



DEDMAN SCHOOL OF LAW



GRADUATE PROGRAMS

SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY

2013–2014

NOTICE OF NONDISCRIMINATION

Southern Methodist University will not discriminate in any employment practice, educational program or educational activity on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, age, disability, genetic information or veteran status. SMU's commitment to equal opportunity includes nondiscrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity and expression. The Office of Institutional Access and Equity has been designated to handle inquiries regarding the nondiscrimination policies and may be contacted at Southern Methodist University, Dallas TX 75275; phone: 214-768-3601; email: accessequity@smu.edu.

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I. ADMINISTRATION, FACULTY AND STAFF

A. CORPORATE OFFICERS OF THE UNIVERSITY

R. Gerald Turner, *President*

Thomas E. Barry, *Vice President for Executive Affairs*

Chris Regis, *Vice President for Business and Finance*

Brad E. Cheves, *Vice President for Development and External Affairs*

Michael A. Condon, *University Treasurer*

Paul W. Ludden, *Provost and Vice President for Academic Affairs*

Paul J. Ward,

2. Faculty Emeriti

Regis W. Campfield, B.B.A., J.D., *Professor of Law Emeritus and Marilyn Jeanne Johnson Distinguished Law Faculty Fellow Emeritus*

Beverly M. Carl, B.S.L., J.D., LL.M., *Professor Emerita of Law*

Henry J. Lischer, Jr., B.B.A., J.D., LL.M., *Professor Emeritus of Law*

Charles J. Morris, B.A., LL.B., *Professor Emeritus of Law*

Frederick C. Moss, A.B., J.D., LL.M., *Professor Emeritus of Law*

John J. Mylan, B.S., J.D., LL.M., *Professor Emeritus of Law*

Kenneth L. Penegar, A.B., J.D., LL.M., *Professor Emeritus of Law*

Roark M. Reed, B.S., B.A., J.D., *Professor Emeritus of Law*

Ellen K. Solender, A.B., J.D., *Professor Emerita of Law*

Walter W. Steele, Jr., LL.B., *Professor Emeritus of Law*

Harvey Wingo, B.A., M.A., J.D., *Professor Emeritus of Law and Vinson & Elkins Fellow and Professor of Law*

3. Faculty

John B. Attanasio, *Judge William Hawley Atwell Chair of Constitutional Law, Professor of Law and former Dean*, B.A., 1976, University of Virginia; J.D., 1979, New York University; Diploma in Law, 1982, University of Oxford (Oriell College); LL.M., 1985, Yale University. Professor Attanasio has taught at the University of Pittsburgh School of Law and Notre Dame Law School, where he also served as the John M. Regan, Jr., Director of the Joan B. Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies from 1991 to 1992. He was dean of Saint Louis University School of Law from 1992 to 1998 and for the SMU Dedman School of Law from 1998 to May 2013. As a 1990 Fulbright Award recipient to the former Soviet Union, Professor Attanasio delivered lectures on American constitutional law in Moscow and throughout the country. He has advised various legislative and judicial officials about the rule of law in countries around the world. In addition, he arranged the first United States visit of five justices of the Russian Constitutional Court and accompanied them to Washington, D.C. He has organized summits and other high-level meetings with justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, the European Court of Justice, the Italian Constitutional Court, the Russian Constitutional Court, the South African Constitutional Court and the German Constitutional Court. He is the principal investigator of the Rule of Law Forum, which brings high-level leaders to the United States for meetings with American counterparts in the Senate, Supreme Court, State Department, Federal Reserve Bank, etc. He is the former co-chair of the American Bar Association's Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar Out-of-the-Box Committee on the Future of American Legal Education. He is co-editor-in-chief of *The International Lawyer* and sits on the board of the Appellate Judges Educational Institute. Professor Attanasio has taught constitutional law, First Amendment, civil procedure, torts and jurisprudence. He is co-author (with Joel Goldstein, and the late Norman Redlich and Bernard Schwartz) of *Constitutional Law and Understanding Constitutional Law*, and he has written numerous articles for legal journals, including the *New York University Law Review*, the *Virginia Law Review*, the *University of Chicago Law Review*, *Georgetown Law Review* and the *American Journal of Comparative Law*. He has written and lectured in the areas of international law, constitutional law, federalism, the global financial crisis, religion and law in society, human genetic engineering, and legal education.

Roy Ryden Anderson, *Vinson & Elkins Fellow and Professor of Law*, B.A., 1966, Texas Christian University; J.D., 1969, Southern Methodist University; LL.M., 1975, Yale University. A former notes and comments editor of the *Journal of Air Law and Commerce*, Professor Anderson has served at SMU School of Law as executive director of the criminal justice program, assistant dean, associate dean and senior associate

William J. Bridge, *Associate Professor of Law*, B.S.F.S., 1970, J.D., 1974, Georgetown University. A member of Phi Beta Kappa and of the *Georgetown Law Journal*, Professor Bridge was assistant dean and adjunct professor at Georgetown University Law Center before accepting the Jervey Fellowship in Foreign Law from Columbia University in 1976–78. He studied at the Faculties of Letters and of Law at the University of Caen, France in 1970–71, and at the French Court of Cassation, the French Council of State and the French Center for Comparative Law in 1977–78. In 1984 and 1986, Professor Bridge was a visiting professor at Georgetown University Law Center. Fluent in French, he teaches criminal law and procedure, evidence, professional responsibility, comparative law, and law and literature. He publishes and pursues research in evidence, professional responsibility, criminal procedure and foreign law.

Alan R. Bromberg, *University Distinguished Professor of Law*, A.B., 1949, Harvard University; J.D., 1952, Yale University. Professor Bromberg has been a senior fellow of the Yale law faculty and visiting professor at Stanford Law School. He is an author of numerous authoritative publications, including *Bromberg and Lowenfels on Securities Fraud and Commodities Fraud* (2nd edition, seven volumes); *Bromberg and Ribstein on Partnership* (four volumes); *Bromberg and Ribstein on Limited Liability Partnerships, the Revised Uniform Partnership Act and the Revised Uniform Limited Partnership Act* (2001); and numerous articles on tax, partnership, corporate, securities and commodities law. A life member of the American Law Institute, he is a former chair of the Law School Publications Advisory Board of Matthew Bender & Co. and sits on the editorial boards of three corporate and securities reviews. He has drafted substantial corporate, partnership and securities statutes. He is active on six American Bar and Texas Bar committees in his areas of interest. He is a director and co-chair of the Legislative Committee of the Texas Business Law Foundation. He practiced law in Dallas before joining the SMU faculty in 1956, has been associated with two law firms, and now consults with other firms or acts as an expert witness. He teaches courses primarily in business associations, securities regulation and corporate planning.

Cheryl Nelson Butler, *Assistant Professor of Law*, B.A., 1990, Harvard-Radcliffe College; J.D. 1995, New York University School of Law. Professor Cheryl Nelson Butler teaches to (d) -5.2 (oyment) 7.1 (d) -5.8 (i) -5.4 (sc) 7.8 (ri) -5.4 (mi) -5.4 (na) -5.7 (ti) -5.4 (on,)

States District Court for the District of Columbia. She has worked on women's and children's legal issues with several other organizations, including Legal Momentum and Top Teens of America Inc. Professor Butler also practiced with Debevoise &

ways the FDA addresses new technologies such as mobile medical applications. Professor Cortez has presented his research to regulators, at industry conferences, to professional societies and at law schools around the country, including at Harvard and Yale and in North Carolina, Texas and Wisconsin. He also provides frequent legal commentary to the media, including the *Chicago Tribune*, CNN, the *Huffington Post*, the *Los Angeles Times*

David E. DePianto, *Assistant Professor of Law*, B.A., 1998, University of California, Davis; J.D., 2001, Georgetown University Law Center; Ph.D., 2010, University of California, Berkeley. Professor DePianto's work applies economic reasoning and insights from the field of psychology to the study of torts, remedies and social norms.

