms of acquisitions, such as stock purchase agreements and asset purchase agreements. The course will also review acquisitions of a public company and how they differ from private acquisitions. In addition to a final exam, this course will include a material drafting assignment.

**LAW 9348 Business Transactions: Venture Capital (3)**

Pre-requisite(s): LAW 9521

The prerequisite may be waived for students with appropriate business background. This course is an introduction to venture capital transactions that will explain the life-cycle of early-stage companies from formation through exit (M&A or IPO) and use industry standard form agreements to introduce and examine legal and business issues that arise in VC transactions. This course will primarily focus on corporate preferred stock financings, but will also provide exposure to other forms of financings, such as convertible debt, SAFEs and private equity transactions utilizing flow-through structures (such as LLCs). Finally, this course will provide an overview of VC/PE fund formation and certain business and legal issues related thereto. In addition to a final exam, this course will include material drafting assignments.

**LAW 9245 Children & the Law (2)**

This course focuses on the status and rights of children within the legal system. Students will study the various legal doctrines that shape how children are addressed in the law. Students will learn how children's rights have developed over time in the private home, in schools, in the public sphere, and under state regulation. Final grades are based on students' participation in a mock interview and mock emergency removal hearing, and a final paper (no final examination) on a topic regarding children in the legal system. The course does not include matters traditionally covered in LAW 9370: Family Law, such as child custody and child support incident to divorce, or LAW 9254: Juvenile Justice, including criminal investigation/arrest/detention of children.

**LAW 9256 Civil Rights Actions (2)**

Pre-requisite(s): LAW 9301 recommended

Used to bring lawsuits against the government, this course discusses the intricacies of Section 1983 litigation. Section 1983 creates liability for certain government actions taken "under color of" the law. We will learn what is actionable, what types of immunity are conferred to government and government actors as well as pleading strategies around those immunities.

**LAW 9227 Client Relations (2)**

Students in this course seek to develop those skills necessary to establish appropriate professional relationships with clients. Specifically, the class engages in exercises that encourage students (i) to recognize and use different questioning techniques; (ii) to develop the skills to counsel clients in a manner that encourages full client participation in decision-making; and (iii) to recognize and resolve potential ethical issues related to the attorney/client relationship. In-class exercises are supplemented by assigned readings.



**LAW 9110 Commercial Law Capstone (1)**

Pre-requisite(s): LAW 9527

Students seeking special distinction in Commercial Law will be assigned a case involving a commercial law dispute for their Practice Court 3 "Big Trial." The student must inform the PC Associate and receive capstone approval from the supervising commercial law faculty member by or before the fifth week of PC 1. If more than one student in the PC class is completing a commercial law capstone, those students will be assigned the same Big Trial case to the extent is feasible. Each capstone student will then meet weekly throughout the PC 3 quarter with the supervising faculty member. The supervising faculty member will participate in developing both a theory of the case and the strategy necessary to implement that theory at trial, primarily by means of asking appropriate questions of the student(s). The student will meet with the expert to discuss drafts of pleadings, discovery documents, and any other materials prepared for use as part of the trial of the case. The student will also develop and draft an expert's report to be filed in connection with the case.

**LAW 9340 Commercial Law: Negotiable Instruments (3)**

A study of Articles 3 and 4 of the Uniform Commercial Code involving the rights and liabilities of parties on promissory notes, checks, and drafts. Topics covered include the concept of negotiability, the process of negotiation, holders in due course, the nature of liability of parties on an instrument, the relationship between banks and customers, and wrongdoing in connection with instruments. Additional related materials include electronic fund transfers, wire transfers, and letters of credit.

**LAW 9342 Commercial Law: Secured Transactions (3)**

A study of Revised Article 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code involving consensual security interests in personal property and fixtures and the sale of accounts and chattel paper. Topics covered include creation of a security interest, types of collateral and types of security agreements, perfection, multistate transactions, priorities, and rights on default.

**LAW 9243 Comparative Systems of Justice (2)**

A comparative examination of contemporary and historical systems of justice, retribution, and public and private conflict resolution with a focus on societal and individual rights and responsibilities. Both judicial and non-judicial systems fall within the scope of the course. The final grade will be based on weekly assignments and a paper on a topic to be agreed on. Each student will present their paper to the class, but the presentation will not affect the grade. Enrollment is limited to 27.

**LAW 9324 Complex Litigation (3)**

This course explores topics in the area of advanced civil procedure. The course deals with the applicable law governing complexities inherent in civil litigation due to a multiplicity of parties or other lawsuits. A large segment of the course will focus upon an in-depth examination of class action law. In addition, the course reviews other procedural devices (e.g., joinder rules, issue and claim preclusion, transfer, multidistrict litigation, and abstention) intended to deal with problems associated with multiple parties and/or lawsuits and the unnecessary duplication of adjudicative activities.

**LAW 9383 Conflict of Laws (3)**

The study of the law applicable to transactions connected in whole or in part with two or more jurisdictions. The general problems connected with jurisdiction of courts, foreign judgments, the application of federal constitutional provisions, and the choice of law are considered together with the rules governing certain specific types of controversies arising in the fields of workers' compensation, torts, contracts, property, business organizations, and family law.

**LAW 9360 Constitutional Law: Freedom of Speech (3)**

Pre-requisite(s): LAW 9301

A deep dive into the First Amendment's protection of Speech (and related protections like Freedom of the Press and Freedom of Association). Topics include; protected versus unprotected speech; the regulation of conduct imbued with elements of speech; the difference between content-based and content-neutral regulation of speech; the role of "forum analysis" in judging the constitutionality of restrictions on speech; the more deferential treatment of governmental regulation of commercial speech; the constitutional restrictions related to government speech, and the difference between government speech and government-compelled speech; regulation of speech in restrictive environments like schools, prisons, and the military; and an introduction to both press and associational freedoms.

**LAW 9214 Construction Law (2)**

The many components and complexities of the construction industry offer an ideal setting for demonstrating how multiple areas of the law (contracts; procurement; torts, insurance, environmental concerns; dispute resolution, property (emphasis on lien law), administrative, regulatory and labor law) interact and operate. This course will introduce students to a discipline that resembles the actual practice of law, where the practitioner is required to sort through and understand a plethora of integrated contract, common law, statutory and regulatory rules and requirements in order to assist clients.

**LAW 9349 Consumer Protection (3)**

A study of consumer protection laws, with focus on the Texas Deceptive Trade Practices Act, warranty law, federal and state debt collection practices acts, and basic insurance law principles.

**LAW 9316 Contract Drafting & Negotiation (3)**

Pre-requisite(s): LAW 9104

This course will cover a variety of topics and skills related to a transactional practice and will build on the skills students learned in Legal Analysis, Research & Communication (LARC) 4: Transactional Drafting. Specifically, this course will include instruction on: fundamental contracting-drafting principles; the art of deal-making, including general negotiation skills and ethical negotiation; identifying how statutes and other regulations may affect a deal and negotiations; how to incorporate the business deal into a contract to effectively advance a client's interests; how to identify and mitigate risk through negotiation and drafting; problem solving through contract drafting; and drafting effective revisions to an agreement based on a series of hypothetical situations/issues. Students will complete several assignments throughout the quarter. Most of the assignments will focus on drafting revisions to various agreements. The final assignment will require students to draft a complete agreement while working with a classmate to negotiate deal terms.