Tallinn Manual on the international law applicable to cyber warfare. He has published articles on drones, child soldiers, extraordinary rendition, law-of-war-based detention, international tribunals and government contractors. He has also spoken on those same topics at universities and in

John S. Lowe

Burling, where he practiced in the areas of antitrust, securities fraud, communications and election law. Since coming to SMU in 1984, Professor Mayo has taught civil procedure, federal courts, land use law, family law, business torts, constitutional law, legislation, and administrative law. He currently teaches health care law; bioethics and law; law, literature and medicine; nonprofit organizations; election law; and torts. He is a member of the American Law Institute, a charter member of the Fellows of the American Health Lawyers Association, a fellow in the Dallas Institute for Humanities and Culture, and a long-time member of the Council of the Health Law Section of the State Bar of Texas. He received SMU's Altshuler Distinguished Teaching Professor Award for 2012–14, and he is a member of SMU's Academy of Distinguished Teachers. He also received the 2007–08 SMU President Associates Award as the outstanding member of the University's tenured faculty. He has twice been awarded the SMU Law School's Dr. Don M. Smart Award for Teaching Excellence (1987, 1997); in 1988–89, he received the University's Outstanding Community Volunteer Award for community service. In 2002, he received the Dallas County Medical Society's Heath Award for outstanding leadership and contributions to medicine. He is an adjunct associate professor of internal medicine at the University of Texas Southwestern Medical School and of counsel to Haynes and Boone LLP. Professor Mayo was also the long-time poetry columnist for the

1967, he was a professor at the University of Edinburgh, and, in 1976, he was a visitor at the University of Salamanca. He is a leader in law reform and was a principal draftsman of the Texas Family Code, Texas homestead and antiquities legislation, revisions of the Texas Constitution and a federal statute on historical preservation. He served as a member of the board of directors of the National Legal Aid & Defender Association (1963–66), as vice president of the American Society for Legal History (1966–68) and as a member of its board of directors (1967–75), and as a member of the executive council of the Texas State Historical Association (1988–91). In 1999, he completed a 23-year stint as a trustee of the San Jacinto Museum of History Association, and he has served on the advisory board of the Institute of Texas Cultures. He delivered the Stair Society lecture in Edinburgh in 1976, and he was named an *academico (honoris causa)*

cal experience with international and domestic (U.S.) banking and capital markets transactions; international financial regulatory matters; bank, corporate and asset restructuring; asset securitization; and enterprise governance respecting small, medium-sized, “publicly held” and multinational enterprises. He has consulted with

currently engaged in a study of the development of property rights and remedies in

as an adjunct professor for SMU Dedman School of Law from 1992 through 2010 and joined SMU's faculty full-time in August 2010, teaching legal research, writing and advocacy. She also serves as faculty adviser to the SMU Board of Advocates.

Jessica Dixon Weaver, *Assistant Professor of Law*, B.A., 1992, University of Pennsylvania; J.D., 1995, University of Virginia. While at the University of Virginia School of Law, Professor Weaver served as notes development editor of the *Virginia Law Review*. She began her legal career in 1995 with the national firm of Littler Mendelson and eventually began a solo practice in 1997. She practiced in the area of juvenile, employment and business law before coming to SMU's Dedman School of Law in 2002. Professor Weaver was the founding director of the W.W. Caruth, Jr. Child Advocacy Clinic, where she taught an interdisciplinary course and supervised law students who served as guardians and attorneys *ad litem* for abused and neglected children. Professor Weaver was promoted from lecturer to senior lecturer before joining the tenure track faculty at the Law School in 2009. She was honored in 2009 as an Extraordinary Minority in Texas Law by the *Texas Lawyer*. Professor Weaver is

4. Clinical Faculty

Maureen N. Armour, B.A., M.S.W., J.D., *Co-Director of Civil Clinic and Associate Professor of Law*

Mary B. Spector, B.A., J.D.,

Brad Pittler, B.S., *Information Technology Specialist*
Debbie Seiter, *Information Technology Specialist*
Winston N. Phan, *Information Technology Specialist*
Winston E. Tubb, Jr., *Circulation/Collection Manager*
David G. Black, B.S., M.A., M.A., *Library Specialist (Technical Services)*
Shannon DeKat, B.F.A., *Library Specialist (Technical Services)*
Sandra D. Heads-Thorpe, *Library Specialist (Circulation Desk)*
Christopher A. Molinar, B.A., *Library Specialist (Circulation Desk)*
Randall Richmond, *Library Specialist (Circulation Desk)*
Frankye R. Ross, *Administrative Assistant*
Brent Wooley, B.A., B.S., *Library Specialist (Circulation Desk)*

8. Law School Staff

Betty Alexander, *Administrative Assistant, Dean's Office*
Brenda Aylesworth, *Administrative Assistant, Dean's Office*
Donnaise Powell Baldwin, *Administrative Assistant, SMU Law Review*
Rebekah Bell, *Assistant Director, Special Events, Alumni and Development*
Claudia Beltran, *Administrative Assistant, Office of Career Services*
Tina Brosseau, *Assistant to the Dean*
Lisa Browning, *Administrative Assistant, Journal of Air Law & Commerce*
Cheryl Cothrum, *Assistant Financial Officer*
Stephanie Duvall, *Alumni Relations Specialist*
Nancy Eagan, *Faculty Administrative Assistant*
TaLibra Ferguson, *Administrative Assistant, The International Lawyer*
Kimalee Grace, *Assistant Registrar*
Bobbie Heine, *Assistant Director, Graduate Legal Studies, Graduate Programs*
Michael Law, *Web Developer*
Beth Lee, *Assistant Director, Office of Career Services*
Sharon Magill, *Faculty Administrative Assistant*
Lisa Montes, *Administrative Assistant, Civil Clinic*
Lynn Moubry, *Administrative Assistant, Public Service and Academic Support Programs*
April Michele Oswald, *Faculty Administrative Assistant*
Gloria Parrish, *Administrative Assistant, Legal Clinics*
Diana Peng, *Administrative Assistan*

II. GENERAL INFORMATION

A. SCHOOL OF LAW CALENDAR

Summer Session 2013

May 20, Monday: Classes Begin; Payment Due Date

May 23, Thursday: Last Day to Add/Drop

May 27, Monday: University Holiday, Memorial Day

July 4, Thursday: University Holiday, Independence Day

July 9, Tuesday: Classes End; Last Day to Withdraw; Follow Thursday Class Schedule

July 10–11, Wednesday–Thursday: Reading Days

July 12, Friday: Examinations Begin

July 15, Monday: Examinations End

Fall Term 2013

TBA, Thursday–Wednesday: International LL.M. Orientation

TBA, Monday–Wednesday: J.D. Evening Program Orientation

TBA, Tuesday–Wednesday: J.D. Day Program Orientation

TBA, Thursday: Tax LL.M. Orientation

TBA, Thursday: Transfer and Visitor Orientation

August 19, Monday: Classes Begin

August 23, Friday: Last Day to Add/Drop; Payment Due Date

September 2, Monday: University Holiday, Labor Day

November 25, Monday: Classes End; Last Day to Withdraw

November 26–27, Tuesday–Wednesday: Reading Days

November 28–29, Thursday–Friday: University Holidays, Thanksgiving

December 2, Monday: Examinations Begin

December 12, Thursday: Examinations End

December 21, Saturday: University Commencement for December Graduates

December 24–January 1, Tuesday–Wednesday:

B. DESCRIPTION OF THE UNIVERSITY

1. The Vision of Southern Methodist University

To create and impart knowledge that will shape citizens who contribute to their communities and lead their professions in a global society.

2. The Mission of Southern Methodist University

Southern Methodist University will create, expand and impart knowledge through teaching, research and service, while shaping individuals to contribute to their communities and excel in their professions in an emerging global society. Among its faculty, students and staff, the University will cultivate principled thought, develop intellectual skills and promote an environment emphasizing individual dignity and worth. SMU affirms its historical commitment to academic freedom and open inquiry, to moral and ethical values, and to its United Methodist heritage.

To fulfill its mission, the University strives for quality, innovation and continuous improvement as it pursues the following goals:

Goal one: To enhance the academic quality and stature of the University.

Goal two: To improve teaching and learning.

Goal three: To strengthen scholarly research and creative achievement.

Goal four: To support and sustain student development and quality of life.

Goal five: To broaden global perspectives.

3. Southern Methodist University

As a private, comprehensive university enriched by its United Methodist heritage and its partnership with the Dallas Metroplex, Southern Methodist University seeks to enhance the intellectual, cultural, technical, ethical and social development of a diverse student body. SMU offers undergraduate programs centered on the liberal arts; excellent graduate and continuing education programs; and abundant opportunities for access to faculty in small classes, research experience, international study, leadership development, and off-campus service and internships, with the goal of preparing students to be contributing citizens and leaders for our state, the nation and the world.

SMU comprises seven degree-granting schools: Dedman College of Humanities and Sciences, Edwin L. Cox School of Business, Dedman School of Law, Bobby B. Lyle School of Engineering, Meadows School of the Arts, Perkins School of Theology, and Annette Caldwell Simmons School of Education and Human Development.

Founded in 1911 by what is now the United Methodist Church, SMU is non-sectarian in its teaching and is committed to the values of academic freedom and open inquiry.

At its opening session in 1915, the University had two buildings, 706 students, a 35-member faculty and total assets of \$633,540.

Today, the University has more than 100 buildings, a total enrollment that has averaged more than 10,000 the past 10 years, a full-time faculty of 723 and assets of \$2.2 billion – including an endowment of \$1.2 billion (market value, May 31, 2012).

Offering only a handful of degree programs at its 1915 opening, the University presently awards baccalaureate degrees in more than 80 programs through five undergraduate schools and a wide variety of graduate degrees through those and one professional school.

Advanced Degrees

The Master of Laws (taxation) and general LL.M. degrees for U.S.-trained law graduates, the LL.M. degree for foreign law school graduates and the Doctor of the Science of Law advanced research degree for both U.S. and foreign law school graduates are described in Section VI, Graduate Legal Studies. Approximately 50 full-time and 20 part-time students are enrolled in these graduate programs.

Nondegree Enrollment and Auditing

Attorneys holding valid U.S. law licenses or graduates from American Bar Association-approved law schools may enroll in or audit courses offered at the Law School on a space available basis. See Section III D for more information.

2. The Law School Quadrangle

The Law School Quadrangle, a four-building complex, occupies six acres on the northwest corner of the SMU campus. Storey Hall houses administrative, faculty, law review and student organization offices and a clinical facility. Florence Hall contains class and seminar rooms and a state-of-the-art trial courtroom. Carr P. Collins, Jr. Hall contains a dining facility, career services offices, admissions offices, financial aid office, public service and academic support offices, student lounges and seminar rooms. Underwood Law Library contains open stacks for its collection, computer

4. Student Conduct

Students are expected to conduct themselves as prospective members of the legal profession. A Student Code of Professional Responsibility (located in Section IX) that was drafted by a student/faculty committee, approved by the faculty and ratified by the student body is in effect. By enrolling in the school, students are deemed to have notice of the code's contents and therefore should familiarize themselves with its standards and disciplinary procedures. In addition, students are expected to comply with the policies and procedures established by the administrative offices at the School of Law and the University. Matriculation in the University constitutes a declaration of compliance with all University rules and regulations.

Full-time students may not work more than 20 hours per week during the aca-

D. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

1. Tuition, Fees and Living Expenses

A catalog supplement, the *Financial Information Bulletin*, is issued each academic year. It provides the general authority and reference for SMU financial regulations and obligations, as well as detailed information concerning tuition, fees and living expenses. The supplement can be accessed at www.smu.edu/bursar (“Financial Bulletin” link).

Continuing students registering must ensure that payment for the full amount of charges is posted to their account by the payment due date showing on their bill. The due dates are also published on the Bursar website.

Billing notifications are sent to the student’s SMU email address and to the designated authorized payer(s) email address when a bill is generated. The billing notification will provide instructions on how to view the bill online through SMUpay. If notification is not received two weeks prior to the due date, the student and/or designated authorized payer(s) should contact the Office of the University Bursar.

Payments made in person or mailed must be received by the Office of the University Bursar, located on the first floor of the Laura Lee Blanton Student Services Building, no later than 4 p.m. on the payment due date. Payments made online via electronic check or credit card must be posted no later than 11:59 p.m. Central

SMU Prepayment Plan

The SMU Prepayment Plan (a single payment up front for all terms) allows families to avoid the effects of tuition and fee increases by paying for two, three or four years in one single payment at the current rate of tuition and fees. Questions should be

Scholar shall attend classes regularly, abide by the rules and procedures of the school and maintain a cooperative, friendly attitude and relationship with school administrators, professors and other students.

Cary Maguire Ethics Scholarship

Cary M. Maguire created this endowment in 2001 for entering first-year law students who have demonstrated concern and interest in ethical behavior in law. The Cary Maguire Ethics Scholar selection process is based on the law school application and the recipient must write a paper on a topic related to ethical issues in the legal profession during his or her second year.

Rupert and Lillian Radford Scholarship Fund

The Rupert Radford Estate endowed this scholarship fund to aid worthy full-time students at the Dedman School of Law who have high financial need.

Robert Hickman Smellage, Sr., Memorial Fund

In 1984, the Estate of Oda Elizabeth Smellage created this endowment for worthy students at the Dedman School of Law or for students who have graduated from a law school and are enrolled in a postgraduate law program or course of study at the Dedman School of Law.

***The Sohmen Endowed Scholarship Fund
and The Sohmen Chinese Scholars Program Endowment***

These scholarships were endowed by the Sohmen Foundation and Dr. Helmut Sohmen to provide awards for not fewer than four students from mainland China or Hong Kong who are in the one-year LL.M. program and have demonstrated high academic achievement. The scholarships include full tuition, fees and a supplemental living stipend. Students must evidence their commitment to return to China immediately (within seven months) following graduation from the program.

The Hatton W. Sumners Scholarship Program

Endowed in 1979 by the Hatton W. Sumners Foundation, the scholarships, which cover the cost of full tuition, fees, books and a living stipend, are awarded each year to qualified entering students who are residents of or who attended colleges or universities in Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arkansas, Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri. Applicants must complete a separate scholarship application and be accepted for admission to the Dedman School of Law by the regular decision deadline; to be admitted by February 15, an applicant must have a complete application on file no later than January 15.

The James Cleo Thompson, Sr. Endowed Scholarship Fund

Mr. and Mrs. James Cleo Thompson, Jr., and Mrs. James Cleo Thompson, Sr., creat-

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| Joy and Ralph Ellis Scholarship | The Homer B. Reynolds, III Endowed Scholarship Fund |
| The Bess and Ted Enloe Endowed Scholarship Fund | William J. Rochelle, Jr. Scholarship Endowment Fund |
| The Armine C. Ernst Endowed Scholarship Fund | The Martin Samuelsohn Endowed Scholarship |
| The Henry R. and Rose S. Feld and Morton H. and Hortense Sanger Endowed Scholarship Fund | The Richard L. Scott Family Scholarship Endowment Fund |
| Donald C. Fitch, Jr. Endowed Scholarship | The John T. Sharpe Scholarship Endowment Fund |
| Charles and Peggy Galvin Endowment Fund | Robert Hickman Smellage, Sr., Memorial Fund |
| The Judge Dean Gandy Endowed Scholarship Fund | The Edward R. & Jo Anne M. Smith Endowment Fund |
| Gardere & Wynne Council for Excellence Scholarship Endowment Fund | Wm. Elliott and Mildred Smith Scholarship |
| The Larry D. George Endowed Scholarship Fund | The Sohmen Chinese Scholars Program Endowment |
| Gibbs Memorial Scholarship Fund | The Sohmen Endowed Scholarship Fund |
| Arthur I. and Jeannette M. Ginsburg Scholarship | Fred S. Stradley Memorial Scholarship |
| Hawkins Golden Law Scholarship | Strasburger & Price Council for Excellence Scholarship Endowment Fund |
| J. Roscoe Golden Scholarship Fund | Carl W. Summers, Jr., Endowment Fund |
| The Hall Family Endowed Scholarship in Law | |

F. UNIVERSITY SERVICES

1. English as a Second Language Program

www.smu.edu/esl

Students whose first language is not English may encounter special challenges as they strive to function efficiently in the unfamiliar culture of an American university setting. The Office of the University Curriculum/GEC offers the following ESL resources to students from all schools and departments of SMU. Students may apply on the ESL website. Students enrolling in 2000-level Intensive English Program courses should download an application package via the IEP link on the website.