**LAW 9371 Copyright Law (3)**

Pre-requisite(s): LAW 9264 recommended

An advanced study of the law of copyright, including the creation, infringement, licensing, protection, registration, renewal and termination of copyright in various creative products, such as books, films, art and music.

**LAW 9384 Creditors' Remedies (3)**

This course will be an introductory study and examination of creditor-debtor relationships and concepts including non-judicial and judicial debt collection, prejudgment remedies, basic trial procedure, judgments, post-judgment remedies, judgment liens, execution, exemptions, asset discovery, statutory liens, fraudulent conveyances, foreign judgment enforcement and general bankruptcy issues (if time permits). This is intended to be a practical course that covers and discusses issues that a practicing creditor/collection attorney faces on a daily basis.

**LAW 9156 Criminal Law Boot Camp (1)**

A limited number of students may participate in a Criminal Law Boot Camp for one hour of pass/fail credit. The class must have a minimum of twelve students to make, and is limited to a maximum of 16 students. This course will introduce students to Texas state criminal practice through lectures and trial advocacy exercises. Faculty will be made up of prosecutors, criminal defense attorneys and judges. This course will greatly benefit those students who plan to participate in the PC criminal big trial case as it will expose them to the case theories and preparation skills that are essential for successful criminal prosecution and defense. Students enrolled in the first quarter of Practice Court who are interested in taking this course must receive permission from the PC faculty to do so.

**LAW 9158 Criminal Law Capstone (1)**

Pre-requisite(s): LAW 9156

Students enrolled in this capstone will be assigned a dual criminal / civil case requiring them to conduct a criminal PC "big trial." Both PC trials will be based on the same fact situation giving rise to a criminal prosecution occurring in parallel with a civil liability case. Students in this capstone will be required to navigate the various legal issues that arise with parallel criminal / civil proceedings, in consultation with faculty advisors. Attendance of a lecture on drafting search warrants and exercise is required. Students are required to draft and submit a valid search warrant. Students participate in this capstone during Practice Court 3. This capstone is required for students pursuing the Criminal Practice Special Distinction.

**LAW 9310 E-Commerce (3)**

This course explores the range of legal issues arising from the emergence of the Internet as a medium for transacting business. The course considers how the law has reacted to challenges posed by the Internet. Specific areas covered include jurisdictional analysis, First Amendment/free speech, digital copyrights, trademarks and domain names, electronic privacy, electronic commercial transactions, and Internet governance.

**LAW 9248 Elder Law (2)**

Overview of the legal practice and policy relating to aging individuals and those with special needs. Issues covered are: ethics in representing the elderly, Social Security, Supplemental Security Income, Social Security Disability, Medicare, Medicaid, veterans benefits, property management issues, supplemental needs trusts, surrogate decision-making, guardianships and end-of-life decisions.

**LAW 9362 Employment Discrimination (3)**

A study of employment discrimination law, including Title VII of the Civil Rights Act, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act, and the Americans with Disabilities Act. This course entails a study of the major federal anti-discrimination laws, with particular emphasis on Title VII of the Civil Rights Act, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act, and the Americans with Disabilities Act. Other statutes are addressed to a lesser degree, including the Civil Rights Act of 1866 and the Immigration Reform and Control Act.

**LAW 9372 Employment Relations (3)**

This course surveys the law regulating the relationship between employers and their employees including the doctrine of "employment-at-will" and its erosion by federal and state statutes and common law; employee privacy issues; the protection of trade secrets; employee non-compete agreements; overtime and minimum wage laws; Texas Workers' Compensation Law, among other topics.

**LAW 9107 Entrepreneurship Legal Clinic (1)**

Pre-requisite(s): LAW 9521 (prerequisite may be waived with appropriate background)

This course will provide students an opportunity to work with early stage businesses in the Waco area and provide legal advice and services primarily pertaining to business formation and commercial agreements. Students will be provided training, high-quality resources (checklists, forms, etc.) and supervision by professors or other experienced attorneys to help ensure an exciting and practical learning experience, while helping growing businesses in the Waco area. Students will learn to draft a number of documents/agreements, including certificates of formation, bylaws, written consents, consulting agreements, operating agreements and proprietary information and invention assignment agreements.

**LAW 9366 Environmental Law (3)**

An introduction to Environmental Law, focusing on major federal programs, key cases, and certain state issues related to these programs. Statutory programs include the Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. Additionally, there is an emphasis on the federal Superfund statute (aka "CERCLA"). This course and the Natural Resource Protection Law course together provide a basic understanding of the history and legal principles of domestic environmental and natural resource protection laws.

**LAW 9336 Estate Planning (3)**

Pre-requisite(s): LAW 9504

A study of the federal transfer tax system, basic transfer tax planning for individuals and tax considerations in the drafting of wills and trusts. Estate, gift and generation-skipping tax problems are studied, and income tax problems related to estate planning are also covered. In this practice skills course students have the opportunity to experience the types of problems lawyers practicing in this area handle on a routine basis.

**LAW 9135 Extended Bar Preparation Skills (1)**

This course is intended to be taken prior to the time in which a student will complete their commercial bar preparation course. This course is designed to jumpstart your bar exam preparation by developing your substantive knowledge and sharpening your critical bar exam success skills. Specifically, students will receive in-depth review of highly tested topics in Contracts and Torts. You will then put that knowledge to use working through practice MBE and essay questions. Students will learn how to develop a strong but flexible framework to resolve bar exam problems, sharpen reading comprehension, issue identification, rule mastery, critical thinking, and legal analysis skills. This course will also include skill training for the MPT. Please note— This course is not intended to and does not replace the need for a complete commercial bar review course. To fully prepare for the bar exam, students should plan to take a complete commercial bar review course prior to the bar exam.

**LAW 9370 Family Law (3)**

This course focuses on the study of the law of the family including marriage, annulment, divorce, child support and custody, paternity, domestic violence, and procedural aspects in family law cases. Students will focus on the constitutional protections for the family, the policy underpinnings of family law, as well as the black letter rules of family law with a focus on the Texas Family Code. The professor recommends students enroll in Trust & Estates prior or concurrently with taking Family Law.

**LAW 9380 Family Law: Advanced Family Law (3)**

Pre-requisite(s): LAW 9370

This course provides an in-depth study of underlying and current problems and issues arising in family law practice, including: Constitutional considerations in parent-child relationships, adoption, assisted reproductive technology, alternative dispute resolution, and advanced property and custody issues in divorce cases. The final grade for the course is comprised of students' performance in in-class family law simulations over the quarter, two family law drafting exercises, and a final examination.

**LAW 9299 Family Law Advocacy & Procedure (2)**

Pre-requisite(s): LAW 9504, LAW 9370

Participatory practice examination of selected legal, substantive, procedural and practice considerations in the engagement, preparation and presentation of family law litigation involving dissolution of marriage and suits affecting the parent-child relationship. Basic advocacy training follows lecture presentations with mock courtroom time by class participants.