ESL 4001 (O). ESL PRONUNCIATION SKILLS. Students improve their pronunciation by focusing on sentence stress, rhythm, intonation, and body language while learning to mimic

Pharmacy. A complete pharmacy with registered pharmacists is open from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday. Many prescription plans are accepted, and the pharmacy will transmit pharmacy claims to a student's insurance company if provided with the student's pharmacy benefits information.

Testing Services. Testing Services offers testing to the Dallas-area community. These services include on-campus administration of national testing programs such as the SAT, LSAT, GRE Subject and PRAXIS. Other testing offered includes CLEP tests and correspondence examinations for other universities. For additional information, students should call the center at 214-768-2269.

Office for Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention. This office provides a free and confidential source of help and information to the SMU community on issues related to substance abuse and addiction. Appointments for counseling or assessment can be made between 8:30 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday by calling 214-768-4021. More information is available at www.smu.edu/liveresponsibly.

Office of Health Education and Promotion. This office serves as a resource for health information on campus. It promotes programs and activities that focus attention on health-related issues affecting college students. Students can get involved

Graphic design (www.smu.edu/graphicdesign).

Web design (www.smu.edu/webdesign).

Financial planning, with the option to test for national certification (www.smu.edu/cfpfp).

Students complete certificate programs by taking a series of classes over weeks or years, depending on the specialization and the student's schedule. Cohort and independent options are available, with some classes being offered online. Upon successful completion of the program, students receive a transcript and a certificate of completion from SMU.

SMU's Summer Youth Program offers one-week, special-interest enrichment workshops throughout the summer for those entering grades K–12. Workshop topics include technology, computers, gaming, digital media, LEGO learning, science, creative arts, math, reading and writing, study and social skills, test preparation, and college planning. More information is available at www.smu.edu/SummerYouth.

G. ACADEMIC RECORDS, GENERAL AND ENROLLMENT STANDARDS

The standards herein are applicable to all students at the University and constitute the basic authority and reference for matters pertaining to University academic regulations and records management. Enrollment in the University is a declaration of acceptance of all University rules and regulations. A complete *University Policy Manual* is available at www.smu.edu/policy. Additional information regarding rules and regulations of the University can be found in this catalog.

1. Confidentiality of Education Records

The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 is a federal law that grants students the right to inspect, obtain copies of, challenge, and, to a degree, control the release of information contained in their education records. The act and regulations are very lengthy, and for that reason, SMU has issued its own FERPA-based guidelines that are available at the University Registrar's Office FERPA website. Policy 1.18 of the *University Policy Manual* also discusses this law.

In general, no personally identifiable information from a student's education rec-

4. Mailing Addresses, Telephone, Email Address and Emergency Contact

Each student must provide the University Registrar's Office with a current home address, telephone number and local mailing address as well as the name, address and telephone number of a designated emergency contact. Students enrolling at SMU authorize the University to notify their emergency contacts in the event of a situation affecting their health, safety, or physical or mental well-being, and to provide these contacts with information related to the situation.

Students are expected to keep current all their addresses and telephone numbers, including emergency contact details, through Access.SMU, the University's Web-based self-service system. Students may be prevented from enrolling if their information is insufficient or outdated. Changes to parent information should be reported by contacting records@smu.edu, and the email should include the student's full name and SMU student ID number.

The University issues all students an email address. Students may have other email addresses, but the University-assigned email address is the official address for University electronic correspondence, including related communications with faculty members and academic units (except for distance education students).

Official University correspondence may be sent to students' mailing addresses or SMU email addresses on file. It is the responsibility of students to keep all their addresses current and to regularly check communications sent to them since they are responsible for complying with requests, deadlines and other requirements sent to any of their mailing addresses on file or to their SMU email.

5. Cell Phones

The University requests that students provide cellular telephone numbers, as they are one means of communicating with students during an emergency. Cellular telephone numbers may also be used by University officials conducting routine business. Students who do not have cellular telephones or do not wish to report the numbers should provide this information to the University through Access.SMU Self-Service. Students may be prevented from enrolling if their cellular telephone numbers are not on file or if they have not declared "no cellular telephone" or "do not wish to report cellular number" in Access.SMU.

6. Ethnicity

SMU requires that a valid ethnic group category be on file for all students. SMU's policies and the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 protect the confidentiality and privacy of this information. A student's ethnic group category can be viewed in Access.SMU, Self-Service Student Center.

U.S. Citizens or Permanent Residents. Ethnicity is self-determined. Students of multiple ethnic backgrounds may select multiple ethnic group categories. If the ethnic group value is incorrect, the student should go to the University Registrar's Office in the Laura Lee Blanton Student Services Building and complete an Ethnic/Racial Category Update Form.

International Students Living in the U.S. While Attending School. Selecting an ethnic group category is not required unless the student becomes a U.S. citizen or permanent resident.

7. Transcript Service

A transcript is an official document of the permanent academic record maintained by the University Registrar's Office. The permanent academic record includes all SMU courses attempted, all grades assigned, degrees received and a summary of transfer hours accepted. Official transcripts and certifications of student academic records are issued by the University Registrar's Office for all students. Copies of high school records and transfer transcripts from other schools must be requested from the institutions where the coursework was taken.

Transcripts are \$12.25 per copy. Additional copies in the same request mailed to the same address are \$3.50. Additional copies mailed to different addresses are \$12.25 a copy. PDF transcripts are \$16.00 per email address and are available only for students who attended after summer 1996. **Note:** No incomplete or partial transcripts, including only certain courses or grades, are issued. Transcripts cannot be released unless the student has satisfied all financial and other obligations to the University. Instructions for requesting a transcript to be mailed or picked up on campus are available at www.smu.edu/registrar ("Transcript Requests" link). A student may request his or her official transcript through the online Access.SMU Student Center. Requests are processed through the National Student Clearinghouse. Telephone and email requests are not accepted. Students or their specified third party can pick up their transcripts at the University Registrar's Office, 101 Blanton Student Services Building. Transcripts may be delayed pending a change of grade, degree awarded or term grades.

SMU is permitted, but not required, to disclose to parents of a student information contained in the education records of the student if the student is a dependent as defined in the Internal Revenue Code.

Transcripts may be released to a third party as specified by the student on the Student's Consent for SMU to Release Information to Student's Specified Third Party form accessible at www.smu.edu/ferpa ("Forms" link).

Note: Chapter 675, S.B. 302. Acts of the 61st Texas Legislature, 1969 Regular Session, provides: *Section I.* No person may buy, sell, create, duplicate, alter, give or obtain; or attempt to buy, sell, create, duplicate, alter, give or obtain a diploma, certificate, academic record, certificate of

8. Veterans

The University Registrar's Office certifies veterans each term for their benefits under federal programs, including the Yellow Ribbon Program. Most academic programs at SMU qualify for U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs benefits, making an SMU education accessible and affordable. Veterans are required to provide specific documents before they can be certified with the VA's Veterans Benefits Administration. Specific information regarding the certification process is available from the University Registrar's Office at www.smu.edu/registrar ("Veterans Affairs" link).

12. Transfer Courses From Other Institutions

The policy for transfer credit is found under VIII E, Courses Outside Law School and III G5, Credit for Work Completed at Other Schools.

Official college transcripts are required for all college-level work attempted, regardless of transferability. Military transcripts are also required for students receiving VA benefits; more information is available at www.smu.edu/registrar (“Veterans Affairs” link). Students are responsible for making sure a transcript of all transfer work attempted is sent to the University Registrar’s Office immediately following completion of the work.

13. Schedule Changes

The deadline for adding courses, dropping courses without grade record and changing sections for each enrollment period is listed on the Dedman School of Law Calendar. Students must seek the professor’s permission to drop a class. Students have until noon of the last day of instruction to drop a class and receive a grade of *W*. The specific deadline is listed in the Dedman School of Law Calendar.

After the deadline date on the Dedman School of Law Calendar, the student may not drop a class. All schedule changes must be processed by the deadline date specified on the Dedman School of Law Calendar. **Note:** Schedule changes are not complete for official University record purposes unless finalized in the University Registrar’s Office.

Student-Athletes. Students must consult with the Athletic Compliance Office prior to dropping a course. In the consultation, the student will review the effects the drop might have on his or her athletic participation and financial aid. After the consultation, the Athletic Compliance Office will update Access.SMU Self-Service to allow the student to process the drop, if necessary. The consultation is advisory; students are responsible for their enrollment. For assistance regarding scholarships or other aspects of being a student-athlete, students should contact the Office of the Assistant Athletic Director for Student-Athlete Development.

International Students. Students must consult with the International Center prior to dropping a course. If dropping a course will cause the student to be enrolled in fewer than the required number of hours to remain a full-time student, the student’s immigration status could be affected. After the consultation, the International Center will update Access.SMU to allow the student to process the drop, if necessary. The consultation is advisory; students are responsible for their enrollment.

Students on Merit or Need-Based Financial Aid. Students should consult with their financial aid adviser prior to dropping a course. If dropping a course will cause the student to be enrolled in fewer than the required number of hours to remain a full-time student, the student’s financial aid status may be affected. After the consultation, the student may drop a course through Access.SMU Self-Service. The consultation is advisory; students are responsible for their enrollment. Questions regarding this procedure or financial aid should be directed to the Office of the Associate Financial Aid Director.

14. Withdrawal From the University

Note: Policies on refunds for withdrawal from the University are found in the Financial Information section of this catalog and in the *Financial Information Bulletin*, which can be accessed online at www.smu.edu/bursar (“Financial Bulletin” link). No refunds are made without an official withdrawal.

Students should be aware of the difference between a *drop* and a *withdrawal* and remember that they have different deadlines and separate financial policies. The

H. SCHOLARLY PUBLICATIONS

Students have the opportunity to receive academic credit for and participate in the publication of five law reviews – the *SMU Law Review*, the *Journal of Air Law and Commerce*, *The International Lawyer*, the *Law and Business Review of the Americas* and in the State Bar of Texas' *SMU Science and Technology Law Review*. The *SMU Law Review* and the *Journal of Air Law and Commerce* are published by the SMU Law Review Association. *The International Lawyer* and *Law & Business Review of the Americas* are published by the International Law Review Association of SMU. The law reviews select their editorial staffs on the basis of academic performance and a writing competition. The writing competition is open to students who have completed all first-year required courses (see Section VIII B1) and generally is held during the summer.

The operation and management of each publication is vested in an elected board of editors. The board is selected from those students who have served at least one year on the staff of the law review and who have exhibited a strong ability in legal research and writing. The work of students on the school's publications has produced periodicals of permanent value to the legal profession.

The *SMU Law Review*, formerly the *Southwestern Law Journal*, is published four times each year and reaches law schools, attorneys and judges throughout the United States and abroad. Each issue includes articles by prominent legal scholars and practitioners dealing with significant questions of local, national and international law. In addition, articles by students analyze recent cases, statutes and developments in the law. Each year one issue of the *SMU Law Review* is devoted to an annual survey of Texas law and contains articles by attorneys, law professors and judges concerning current developments in the law of Texas. All editing is done by student members of the board of editors and the staff. Members of the *SMU Law Review* receive academic credit for their work. The *SMU Law Review* also sponsors the annual SMU Corporate Counsel Symposium on current developments in corporate law. Selected papers from the symposium may be published in one of its issues. The symposium attracts corporate practitioners from throughout the United States.

The *Journal of Air Law and Commerce*,

the world. *The International Lawyer* focuses primarily on practical issues facing lawyers engaged in international practice. Addressing issues such as international trade, licensing, finance, taxation, litigation and dispute resolution, it has become an authoritative reference for practitioners, judges and scholars concerned with current legal developments throughout the world. The dean of the Law School and another member of the faculty serve as co-editors-in-chief of *The International Lawyer*. The student editorial board is drawn from highly qualified law student members of the

I. STUDENT ACTIVITIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

Students are encouraged to involve themselves in the life of the Law School community through participation in activities and organizations. The following activities and organizations are currently active at the Law School:

SMU Student Bar Association. The SBA is composed of all students in the School of Law. Officers and upper-division class representatives are elected in the spring term of each academic year. Class representatives for first-year students are elected approximately one month after the fall term has commenced. The primary function of the SBA is to represent the concerns and interests of the Law School student body. The SBA sponsors a variety of extracurricular events. All students are urged to serve on one or more of the SBA committees.

Barristers. The Barristers is a general service organization of 15 law students elected on the basis of scholarship, leadership, achievement and personality.

Board of Advocates. The SMU Board of Advocates is the umbrella student organization that oversees advocacy programs at the School of Law. It also coordinates with faculty SMU's participation in national and international advocacy competitions. The Board of Advocates' administrative committee promotes development of the Law School's advocacy programs, and publicizes and coordinates the various intraschool competitions. Its Interscholastic Competition Board has coordinated participation in a number of mock trial and moot court competitions in which SMU law students compete against students from other law schools across the country.

Inn of Court. The William M. "Maci" Taylor, Jr. Inn of Court is a chapter of the American Inns of Court, in which federal and state judges, senior and junior lawyers, and law students participate. Members of the inn meet monthly for dinner and an educational program dealing with an issue of practice and professional responsibility.

Legal Fraternities. The school has two legal fraternities – the Roger Brooke Taney Chapter of Phi Alpha Delta and the Monteith Inn of Phi Delta Phi. Legal fraternities are open to men and women.

Moot Court Board. This student organization administers a program to instruct first-year students in oral advocacy. The board, which is sponsored by Jackson Walker LLP, Dallas, organizes a moot court competition that is mandatory for all first-year students.

Oxford Program. Approximately 30 students spend six weeks in the summer studying law in Oxford, England. Students earn five hours of credit by taking one course from an SMU professor and one Oxford-style tutorial from an Oxford tutor. Participants live and take their meals in historic University College, Oxford. The

ciation, Energy Law Association, Environmental Law Society, Family Law Association, Federalist Society, Health Law Association, Hispanic American Law Students Association, Human Rights Initiative, Intellectual Property Organization, International Law Review Association, International Law Society, J. Reuben Clark Society, Jewish Law Students Association, Law Review Association, Longhorn Bar Association, Muslim Law Studen-2.3(c)4Eud.1(ssoc)(ud)-9.8(c)4.Lon3(c)4n,65tionop

III. JURIS DOCTOR PROGRAM

A. ADMISSION

1. Dates of Admission

Beginning J.D. students are admitted only for the fall term.

2. Application for Admission

Information regarding required procedures may be obtained from the Office of Admissions. Applications should be submitted using the Law School Admission Council application service. The applicant must submit the Law School application by November 1 to be considered for early decision and by February 15 to be considered for regular decision. The applicant must file transcripts from all undergraduate institutions attended with the LSAC's Credential Assembly Service.

3. Application Fee

Dropping a Course: Grading – A student may withdraw from a course at any time with the permission of the instructor, who shall use personal discretion to determine the grade received for the course. Students enrolled in required first-year courses (see Section VIII B1) must also obtain the permission of the assistant dean for student affairs to withdraw from a course. If the student withdraws from a course before noon on the last day of classes, the student will ordinarily receive no grade for the course. If a student withdraws from a course after noon on the last day of classes, the student will ordinarily receive a failing grade for the course.

4. Withdrawal From the Law School

Withdrawal From the Law School – Withdrawal means the student’s enrollment is cancelled and the student is no longer enrolled for any classes. If a student is enrolled for only one course, dropping this course constitutes withdrawal from the Law School and is subject to the penalties. The student must contact the Registrar’s Office in writing to withdraw from the Law School. The effective date of the withdrawal is the date the Student Petition for Withdrawal is processed in the Registrar’s Office. This date is the date used for credit or refund purposes. For the consequences of withdrawal on grading and readmission, see Section III J, Withdrawal From Law School, Re-entry and Readmission.