**LAW 9139 Family Law Boot Camp (1)**

Pre-requisite(s): LAW 9370

This course will expose students to the real-world side of practicing family law in Texas. The course will provide 17 hours of in-class instruction with a mix of lecture, strategic breakout sessions, and mock trial experiences. The course will simulate the real world realities of practicing law. Students will complete the course with a better understanding of how a family law case proceeds through the court system from intake of the client through judgment and post-judgment issues.

**LAW 9323 Federal Courts (3)**

A study of federal courts, with special emphasis on forum selection. Along with forum-selection doctrines such as subject-matter jurisdiction and abstention, the course explores other issues unique to our federal system, such as the Anti-Injunction Act and interjurisdictional preclusion. Throughout the course, attention remains on the proper role of the federal courts—in relation both to the other branches of the federal government and to the States.

**LAW 9V93 Field Placement (1-3)**

Field placement experience provide a student with the opportunity to broaden education and apply skills and knowledge by working within a legal organization. Field placement opportunities are available in an array of legal areas, including federal and state courts, district attorney offices, legal aid, and state agencies. Interested students should watch for communications from the Career Development Office about opportunities and/or contact the Career Development Office directly.

**LAW 9276 Franchising (2)**

A graded seminar course examining general franchise laws, agreements and the franchisee/franchisor relationship. An overall view of the franchise systems and the legal and business impact of various franchise related laws, both federal and state. Extensive review of a franchise agreement. Grades are based on final exam and short franchise related paper or project.

**LAW 9285 Healthcare Fraud & Abuse (2)**

The healthcare industry is governed by complex statutory and regulatory requirements that impact operations, financing and the delivery of healthcare. A lawyer representing a client in the healthcare industry must be knowledgeable in these areas since many are contrary to what is acceptable in all other industries. The focus of the course will be on federal and state anti-kickback, anti-referral (Stark), false claims and related fraud and abuse laws as well as corporate compliance issues. The civil and criminal penalty ramifications including administrative sanctions involving the healthcare provider and their counsel will also be addressed.

**LAW 9357 Healthcare Law (3)**

A survey of federal and state laws that impact healthcare providers and their industry as a whole. Topics include professional licensure, the professional patient relationship including confidentiality and privacy concerns, informed consent considerations, access to healthcare including governmental and commercial payor programs, employment and medical staff laws, antitrust, institutional quality control programs, cost containment and the federal and state fraud and abuse laws.

**LAW 9286 Healthcare Law: Regulation of Healthcare Professionals (2)**

Healthcare professionals and their patients are subject to extensive regulations in the delivery of care. This course will analyze the intersection of legal, medical and ethical concerns that arise between the federal and state government, governmental and commercial payors, healthcare providers and their patients. It will also delve into the ability of the government to compel or limit care, regulation of drugs and medical devices, healthcare decision making concerns including the duty of care, and clinical research issues.

**LAW 9373 Immigration Law (3)**

Public interest has surged in immigration policy and frenetic change in immigration law. The central purpose of this course is to give students an understanding of the mechanisms by which persons may immigrate to the United States and the standards under which they can be denied entry or be removed. The course will examine issues pertaining to the acquisition of citizenship, the admission of aliens into the United States as immigrants or migrants, the deportation of aliens, the admission of refugees, and recent changes related to national security.

**LAW 9V99 Independent Studies in Law (1-2)**

Independent study leading to a research paper, or its equivalent, by students under the direct supervision of one or more faculty members. Either one or two hours of credit will be granted upon satisfactory conclusion of the independent study offering. Independent studies will be offered on a letter grade basis only. Proposals for study must be approved by the Associate Dean designee prior to registration for this course.

**LAW 9222 Information Privacy Law (2)**

This course is a general survey and analysis of privacy issues that are the direct result of advances in technology. Topics discussed will include: (1) Internet privacy, including issues related to anonymity, commercial profiling and spam; (2) Health and genetic privacy, including issues relating to medical records, confidentiality of physician-patient relationships, DNA databases and genetic discrimination; (3) Law enforcement privacy, including issues related to wiretapping, surveillance, and counter-terrorism and post 9/11 reactions.

**LAW 9266 In-House Counsel Externship Program (2)**

Pre-requisite(s): LAW 9521

The In-House Counsel Externship Program serves as an introduction to in-house counsel practice by exposing the student to in-house practice in a real-world setting as well as in a classroom setting. Students participating in this program will earn a total of 2 hours of credit through a one-hour field placement and a one-hour class. In the field placement component, students will spend a minimum of 72 hours observing and working under the supervision of an in-house lawyer in the private sector. The classroom component of the In-House Counsel Externship Program will focus on substantive issues commonly encountered by in-house counsel in both multiple and single attorney corporate law departments. Areas covered include ethical issues and practical skills, such as working with and managing outside counsel related to litigation and transactional matters, identifying and dealing with conflicts of interest, preserving attorney-client privilege in the in-house context, corporate governance and compliance responsibilities, policies and procedures, drafting and negotiating contracts, and conducting internal investigations.

**LAW 9341 Insurance Law (3)**

Insurance is essential to every civil lawsuit either as the topic of litigation or the funding source for judgments. Insurance is also key to every successful business venture for indemnification against unexpected loss. As such, we begin with a study of the legal and business mechanics of insurance, then proceed to analyses of contract language in property, life and liability, health, and commercial general liability policies. We will also cover reinsurance. Additional topics include analyses of contractual ambiguities, subrogation, and Texas insurance doctrines.

**LAW 9264 Intellectual Property (2)**

A survey of the law regarding the formation and protection of rights in intangible property and unfair trade practices of businesses. Subjects covered include a survey of copyright and patent law as well as a detailed study of trademark, trade secret and unfair competition law.

**LAW 9164 Intellectual Property Capstone (1)**

Pre-requisite(s): LAW 9527, LAW 9262, LAW 9371, LAW 9310, LAW 9264, LAW 9223

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

**LAW 9106 Intellectual Property Clinic (1-2)**

Pre-requisite(s): LAW 9264, and LAW 9260 (for Patent Clinic) or LAW 9262 (for Intellectual Property Clinic)

Students participating in the clinic will learn how to file applications before the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO). The clinic offers such limited legal services on a pro-bono basis to entrepreneurs, small businesses and non-profits that do not have the means to hire an attorney to advise them. Clinic participation requires enrollment and participation in weekly class meetings that focus on the lawyering skills and substantive law necessary to effectively represent clients.

**LAW 9200 Intellectual Property Litigation: Patent Advocacy (2)**

Pre-requisite(s): LAW 9264 or LAW 9223

A survey of the unique issues and elements of an intellectual property lawsuit. Topics covered include assessing whether a lawsuit is the proper course of action and the risks of litigation, conducting pre-suit investigations, selecting expert witnesses, drafting pleadings, conducting pretrial activities, discovery, evidentiary challenges, trial preparation, and appellate procedures. This class is limited enrollment and preference goes to students who are post Practice Court.

**LAW 9221 Intellectual Property: Trademark Law & Unfair Competition (2)**

This course provides an overview of trademark and unfair competition law. The course will cover the requirements to obtain trademark protection in the U.S., false advertising, right of publicity and state unfair competition laws.