Credit or Refund – A credit or refund will be issued if notification is received prior to the close of the business day according to the following schedules:

| <i>Effective Date</i> | <i>Fall and Spring Terms</i> |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Prior to first day of term | 100% |
| 1st–5th day of term | 90% |
| 6th–10th day of term | 50% |
| 11th–15th day of term | 25% |
| 16th–20th day of term | 10% |
| After the 20th day of term | 0% |

| <i>Effective Date</i> | <i>Summer Term</i> |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| Prior to first day of term | 100% |
| 1st–2nd day of term | 50% |
| After the 2nd day of term | 0% |

F. CLASSROOM WORK, ATTENDANCE AND EXAMINATIONS

1. Classroom Work and Assignments

Students are expected to prepare all assignments and to participate in classroom discussions. The instructor may exclude a student from a course for poor classroom performance, for failure to meet attendance requirements, for improper conduct in the classroom or for failure to prepare assignments. In such cases, the student will receive a failing grade in the course.

2. Attendance

Regular and punctual class attendance is necessary to satisfy residence and class hours requirements.

3. Rescheduling of Examinations

4. Method of Computing Averages

The grade in a course will be weighted by the term hours in the course. The computation will include marks from all courses in which the student has taken the final examination or received a final grade, regardless of whether credit in a particular course is necessary to meet the requirements for graduation. When a course is repeated, both grades will be used in the computation. A course may not be repeated if the student has previously received credit for the course. Only courses in this law school will be used in the computation.

5. Credit for Work Completed at Other Schools

The School of Law will not grant credit for any coursework completed prior to a student's matriculation in a J.D. program at an American Bar Association-approved or Association of American Law Schools-approved law school. While enrolled at the Law School, students may earn up to eight credit hours at other ABA-approved law schools outside the Dallas-Fort Worth area during the summer. Students interested in this option must make application through the Registrar's Office to the assistant dean for student affairs and may be charged an administrative fee.

In extraordinary circumstances, a student may be granted permission to attend another law school for his or her final term or year of law school while still receiving an SMU degree.

was dismissed. A petition for readmission, if granted, permits a student to begin his or her legal education from the beginning two or more years after the student is notified of his or her dismissal. A copy of the re-entry and readmission guidelines established by the admissions committee are available from the Registrar's Office and on the registrar's page of the Law School website.

L. MANDATORY ACADEMIC COUNSELING

A student with a cumulative GPA below 2.700 is required to consult with the assistant dean for student affairs prior to each fall, spring and summer enrollment re-

5. Time Limit

All requirements must be met in the School of Law, or another approved law school, within 60 months or five years from commencing law school. In computing the period, any time during which the candidate was in active U.S. military service shall be excluded.

6. Effects of Changes in Requirements

A student must meet the residence and grade requirements (Section III G and H) in effect at the time that the student enters. The student will not be affected by later changes in these requirements. Other requirements may be changed from time to time with such applicability as the faculty determines.

7. Waivers

Waivers of requirements may, for good cause, be granted by the assistant dean for student affairs. Requests should be made in writing, with all relevant information and reasons, to the assistant dean for student affairs.

O. HONORS

The Order of the Coif is a national law-school scholastic honor society. Not more than 10 percent of all graduates during the academic year may be elected to membership by vote of the faculty. Candidates for the J.D. degree having superior grades may by vote of the faculty be awarded the degree cum laude, magna cum laude or summa cum laude. The average grade shall be based on work done in this school only, but, to receive the degree with honors, a transfer from another law school must have at least an average grade of *B* in law courses at the school previously attended. The minimum grade averages for honors are cum laude – 3.200, magna cum laude – 3.600 and summa cum laude – 3.800.

P. GRADE APPEALS

1. The award of a grade is a matter solely within the academic discretion of the faculty member. A student who believes that the assigned grade is incorrect must first discuss the matter with the faculty member who awarded the grade.
2. A faculty member may change a grade that has been submitted to and recorded by the Law School registrar only for reasons of mathematical error. A faculty member who wishes to change a grade for reasons of mathematical error shall submit the proposed change along with a brief statement of the reasons for the change to the senior associate dean for academic affairs, who shall approve all grade changes for mathematical error and report them to the Law School registrar.
3. A faculty member who wishes to change a grade for reasons other than mathematical error must seek the permission of the faculty, which grants such requests only in extraordinary circumstances.
4. If the faculty member decides not to seek a grade change, the student may petition the senior associate dean for academic affairs for a review of the faculty member's decision. The senior associate dean may not change a grade, even with the consent of the faculty member who awarded it. If, after discussion of the matter with the senior associate dean, the faculty member decides to seek a grade change, he or she may proceed as described in paragraph 2 or 3, as appropriate. The senior associate dean will then report the faculty member's decision to the student.

5. If, after discussion of the matter with the senior associate dean, the faculty member decides not to pursue a grade change, the student may petition the dean for a review of the faculty member's decision. The dean may proceed as he or she deems appropriate. The dean may not ask another person to review the grade without the permission of the faculty member who awarded it. The dean may not change a grade even with the consent of the faculty member who awarded it. The dean may bring the matter before the faculty. However, the faculty may not change the grade without the consent of the faculty member who awarded it. If, upon reconsideration, the faculty member decides that the grade was not accurately determined mathematically or is incorrect for any other reason, he or she may proceed as described in paragraph 2 or 3, as appropriate.
 6. If there is evidence of unethical or incompetent behavior on the part of a faculty member in the award of a grade, the dean or faculty may refer the matter to the Committee on Ethics and Tenure of the Faculty Senate, with a request that the committee may recommend to the dean or faculty whatever action it considers appropriate. The faculty may change a grade without a faculty member's consent only upon the recommendation of the Committee on Ethics and Tenure of the Faculty Senate.
 7. Should the student be convinced that his or her complaint has not been fairly decided by the dean or the faculty, he or she may bring the matter to the attention of the provost. The provost may proceed, as he or she deems appropriate. However, the provost may not
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IV. COMBINED J.D./M.B.A. PROGRAM AND J.D./P.M.B.A. PROGRAM

A. NATURE OF THE PROGRAMS

The combined J.D./M.B.A. program and J.D./Professional M.B.A. program are offered jointly by the Dedman School of Law and the Graduate Division of the SMU Cox School of Business. The programs are designed for law practice with a strong business background and for business careers with a strong legal background. Through the J.D./M.B.A. program, the combined degrees may be obtained in four academic years instead of the five academic years required, if pursued separately. Through the J.D./P.M.B.A. program, the combined degrees may be obtained in five academic years instead of the six academic years required, if pursued separately.

These programs have been established so that an individual may integrate his or her educational experience in law and business. Since management, personnel and corporate attorneys have their individual considerations and goals, by taking law and business courses simultaneously, the student may achieve an understanding of commercial affairs from two different points of view.

B. STRUCTURE OF THE PROGRAMS

1. General

For the two degrees, the programs require that the student satisfactorily complete the following term hours of coursework:

| | <i>Law</i> | <i>Business</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|------------------|------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Required courses | 39 | 24 | 63 |
| Electives | 36 | 24 | 60 |
| Totals | 75 | 48 | 123 |

Full-time students enrolled in the J.D./M.B.A. program will spend the first full year in the Law School. Mrseim e

studies or during their first two years of law school. Admission applications should be made to both schools, with the selection that they are for the combined J.D./M.B.A. program or the combined J.D./P.M.B.A. program, as applicable. Students who wish to pursue the joint program after starting their first year of law school for the J.D./M.B.A. or during their first two years of law school for the J.D./P.M.B.A. must obtain permission from the Law School's assistant dean for student affairs and then should consult with the M.B.A. Admissions Office.

Law School applications should be submitted using the Law School Admission Council application service.

M.B.A. applications should be submitted through the Cox School of Business admissions website.

V. COMBINED J.D./M.A. IN ECONOMICS PROGRAM

A. NATURE OF THE PROGRAM

The combined J.D./M.A. in Economics – Law and Economics Track Program is offered jointly by the School of Law and the SMU Department of Economics in Dedman College. The program is designed for law students who have some prior background in economics and who wish to develop further their abilities to deal with complex economic issues. Through the program, the combined degrees can be obtained in four academic years or even in as little as three years and one additional term if classes are taken during at least one summer term.

B. STRUCTURE OF THE PROGRAM

The Master of Arts in Economics – Law and Economics Track is a 36-hour nonthesis program that can be completed in part-time evening and summer study. For students in the combined J.D./M.A. program, the Economics Department will accept up to nine hours of law school credit towards the M.A. degree. The School of Law will accept up to six hours of graduate economics credits towards the 87 hours required for the J.D. degree. Thus, the student in the combined J.D./M.A. program will be able to receive both degrees with a total of 108 hours of credit.