**LAW 9262 Intellectual Property: Trademark Practice & Disputes (2)**

Pre-requisite(s): LAW 9264, LAW 9221

Students who have taken the former Intellectual Property 2 course are ineligible to take this course. A follow-up to the Intellectual Property course. The focus is on practice skills needed for the intellectual property lawyer, with a heavy emphasis on trademark law.

**LAW 9278 International Business Transactions (2)**

This course surveys a broad range of factors and legal issues that impact international transactions, exposing students to: (a) the history and evolution of international trade and legal traditions; (b) the legal instruments and sources of law that influence cross-border matters; (c) the different types of cross-border deals and what sets them apart; (d) the larger policy and investment concerns that can impact these deals (but are often overlooked); and (e) select issues involved in international business transactions.

**LAW 9289 Jurisprudence (2)**

A fundamental survey course in current and historical legal philosophy, including the nature and sources of law, the relationships of law and morality, of law to society, and of law within the context of history. Enrollment is limited to 18.

**LAW 9254 Juvenile Justice (2)**

A study of all stages of the juvenile justice system, including intake, certification, adjudication, and disposition.

**LAW 9208 Labor Law Seminar (2)**

A study of the law and current issues regarding labor relations, including union elections, the negotiation and administration of collective bargaining agreements, unfair labor practices, and dispute settlement. Particular attention is paid to the National Labor Relations Act. The final grade is based on a project and related paper.

**LAW 9V91 Law Review (1-8)**

Pass/Fail. Law Review credit is awarded to students who are selected to participate in the Baylor Law Review, and who accomplish a stated amount of writing acceptable for publication or service on the staff of the Law Review. Students interested in taking Law Review credit hours should consult with the Law Review Business Editor to determine the number of hours they are eligible to take.

**LAW 9206 Leadership Engagement & Development (LEAD) (2)**

Throughout history, lawyers have played critical leadership roles in both the public and private sector. In every aspect of American society, lawyers lead and Baylor Lawyers in particular are known for actively serving in leadership capacities in their communities and the legal profession. While leadership training is part of the fabric of Baylor Law School, specific emphasis and training is important and helpful to adequately equip our graduates with the leadership skills needed in this increasingly complex and ever-changing professional environment. Topics will include leadership styles and strategies, personality assessments, public service and professional responsibilities, and leadership opportunities for lawyers. Using case studies, students discuss leadership lessons learned by experienced leaders through challenging circumstances. Using introspective tools and team-building exercises, students boost strengths and minimize weaknesses to better equip them for their future. Mandatory attendance for each class plus a ropes course.

**LAW 9V11 Legal Clinic (1)**

Students who volunteer in a law school legal services clinic may be eligible to receive credit hour(s) for participation. Consult with the Director of Legal Clinics for more information.

**LAW 9309 Natural Resources Protection Law (3)**

An introduction to natural resource protection laws and their respective application in the United States. Federal statutory programs and significant case law are focal points, along with impacts and examples from Texas. Topics include the National Environmental Policy Act, public lands, wildlife protection (especially the Endangered Species Act), and certain water resources. There is also some discussion of alternative energy sources. This course and Environmental Law together provide a basic understanding of the history and legal principles of domestic environmental and natural resource protection laws.

**LAW 9211 Nonprofit Organizations (2)**

A study of nonprofit organizations, including an examination of their organization, operation, governance, and dissolution. Topics include practical issues faced by nonprofit organizations and attorneys who represent them, such as state and federal regulations, tax issues relating to tax-exempt status and eligibility for charitable contributions, liability of decision makers, tort liabilities of the organization and its members, planning to avoid litigation, and charitable immunity.

**LAW 9251 Oil & Gas: Advanced Oil & Gas (2)**

Pre-requisite(s): LAW 9249

This course covers advanced oil & gas concepts and expands on the basic principles covered in Oil & Gas Law. Students will learn document drafting techniques and as part of the course work will be assigned documents to prepare and review that an attorney dealing with oil & gas matters would expect to encounter in practice. Some topics to be covered include advanced lease provisions; joint operating agreements; financing of oil and gas transactions; mineral and royalty conveyances; pipeline issues; and regulation of oil and gas activities.

**LAW 9249 Oil & Gas Law (2)**

This course covers the basics of Texas oil & gas law likely to be encountered in a Texas law practice. Whether a student intends to practice litigation, family law, estate and probate, real estate law, or any other practice, oil & gas issues likely will be encountered. The course will prepare the student to spot oil & gas issues, negotiate oil & gas leases, handle surface use disputes, and understand severing the mineral estate from the surface estate.

**LAW 9223 Patent Law (2)**

A study of domestic and international patent law and procedure with an emphasis on patent public policy and its impact on effective application of statutory and regulatory regimes in seeking valid and valuable patent protection. Explored at every stage of the course is the impact of present drafting and strategic decisions in contexts of future litigation, licensing and/or acquisitions of patent properties - considerations and perspectives typically otherwise informed only through relatively rare, direct involvement in patent litigation by most patent prosecution practitioners. Also addressed are numerous aspects of effective client counseling in the invention identification and patent prosecution realms.

**LAW 9119 Patent Litigation Capstone (1)**

Pre-requisite(s): LAW 9527, LAW 9223, LAW 9260

To be taken during or after completion of Practice Court 3, students enrolling in this capstone will participate in a patent "big trial." Students will prepare for and conduct the separate Markman hearing of a patent case, trying the case to a jury. Students will fully work through the Markman hearing aspect of the patent "big trial," including related discovery on claim construction. Interested students should consult with Prof. Wren and the Practice Court Associate at their earliest convenience after they are enrolled in Practice Court 1.

**LAW 9260 Patent Practice & Disputes (2)**

Pre-requisite(s): LAW 9223

This course will focus on the advanced study of patent law, with an emphasis on patent applications, interferences and other practical aspects of a patent practice, including the unique issues and elements of patent litigation. Topics covered include desired qualifications and experience for litigating patent cases, pre-suit investigation for patentees, substantive elements of a patent case, infringement and invalidity contentions, claim construction and Markman Hearings, expert witness considerations, trial technology options, trial strategies, jury considerations, damage models, alternative dispute resolution options, and appellate work.

**LAW 9255 Post Conviction Procedure: Criminal Appeals (2)**

An advanced criminal procedure course with a practical focus on representing clients in criminal appeals and in habeas corpus proceedings. Course will include an appellate oral argument.

**LAW 9259 Post Conviction Procedure: Sentencing (2)**

A study of the federal sentencing scheme covering both substance and procedure, including the foundation due process requirements that underpin the sentencing guidelines. Students are also encouraged to meet with an Assistant U.S. Attorney and attend at least one federal sentencing during the quarter.

**LAW 9365 Poverty Law & Policy (3)**

A foundational course for those interested in the Public Service Professional Track, Poverty Law will analyze the realities of existence for the underprivileged, constitutional issues underlying policy reform, and a study of federal programs as they relate to access to work and family.

**LAW 9217 Real Estate: Land Use Regulation (2)**

This course covers eminent domain and other practical land use planning topics. The course will help students become familiar with legal considerations in working with government agencies, land developers, and land owners. The course covers various topics including conservation easements, common interest communities and zoning. However, eminent domain and the specific Texas statutes that have been added in the post-Kelo era is a primary focus of the course occupying at least a third of the classes. Additionally, students are given an assignment that focuses on the interaction of eminent domain and zoning issues as land use changes over time. The course offers both considerations of policy matters as well as practical application of the concepts in real-world settings.

**LAW 9331 Real Estate: Texas Title Issues (3)**

A study of selected problems of Texas land law. The course includes material on contracts of sale, title examination, foreclosure issues related to title, and judicial procedures relating to land titles. Drawing a metes and bounds description of real property, a title opinion letter, and foreclosure assessment are required written exercises.

**LAW 9338 Commercial Real Estate Transactions (3)**

A study of residential and commercial real estate transactions including mortgage law, sources and forms of financing, conveying processes, basic tax considerations, workouts and the roles of the real estate broker and the lender or investor.

**LAW 9308 Sales Transactions: Domestic & International Law (3)**

Sales Transactions: Domestic & International Law is an advanced course in contracts focusing on the regulation of domestic sales transactions under Article 2 of the Uniform Commercial Code and international sales transactions governed by the United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sales of Goods. The course builds on the first year Contracts course, developing in more detail the scope of statutory regulation, the acceptance and rejection of goods, contract interpretation in business transactions, warranty liability, damage rules, risk of loss, and commercial impracticability.

**LAW 9344 Securities Regulation (3)**

Pre-requisite(s): LAW 9521 (This requirement may be waived for students with appropriate business background)

Following the examination of the definition of a security and transactions that are exempted from registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission, a study of the disclosure, registration and distribution process as regulated by the Securities Act of 1933 and civil remedies for a violation of the Act.

**LAW 9279 Separation of Church and State (2)**

Pre-requisite(s): LAW 9301

This course examines the relations between religion and government in the United States and emphasizes the U.S. Supreme Court's jurisprudence under the First Amendment's Establishment and Free-Exercise Clauses.

**LAW 9226 Supreme Court Seminar (2)**

A limited enrollment seminar (18 students) in which students assume the role of United States Supreme Court justices. The seminar entails arguing and deciding cases currently pending before the Supreme Court. Once decided, a student is assigned to write the Court's opinion. Each student is responsible for one substantial majority opinion and may draft concurring or dissenting opinions for extra credit. The grade is based on both the written component (opinion) and oral participation. Attendance at all class meetings is mandatory.

**LAW 9346 Taxation of Business Entities (3)**

Pre-requisite(s): LAW 9207

This survey course examines the tax consequences of organizing and operating business entities in a comparative manner. Basic federal tax principles of C corporations, S corporations, and partnerships (including limited liability companies) are covered. With each tax entity type, students begin with the tax consequences of organizing and operating the business entity and then study the tax consequences of distributions, sales of business assets, transfers of ownership interests, and business entity liquidations and conversions. Topics also include debt versus equity considerations, employment taxation of business owners, tax provisions in shareholder and partnership agreements and other business contracts, and basic mergers and acquisitions tax concepts. Students will also be introduced to business entity federal income tax returns and federal tax controversy procedures.

**LAW 9345 Taxation of Individuals & Family Businesses (3)**

Pre-requisite(s): LAW 9207

Continues the study of the principles of federal income tax law begun in Taxation & Accounting Principles for Lawyers with primary emphasis on income taxation of individual investors, small business owners, and the family unit. Topics include advanced coverage of inclusions and exclusions from gross income; business, investment, and personal deductions and their restrictions; the tax treatment of personal investments, including cryptocurrency, personal residences, and vacation rental properties; tax accounting methods; advanced concepts regarding disposition of assets, including limitations on losses and capital gain deferral and non-recognition provisions; and tax rate strategies.

**LAW 9352 Texas Criminal Practice & Procedure (3)**

This class will introduce students to the rules and strategies and procedures that govern the practice of criminal law in Texas. Because the vast majority of state criminal practitioners get their start representing the State, the emphasis will be a road map to understanding the practice of criminal law from the prosecution standpoint. Topics covered will include charging decisions, docket management, pre-trial preparation, plea bargaining, motion practice, the punishment and sentencing phase of the trial, Michael Morton/Brady, discovery and interacting with crime victims, blind cross-examination, closing arguments, and expert witnesses.

**LAW 9118 Transactional Law Practice Lab (1)**

Pre-requisite(s): LAW 9521

This practice lab will introduce students to the types of issues and documents they may encounter during a transactional practice through the scope of a hypothetical transaction. Students will work in pairs and will be assigned to represent one of the two parties in a proposed transaction. Students will receive instruction and guidance on substantive issues involved in the transaction problem as well as negotiation skills applicable to transactional practice generally. A drafting requirement will be included in the class, and the class will culminate in negotiation rounds between class members representing the two sides of the transaction. Enrollment is limited.

**LAW 9353 Trial Advocacy: Advanced Discovery Management (3)**

Pre-requisite(s): LAW 9527

As information, especially digital information, continues to grow exponentially, the discovery phase of litigation increasingly dominates the litigation process. This advanced course will provide law students with practical, advanced knowledge and skills for dealing with discovery issues. Students will add to their basic discovery knowledge gained through Practice Court by drafting key discovery documents focusing on best practices, and through classes concentrating on the effective management of paper discovery and electronic discovery materials.

**LAW 9263 Trial Advocacy: Advanced Trial Preparation (2)**

Pre-requisite(s): LAW 9527

Enrollment is limited to 16 students who will be simultaneously taking PC 3. Selection of students will be made by Practice Court instructors on the basis of grades of Practice Court skills, exercises, and the judgment of the instructors, with additional preference given to students whose Practice Court teammate is also seeking enrollment in the class (in order that Advanced Trial Preparation projects may be undertaken on a team basis). The Practice Court Big Trial case will be the subject of the projects, and the projects will include development of your framing strategy for trial, use of focus groups for trial, development of your visual strategy for trial, and conducting of videotaped depositions. The class will conclude prior to trial of your big case.

**LAW 9220 Trial Advocacy: Beginning Advocacy Skills (2)**

Students who have taken Practice Court, the School of the Trial or the Advanced School of the Trial, are ineligible to take this class for credit. This course seeks to provide students with a foundation in the art of trial advocacy prior to more advanced training in Practice Court. Course methodology includes class discussion, group planning, performance drills and group critique. Subjects for study include developing a theory and theme of the issue; storytelling skills, as applied to opening statement; direct examination skills; planning of cross-examination and cross-examination techniques. Grades are assigned based upon class participation, written exercises and performance skills.

**LAW 9530 Trial Advocacy: Advanced School of the Trial (Academy of the Advocate) (5)**

This class is part of the Baylor Law student abroad program in St Andrews. Students who have taken Advanced Trial Advocacy Skills Seminar are not eligible to take this course. The Advanced School of Trial ("ASOT") was created for experienced mock trial students. The ASOT's objective is to focus on and sharpen advanced trial skills and techniques through several advocacy exercises and trials.