The first year of the program consists entirely of law school courses, and students may apply for the joint degree plan at any time during their first year of Law School. The economics curriculum consists of six required courses (18 credits), of which one may be the School of Law course 6423 Economic Analysis of Law; three elective courses (nine credits), of which one must be a 6000-level course; and up to three additional law school courses (nine credits). These economics courses will be taken along with law school courses during the remainder of the student's period of residency after the first year. Many of the economics classes are taught in the evening or during the summer term, and generally are small classes (fewer than 20 students).

C. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Except as modified by the above, a student must meet all the requirements of both schools for admission, performance, graduation, etc. In particular, the student must satisfy the law requirements outlined in Section III of this catalog, and the student must earn a grade of *C* or better, with an overall *B* cumulative average maintained in the degree program. Students enrolled in the joint degree program also must complete all noncredit-bearing requirements of the program.

Students must be admitted separately into the School of Law and the M.A. in economics program.

Additional information may be obtained from the School of Law: Office of Admissions, SMU Dedman School of Law, PO Box 750110, Dallas TX 75275-0110; 214-768-2550. Applications should be submitted using the Law School Admission Council application service.

Applications for the part-time program beginning in the fall term should be received by the Office of Graduate Legal Studies by April 15 of the year of intended enrollment and for the part-time program beginning in the spring term by December 1 of the year preceding enrollment.

Financial Aid

The Robert Hickman Smellage, Sr. Memorial Fund provides scholarship assistance to a limited number of graduate students. In addition, the SMU financial aid office is available to assist U.S. students in obtaining student loans.

Specialized Courses

The following listing (abstracted from the full list of courses in Section VIII, The Curriculum) illustrates the diversity and depth of courses offered at the School of Law in taxation and related fields. Applicants should note, however, that the Law School does not offer all of these courses and seminars each term or even each year. In addition, some courses have limited enrollments or prerequisites that a student may not satisfy. The Law School Registrar's Office publishes a schedule of courses before the beginning of each term. Students must consult these schedules for actual course offerings. The credit hours for each course are given at the beginning of each course description included in Section VIII, The Curriculum. Other related courses not listed may also be offered each year on a one-time-only basis.

- Advanced Corporate Taxation
- Corporate Planning
- Corporate Taxation
- Directed Research in Taxation
- Estate, Gift and Income Taxation of Trusts and Estates
- Estate Planning and Practice
- Federal Tax Procedure I and II
- International Tax I and II
- Legal Accounting
- Partnership Taxation
- State and Local Taxation
- Tax Accounting
- Tax Practice and Professional Responsibility
- Taxation and Fiscal Policy
- Taxation of Deferred Compensation
- Taxation of Professional and Closely Held Corporations
- Taxation of Property Dispositions
- Wills and Trusts

Degree Requirements

To receive the LL.M. (taxation) degree the student must meet all of the following requirements:

A. Residence in the School of Law for no fewer than two terms if a full-time student and no fewer than three terms if a part-time student. Except with special permis-

B. Completion of 24 term hours in courses, seminars or research and writing. Of these 24 term hours, 18 hours must be in the taxation area. Mandatory courses are LAW 6393, 7227 Tax Accounting, LAW 7284 Taxation and Fiscal Policy, and LAW 7294 Tax Practice and Professional Responsibility.

With prior approval of the Committee on Graduate Legal Studies, a student may

Application Procedure

An applicant must include with the application: a short curriculum vitae; evidence of proficiency in English (normally a TOEFL English language proficiency test score of 233 on the computer-based test, 90 on the Internet-based test or 575 on the written test); a certified transcript in English of grades received in law school; letters of recommendation in English (or translated into English) from the dean of the applicant's law school and from a law professor; evidence of financial ability to pay tuition, fees and all other expenses during the applicant's stay in the United States; and a recent head-and-shoulders photograph of the applicant.

Financial Aid

The Robert G. Storey Memorial Fund provides scholarship support to an outstanding foreign graduate law student who undertakes an intensive course of study in comparative and international law. The Sohmen Endowed Scholarship Fund and Sohmen Chinese Scholars Program Endowment provide full tuition and fees and a monthly living stipend for up to four students from China. In addition, a limited number of additional scholarships may be available.

3. Master of Laws (General)

The general LL.M. program offers law graduates an opportunity to broaden their backgrounds in certain specialized areas of law by enrolling in advanced courses and seminars and by engaging in specialized research. Although the School of Law awards no specific subject-designated LL.M. degrees under this program, most students seeking this degree concentrate in areas such as corporate and commercial law, international law, legal practice and procedure, natural resources law or property law.

Admission Criteria

Admission to this program is by selection. An applicant for admission to the general LL.M. degree program must hold a J.D. degree from an American Bar Association-accredited law school. Full-time students are strongly preferred, and admission for the full-time program is only in the fall. Part-time applicants must demonstrate special academic reasons or circumstances for choosing a part-time track.

Application Procedures

Applicants must include with their applications a letter setting out their interest in entering the graduate degree program, two letters of recommendation and certified transcripts from their undergraduate and law schools. Each applicant must have, in advance of acceptance, the commitment of a School of Law faculty member to serve as the applicant's academic adviser. The application, along with all supporting documentation, must be received in the Office of Graduate Legal Studies by April 15 of the year of intended enrollment.

Financial Aid

The University financial aid office is available to assist students in obtaining student loans. No scholarship funds are available for general LL.M. students.

Degree Requirements

To receive the general LL.M. degree, the student must meet all of the following requirements:

- A. Residence in the School of Law for no fewer than two terms if a full-time student and no fewer than three terms if a part-time student.
- B. Completion of 24 term hours in courses, seminars or research and writing recommended by the student's academic adviser. A student entering the program must have a GPA of *C* or 2.000 on all courses taken. The requisite GPA of *C* or 2.000 must be obtained in the first 24 credit hours. A student will not receive credit for a course or seminar in which his or her grade is below *D* or 1.000.

With prior approval of the Committee on Graduate Legal Studies, a student may take four of the required 24 term hours in graduate programs in Dedman College of Humanities and Sciences, Perkins School of Theology or the Cox School of Business. The student will receive Law School credit on completion of all work to the instructor's satisfaction, but the grades will not be computed into the student's Law School average.

The student may be permitted to undertake directed research for a one-hour to three-hour graded paper if the student can obtain a faculty sponsor.

4. Primary supervisor. The applicant must obtain as a primary supervisor a faculty member of the SMU Dedman School of Law. The primary supervisor must have particular expertise in the S.J.D. candidate's general area of doctoral research. See Role of Primary Supervisor section.

Annual Progress and Reports to Graduate Committee

Requirements for Degree

Within a five-year period from first matriculation as an S.J.D. candidate, the S.J.D. candidate must satisfy the following requirements:

- a. Completion of the two-year probationary period.
- b. Submission of a doctoral dissertation of at least 80,000 words but no more than 100,000 words (including footnotes, but excluding bibliography, front pages, ta-

Termination of Status as Candidate

The status of an S.J.D. candidate may be terminated, and the person withdrawn from the S.J.D. program, for any of the following reasons:

1. Failure to satisfy the requirements of the first probationary year.
2. Failure to satisfy the requirements of the second probationary year.
3. Failure to submit a dissertation within the prescribed five-year period.
4. If a dissertation is submitted in a timely manner, failure to satisfy all requirements and standards for the dissertation.
5. Failure to pay in a timely manner any required fees.

An S.J.D. candidate whose status is terminated may make a formal appeal in writing to the Committee on Graduate Legal Studies. This appeal must set forth all relevant and/or extenuating circumstances and reasons why the committee should reconsider the termination. It is within the sole discretion of the committee whether to reconsider or not, and, if it chooses to reconsider, then any decision of the committee is final. If the committee does reconsider, it may impose any general and/or specific conditions/requirements as it wishes.