**LAW 9523 Trial Advocacy: School of the Appeal (Academy of the Advocate) (5)**

This class is part of the Baylor Law study abroad program in St Andrews. The School of the Appeal focuses on the art and craft of both oral and written appellate advocacy. Students will receive classroom instruction on both written and oral appellate advocacy. Classroom instruction will be followed by joint student/faculty planning and outlining sessions and will culminate in the drafting and critiquing of written appellate arguments as well as the presentation and critique of oral appellate arguments. The School of the Appeal is also designed to place the role of the appellate lawyer in the context of the long and shared history and traditions of the British and American legal systems. This will also include corresponding field trips focused on the development of democracy, the jury trial, and the right to appeal.

**LAW 9522 Trial Advocacy: School of the Trial (Academy of the Advocate) (5)**

This class is part of the Baylor Law study abroad program in St Andrews. The School of the Trial focuses on the art of trial advocacy. Students will be provided with classroom instruction and small group discussion opportunities on all facets, from jury selection to closing argument, of being ethical, persuasive trial advocates. Storytelling as a method of persuasion will be a central theme of the School of the Trial and the history, architecture, and idyllic setting of St. Andrews will be used as both a striking setting for storytelling exercises and as a compelling example of the power of the spoken word. The School of the Trial is also designed to place the role of the trial lawyer in the context of the long and shared history and traditions of the British and American legal systems.

**LAW 9313 Water Law (3)**

A study of water law legal systems in the United States related to ownership, rights of use, and public rights in surface water and groundwater. Surface water systems include prior appropriation schemes in most western states and riparian rights based systems in eastern states, as well as several groundwater rights legal doctrines. The course also includes certain federalism topics, such as the public trust doctrine and interstate allocation of waters, and a focused study of Texas Water Law.

**LAW 9332 Wealth Transfers (3)**

Pre-requisite(s): LAW 9504

Increasingly, the focus of private or individual wealth planning is on asset protection (i.e., planning to insulate the client's estate from the claims of creditors at any time and claims of spouses upon the termination of the marriage, as well as to minimize or eliminate transfer taxes upon death). This course examines the use, implementation and effectiveness of the more common estate planning techniques, such as Bypass and QTIP trusts created for the benefit of the client's surviving spouse, asset protection trusts created for the benefit of the client's decedants, premarital and marital agreements among the client and the client's significant other, and family limited partnerships among members of the client's family. The course also covers the keys to effective drafting of wills, revocable trusts and other estate planning documents, as well as the coordination of nonprobate assets (such as life insurance and retirement benefits) with the estate plan.

**LAW 9142 Wealth Transfers Capstone (1)**

Pre-requisite(s): LAW 9504, LAW 9332

Upon completion of Wealth Transfers, the student enrolls in a capstone course which provides the student with the opportunity to work one on one with a faculty member in order to apply through drafting exercises what the student learned in the substantive course and also to experience the types of problems lawyers practicing in this field handle on a routine basis.

**LAW 9351 White Collar Crime (3)**

A soup to nuts survey of white collar crime, focusing on federal statutory and regulatory offenses that are frequently prosecuted in the business, corporate and personal setting, including mail fraud, wire fraud, bank fraud, money laundering, RICO, securities fraud and obstruction of justice. As part of the classwork, students also draft a multi-count indictment charging various WCC statutes.

## Hankamer School of Business Courses

Upon approval by the Associate Dean, the following courses, offered in the Hankamer School of Business, may be taken by qualified law students for pass/fail credit toward the JD degree.

**ECO 5350 Health Economics (3)**

Cross-listed as HPA 5350

Pre-requisite(s): ECO 5115 or 5315; or consent of instructor  
Application of economic principles to health care issues; examining economic efficiency in a variety of circumstances including the production and distribution of health services, health insurance, governmental programs, health care personnel and hospitals. Analysis of public in health and medical care from an economic perspective.

**ACC 5364 International Taxation (3)**

Pre-requisite(s): Admission to MAcc of MTax program or consent of instructor

Introduction to jurisdictional tax issues and laws surrounding foreign taxation of United States taxpayers and United States taxation of foreigners doing business in the United States.

### **ACC 5362 Partnership and S Corporation Taxation (3)**

Pre-requisite(s): Admission to MAcc or MTax program; or consent of instructor

Major aspects of taxation affecting flow-through entities and their owners. Emphasis on tax law by studying the Internal Revenue Code, Treasury Regulations, IRS Rulings, and case law. Tax planning and preparation of entity tax returns.

## **Master of Laws in Litigation Management (LL.M.)**

### **2022-2023**

### **Graduation Requirements**

In order to be eligible for graduation, all candidates for the degree of LL.M. must successfully complete 36 credit hours, including 28 hours of required courses and eight hours from the selection of elective course options.

### **Executive LL.M. in Litigation Management: Course Descriptions**

#### **Required Courses for the LL.M.**

#### **LAW 9334 Business Strategy and Processes in Litigation Management (3)**

This course covers a broad range of topics important to law firms and in-house legal departments, including the rapidly-changing manner in which legal services are delivered, the need of law firms to make a reasonable profit to survive, and the pressure on in-house legal departments to reduce spending. Given advances in technology, socioeconomics, demographics, and both globality and "glocality" issues, the delivery of legal services is rapidly changing. This course will explore the reasons for rapid change, the basic nature of changes, and lawyer personality traits that may impede or support change.

#### **LAW 9215 Case Assessment Techniques (2)**

Effective case assessments are foundational to effective litigation management. This course will equip attorneys managing litigation to utilize early case assessment (ECA) designed for specific litigation dockets and case types, litigation risk assessment (LRA) utilizing decision tree analysis, and multiple forms of focus group jury testing.

#### **LAW 9216 Cybersecurity in Litigation Management (2)**

As the world becomes more digitally interconnected and technology-driven, businesses and consumers are increasingly vulnerable to cyber threats. Regardless of your industry, the security of sensitive information is top priority. This program will provide you a fundamental understanding of cybersecurity and privacy law as it relates to your role in litigation management. You will also learn from some of the nation's foremost cybersecurity experts how to effectively manage risks to a client's most sensitive information, and how to quickly and decisively respond to threats.

#### **LAW 9238 Data Analytics for Litigation (2)**

This course introduces attorneys to the exploding role of data analytics in today's management of litigation, and it provides attorneys with a basic understanding of the foundational methodologies and data analytics tools useful in the practice of litigation management.

#### **LAW 9120 Ethical Issues in Litigation Management (1)**

Modern management of litigation presents unique ethical issues. Litigation managers must navigate issues such as balanced fee agreements, the impact of litigation funding, conflict pitfalls for the unwary, representing multiple clients, working with opposing counsel, and keeping up with technological competence. This course will discuss those ethical issues and equip attorneys with the knowledge necessary to identify and properly address them.

#### **LAW 9130 Forum Issues Affecting Major Litigation (1)**

Lawyers often spend much time litigating about where to litigate. This one-hour course explores (1) why parties might prefer federal or state court; and (2) the doctrines that govern who wins the forum fight. In particular, we'll review the major grants of federal subject-matter jurisdiction. We will also explore an overlooked but surprisingly recurring issue: what happens when parties find themselves fighting the same (or similar) lawsuits in different forums. The course is offered with Basic coverage for attorneys who do not routinely manage litigation in federal court and with Advanced coverage for attorneys who do manage federal court litigation.

#### **LAW 9137 Fundamentals of Litigation Management (1)**

This is the foundational survey course to introduce attorneys to the Baylor R6 Framework for litigation management. Six pillars of successful litigation management are covered, including implementing a pragmatic culture built for the right way of handling litigation, putting the right plan in place at the outset of litigation, selecting and supporting the right team for specific litigation, implementing the right tools for litigation management, conducting litigation effectively and efficiently at the right cost, and maintaining a focus on reaching the right result to achieve the client's legitimate objectives. Attorneys begin customizing the application of these pillars to their specific litigation management needs.

#### **LAW 9250 Insurance in Litigation Management: Coverage & Analysis (2)**

Attorneys managing litigation focus on the fundamentals of insurance claim valuation and reservation for risk, with specific focus on advanced issues of coverage, notice and tender, reservation of rights, declaratory relief, right to independent counsel, bad faith, and potential excess coverage and liability.

#### **LAW 9121 Litigation Funding (1)**

In the modern world of litigation, the options are growing rapidly for litigation finance by outside parties, in which the capital necessary for litigation is provided in return for a share of the recovery if successful. This course introduces and contrasts consumer litigation funding and commercial litigation funding, as well as new crowdfunding and insurance alternatives that may satisfy some of the same objectives, and then focuses primarily on commercial litigation funding alternatives and issues for litigation management.

#### **LAW 9304 Litigation Project Management & Process Improvement (3)**

This course delves into the business practices of legal project management, process improvement, and value-based billing, and covers the interrelationship between these practices specifically applied to litigation management..



**LAW 9431 Management of Electronic Discovery (4)**

Increasingly, attorneys are becoming “general contractors” when it comes to certain highly technical areas of the law. This is certainly true of the practice of eDiscovery. Unless you have chosen to make eDiscovery the focus of your practice, you will most likely instead be charged with assembling and then managing the right team of attorney specialists, technologists, and allied professionals who will conduct the eDiscovery components of cases on your behalf and under your direction. Any attorney serving in such a capacity will need to know enough about the law and technical aspects of eDiscovery to assemble the right team, keep costs under control, and ensure that legal and ethical obligations to clients, the court, and opponents are met and discharged. This course endeavors to impart such “general contractor” knowledge and expertise.

**LAW 9109 Privilege Issues Affecting Litigation Management (1)**

This course teaches attorneys to recognize privilege-related problems they will face in managing litigation. We will review the most important privileges, studying the general rule of the privilege and waiver issues including those encountered in healthcare matters. Additionally, we will study the issues arising when the cases you manage proceed in multiple jurisdictions with differing privilege rules.

**LAW 9232 Proving and Attacking Damages (2)**

Law schools traditionally teach remedies but devote very little time to proving or attacking damages. The ability to assess, predict, discover, and compel evidence to prove or attack damages at trial, however, is vital to litigation management and strategy. This program will provide key skills for creating damage stories and theories, defending against damages claims, handling experts, assessing risk, and ultimately handling damages at trial.

**LAW 9129 Research Project Phase 1 (1)**

This writing and research component of the LL.M. program is intended to help candidates develop their interests that coincide with a primary focus of their LL.M. studies. Building upon the course work and discussions with experts, candidates will complete a written paper on a litigation management topic in which they wish to gain specialized expertise during and after the LL.M. program. The subjects and materials covered in Fundamentals of Litigation Management course are designed to serve as a springboard for identifying a potential topic.

**LAW 9111 Research Project Phase 2 (1)**

This writing and research component of the LL.M. program is intended to help candidates develop their interests that coincide with a primary focus of their LL.M. studies. Building upon the course work and discussions with experts, candidates will complete a written paper on a litigation management topic in which they wish to gain specialized expertise during and after the LL.M. program. The subjects and materials covered in Fundamentals of Litigation Management course are designed to serve as a springboard for identifying a potential topic.

**LAW 9112 Research Project Phase 3 (1)**

This writing and research component of the LL.M. program is intended to help candidates develop their interests that coincide with a primary focus of their LL.M. studies. Building upon the course work and discussions with experts, candidates will complete a written paper on a litigation management topic in which they wish to gain specialized expertise during and after the LL.M. program. The subjects and materials covered in Fundamentals of Litigation Management course are designed to serve as a springboard for identifying a potential topic.

**Elective Courses for the LL.M.**

**Advanced Litigation Issues (select 8 hours from this group of courses):**

**LAW 9115 Applying Technology to Litigation Management (1)**

This course surveys technology trends and issues that currently, or may in the future, affect litigation management, and teaches methodology for evaluating technology needs and options.

**LAW 9298 Fundamentals of Legal Department Litigation Management (2)**

This course addresses the history of legal department operations and the client’s demands for effectiveness, efficiency and lower overall legal spend. It covers legal department litigation metrics and why they matter, legal department internal reporting, the retention and management of outside retained counsel, use of risk-based or value-based fee agreements, implementing legal department project management, applying new legal department technology, creating efficient processes, managing alternative legal service providers, and the use of other tools for any legal department to demonstrate value in the management of litigation.

**LAW 9128 International Issues in Litigation Management (1)**

Today’s global and interconnected economies mean more litigation – and discovery – may take place in countries other than the “home office” of the client. This course addresses managing litigation across borders, whether representing a U.S. client in a foreign jurisdiction or a foreign client in a U.S. court. Of special focus are international data privacy, security, and transfer issues – all of which represent unique obligations and challenges for the U.S. client operating abroad.

**LAW 9136 Issues in Management of Complex Litigation (2)**

This course covers the unique issues in managing complex litigation, such as those found in forum selection, multi-district litigation, class actions, and mass torts.

**LAW 9152 Jury Testing for Litigation Management (1)**

This course looks at the broader application of jury consulting from early case assessment to trial and its uses in more effective and efficient management of litigation. During the course, attorneys will not only interact with professional litigation consultants but will also learn some tools and techniques for their own jury testing on an in-house, budget-friendly basis.

**LAW 9108 Litigation Crisis Management (1)**

This course equips attorneys to be prepared for, and to properly handle, a litigation crisis for their company and/or their clients. The course is designed primarily to educate in-house counsel; however, it will provide both education and insights for outside counsel, also.

**LAW 9233 Management of Complex Arbitration & Negotiation Issues (1)**

This course focuses on the mechanics of arbitration and the distinctions between complex arbitration and the litigation process. It addresses the different perspectives and roles of each participant in an arbitration process, the components of common arbitration agreements and the operative language of each such agreement. This course also addresses international dispute arbitrations, class action arbitrations and the strategies and mechanics of settlement of large multi-plaintiff claims.

**LAW 9117 Management of Expert Witnesses (1)**

Expert witnesses are ubiquitous in litigation in state and federal courts. Some commentators estimate that experts testify in 85% of American trials, and the percentage is certainly near 100% for complex commercial cases and tort claims with technical or scientific issues. Moreover, experts can have an outsized effect on the course of trials. Attorneys are familiar with the articulate, professorial witness in the tweed jacket who takes over the courtroom and, ultimately, the jury's view of the case. A cottage industry of expert testifiers has arisen, with expert referral services listing thousands of candidates in hundreds of categories. In response, courts and legislatures have enacted rules to control expert testimony, both through discovery procedures and limits on admissibility. This course examines the current state of the use of expert witnesses, focused on pretrial matters, from selection through discovery and including the gatekeeping procedures now available to courts and litigants.

**LAW 9218 Management of Regulatory Investigations (2)**

This course explores the unique issues associated with corporate internal investigations initiated by inside counsel and managed by outside counsel. Particular consideration will be given to the scope of the engagement, the collection and evaluation of evidence, privilege issues, and the preparation of reports.

**LAW 9205 Small Firm Litigation Management (2)**

This course focuses on identifying and implementing the key systems specifically needed for managing litigation effectively and efficiently in small firms and solo practices. Small firms are often perceived as unable to compete with the resources of larger opponents, but many small litigation firms – when equipped with excellent litigation tools and business processes – prove that small, nimble litigation firms can bring outstanding representation to litigation clients. During the course, attorneys will explore and prioritize which systems to implement first for their specific firms.

## Master of Laws Course Descriptions

### Executive LL.M. in Litigation Management: Course Descriptions

#### Required Courses for the LL.M.

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**Elective Courses for the LL.M.**

**Advanced Litigation Issues (choose 8 hours from the below courses):**

**LAW 9298 Fundamentals of Legal Department Litigation Management (2)**

This course addresses the history of legal department operations and the client’s demands for effectiveness, efficiency and lower overall legal spend. It covers legal department litigation metrics and why they matter, legal department internal reporting, the retention and management of outside retained counsel, use of risk-based or value-based fee agreements, implementing legal department project management, applying new legal department technology, creating efficient processes, managing alternative legal service providers, and the use of other tools for any legal department to demonstrate value in the management of litigation.

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**LAW 9218 Management of Regulatory Investigations (2)**

This course explores the unique issues associated with corporate internal investigations initiated by inside counsel and managed by outside counsel. Particular consideration will be given to the scope of the engagement, the collection and evaluation of evidence, privilege issues, and the preparation of reports.

**LAW 9116 Patent Litigation Management (1)**

This course applies the principles of litigation management specifically to patent litigation, including planning for the procedures and discovery unique to patent litigation. The objective of the course is to equip attorneys for management of the overall cost and outcome of patent litigation.

**LAW 9205 Small Firm Litigation Management (2)**

This course focuses on identifying and implementing the key systems specifically needed for managing litigation effectively and efficiently in small firms and solo practices. Small firms are often perceived as unable to compete with the resources of larger opponents, but many small litigation firms – when equipped with excellent litigation tools and business processes – prove that small, nimble litigation firms can bring outstanding representation to litigation clients. During the course, attorneys will explore and prioritize which systems to implement first for their specific firms.

## Financial Aid, Scholarships and Awards

Information pertaining to financial aid, scholarships and awards is located on the Law School website at <https://www.baylor.edu/law/index.php?id=930153> (<https://www.baylor.edu/law/?id=930153>)

## Rules on Academic Probation and Dismissal

### Juris Doctor (October, 2019)

#### 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, this determination will be made following the fourth quarter of study (after LARC 3 grades have been recorded):

Code	Title	Hours
LAW 9235	Administration of Estates	2
LAW 9350	Advanced Criminal Procedure	3
LAW 9342	Commercial Law: Secured Transactions	3
LAW 9383	Conflict of Laws	3
LAW 9360	Constitutional Law: Freedom of Speech	3
LAW 9370	Family Law	3
LAW 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:

- i. All final letter grades earned in law school courses will be considered. Grade points are awarded for courses at the rate of A = 4.0, 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.
- ii. 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 Legal Analysis, Research & Communication (LARC): Introduction to Legal Writing will not be used in determining academic sufficiency until the grade is final.
- iii. No bonus grade points will be considered in determining academic sufficiency.
- iv. 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 (see 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:

- i. enrollment in a course of study of at least 12 credit hours approved by the Chair of the Academic Standards Committee;
- ii. 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
- iii. 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 his or her 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 Cordon (Room 219; 710-1911.)

## School of Law Honor Code

### Preamble

Baylor University School of Law (the "Law School") students must act in academic matters with the utmost honesty and integrity and in a manner consistent with this Honor Code ("Code"). This Code specifies the conduct that violates this obligation and establishes a process for dealing with breaches of the Code.

### ARTICLE I. SCOPE OF THE CODE

1. This Code applies to any alleged incident of misconduct related to any academic matter involving the Law School's program of education, regardless of where such alleged incident occurred.
2. "Academic matter" includes any activity that may affect a grade or in any way contribute toward satisfaction of the requirements for graduation or that may result in academic credit or recognition. Such activities include, but are not limited to, examinations, research for course papers, independent studies, or projects and performance of requirements in connection with externships and clinical courses, Law Review, or interscholastic competitions (for the purposes of this Code, this non-exclusive list of activities is included within the term "course").
3. This Code is not intended to replace or supersede applicable federal and state laws, municipal ordinances, Baylor University or Law School regulations or Law School Library or Career Development Office internal rules governing conduct of law students not involving an academic matter as defined above, provided, however, that this Code will be presumed applicable where no other procedure is available to address 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:

1. In connection with any examination, test, quiz, class performance or other assessment, whether or not graded:
  1. Substituting for another student or permitting any other person to substitute for oneself to take the examination or perform other work relating to the examination.
  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 an 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 a violation of this Code.
  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 provide information about a possible violation of this Code to faculty or administration of the Law School, except that a person suspected of violating this Code may not 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 be 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 or 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. Procedures for Addressing Suspected Honor Code Violations**

- A. **Faculty Determination of a Violation.** If a faculty member suspects that a student has violated this Code in a course for which that faculty member is an instructor of record or in any other aspect of the Law School's program of education for which the faculty member is responsible, the faculty member must handle the matter directly with the student and should resolve the matter within 21 days of learning of the possible violation. If the faculty member determines that a violation has occurred, the faculty member must report in writing the violation and any sanction imposed to the Dean or the Dean's designee or designees within 7 days of the faculty member's determination that the student violated this Code. If the faculty member finds the student did not violate this Code, the matter is closed and no report to the Dean or the Dean's designee or designees is required.
- B. **Opportunity to be Heard.** A faculty member must provide a student who is suspected of a violation of this Code an opportunity to be heard on the matter in-person, telephonically, via videoconference, or in writing. The student may also present any relevant evidence to the faculty member, including written material and witnesses with knowledge of relevant facts. Students have these same rights in all appeals under this Code.
- C. **Sanctions.** Upon determining that a student has violated this Code, the faculty member may impose sanctions short of suspension or expulsion which may include but are not limited to reducing the grade or assigning a failing grade for the assignment connected to the violation of this Code and/or reducing the grade or assigning a failing grade for the course in which the violation occurred. The Dean or the Dean's designee(s) may impose sanctions in addition to those imposed by a faculty member, which may include but are not limited to suspension or expulsion.

D. **Repeated Violations.** Repeated violations of this Code are to be considered in determining an appropriate sanction.

E. **Appeal.** A student may appeal in writing a faculty member's determination of a violation of this Code to the Dean or the Dean's designee or designees. A student may also appeal in writing a suspension or expulsion decision to the Academic Standards Committee less any members designated by the Dean to make the initial suspension or expulsion decision.

09.27.2021 unanimously approved by Baylor Law Faculty

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