Fees

For the first year of the program, S.J.D. candidates will be charged the equivalent of full-time tuition and fees applicable to LL.M. students. Thereafter, S.J.D. candidates will be assessed a special fee for each fall and spring term until approval of the final dissertation. This fee will be assessed

VII. O

direct referral to an employer or tips on successful interviewing. The staff is always available on an informal basis to answer questions and guide students through the job search process.

opportunities in the public interest sector. The OCS also facilitates the application process for internships with the Collin County and Dallas County courts, as well as with the Federal Judicial Externship course offered each term.

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

Boston Lawyers Group – Boston and Washington, D.C.

Equal Justice Works Career Fair – Washington, D.C.

**Dupont Legal Minority Job Fair – Houston, Texas, Los Angeles, California, and
Wilmington, Delaware**

Heartland Diversity Legal Job Fair

VIII. THE CURRICULUM

objective legal memorandum containing a well-reasoned, clearly written analysis of several legal issues, substantiated by legal authority in correct citation form. In the spring, involves more-advanced research and analysis and focuses on persuasive writing. Bases grades each term in large part on one research and writing project.

C. ELECTIVE COURSES

Except with special permission of the assistant dean for student affairs, J.D. students may enroll for elective courses only after they have completed all required first-year courses, or as otherwise noted in course listings, provided that law students who enrolled in the evening program and who have completed the first academic year but have not completed all first-year required courses may enroll in selective elective courses designated by the assistant dean for student affairs as indicated on the upperclass course list during registration. Other prerequisites for courses are listed; however, the instructor of a course may add or waive prerequisites for the course.

The faculty recommends that each student enroll in courses in each of the following areas: business organizations, administrative law, commercial law, procedural and evidence law, taxation and legal history or the philosophy of law or the study of legal systems.

D. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ELECTIVE COURSE HOURS TAKEN ON A CREDIT/NO-CREDIT BASIS

A student may not apply more than six hours of upperclass elective courses that are taken on a credit/no-credit basis toward the 87 hours required for graduation. This six-hour restriction does not include any hours obtained from extern hours or hours in which, with the consent of the instructor and the assistant dean for student affairs, the student was allowed to receive credit for a course in lieu of a grade due to extraordinary circumstances involving the general award of credits for the particular course and/or to the particular student.

E. LAW COURSES

LAW 7333 (3). 1ST AMENDMENT AND FREEDOM OF SPEECH. Three hours. An examination of constitutional issues and interpretation under the First Amendment focusing on freedom of speech and press, as well as establishment and free exercise of religion.

LAW 6207 (2), 6304 (3). ADMINISTRATIVE LAW. A focus on legislative authority and administrative agencies with special emphasis on administrative process and judicial review.

LAW 6321 (3). ADMIRALTY. Topics include jurisdiction of maritime cases, practice in admiralty cases, maritime property, chartering, cargo, personal injury and death, marine insurance, and limitation of liability.

LAW 8281 (2). ADVANCED BANKRUPTCY. In-depth study of corporate reorganization under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code.

LAW 8381 (3). ADVANCED BANKRUPTCY: CORPORATE REORGANIZATION LAW. In this course students will engage in an in-depth intensive study of the Bankruptcy Code, with particular emphasis on chapter 11. The course will also develop students' practical skills. Students will have the opportunity to revise and draft a plan of reorganization, review real world pleadings relating to bankruptcy issues, and take part in a moot court exercise.

LAW 6107 (1). ADVANCED COMMERCIAL LAW.

LAW 6202 (2). ADVANCED COMMERCIAL LAW: LAW OF ELECTRONIC COMMERCE. An introduction to some of the law governing networked computer systems such as the Internet, software, intellectual property rights in digital media and the social, political and economic issues underlying those legal doctrines.

LAW 8222 (2). ADVANCED CONTRACTS: DRAFTING. Two hours. This course is intended to provide the practical skills necessary to draft effective and clear business contracts. Students gain real-world skills of benefit to a transactional lawyer or a litigator. The focus is not especially theoretical, as was the case with the first-year contracts course. The pu digita0 7.98y as est2(or a)-.5(t

LAW 6213 (2). ADVANCED CONTRACTS WORKSHOP. Limited enrollment, practice skills seminar designed to build upon the lessons learned in first-year contracts (LAW 8290) and first-year torts (LAW 7391) and to apply those lessons to the world of transactional lawyering. Students study real-world agreements (e.g., LOIs, IOIs, term sheets, NDAs, and side letters) entered into at the early stages of an M&A transaction in order to comment upon, draft, and negotiate examples of some of those agreements in class. While the course is geared toward the M&A world, the contract drafting skills covered are applicable in any transactional practice. Students prepare initial drafts of transactional agreements, review agreements in which errors or lack of clarity in contract drafting gave rise to disputes requiring judicial determination, and read current and classic cases to analyze the “contort” common law that forms the basis for interpreting and enforcing each contractual agreement draft. Class attendance, preparation, and participation are critical to a student’s learning experience and to that of his or her classmates, as well. Grades are based on a combination of class performance and/or classroom exercises, and either a short paper or a few short memos prepared about specific drafting issues.

LAW 7204 (2). ADVANCED CORPORATE TAXATION. Taxation of corporate reorganizations and carryover of tax attributes.

LAW 8340 (3). ADVANCED ENVIRONMENTAL LAW SEMINAR. Seminar on selected problems in environmental law. Requires students to draft and present a paper on an environmental law topic selected by the student with the consent of the professor. Topics from virtually any area of environmental law including pollution control statutes, common law toxic tort, environmental regulation of land use, protection of endangered species, regulatory policy, and enforcement of environmental requirements.

LAW 6308 (3). ADVANCED FAMILY LAW SEMINAR. Edited writing seminar that covers selected family law topics in greater depth. The topics may vary by term and may include international and comparative family law, adoption, assisted reproduction technology, and domestic

including price fixing, refusals to deal, territorial and product divisions, tie-ins, exclusive deal-

managerial judging, judicial discretion, judicial selection, jury trial, alternative dispute resolution, and comparative civil procedure. Satisfies the Edited Writing requirement.

LAW 8326 (3). COLLABORATIVE LAW. Practical application of interest-based negotiation to disputes involving various areas of the law. Topics will include collaborative and cooperative law, informed consent, the Uniform Collaborative Law Act, ethics of unbundled legal services, case facilitation and management, use of experts, non-adversarial communication skills, case studies, drafting forms and agreements, and participation in role play.

LAW 9305 (3). COMMERCIAL REMEDIES. Three hours. A functional analysis of standards, rules, and devices applicable generally to the trial of various types of commercial claims, including the standards of value, certainty, and avoidable consequences and the concepts of interest,

ing; delays; unforeseen circumstances; risk allocation of defective work; payments; and remedies for breach.

LAW 6222 (2). CONSTITUTIONAL LAW I. An examination of methods of constitutional interpretation, the role of judicial review, federal power, separation of powers, federalism and justiciability.

LAW 8311 (3). CONSTITUTIONAL LAW II. A study of individual rights including such areas as equal protection of the laws and due process of law, with particular emphasis on issues of racial discrimination, gender discrimination and the right to privacy. Depending on the professor, may also include freedom of speech and freedom of religion.

LAW 7561 (5). CONSUMER ADVOCACY PROJECT. Students work with area consumers to assist in resolving a variety of disputes such as

cation, portfolio theory, the capital asset pricing model, and the Black-Scholes option pricing model are presented and critically assessed. The second part of the course examines certain issues that arise in the corporate acquisition context that involve valuation questions, including the scope of application of the de facto merger and successor liability doctrines, appraisal rights, and the fairness of freeze-out transactions. The course will not consider issues arising under

tor involved. A comprehensive, analytical, and critical paper must be prepared to the instructor's satisfaction. Open to students who have completed over one-third of the hours required for graduation. Before enrollment for Directed Research, the student must obtain, on a form supplied by the registrar's office, wr

LAW 7344 (3), 8214 (2). EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION. Examination of the federal law regulating discrimination in employment. The primary emphasis is upon Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (discrimination on the basis of race, sex, religion, and national origin), the Age Discrimination in Employment Act, the Equal Pay Act, the Americans with Disabilities Act,

LAW 8101 (1), 8201 (2), 7301 (3). EXTERN PROGRAMS. Hours arranged. Various programs by the faculty permit a student to work without compensation each week for a designated number of hours at specified legal offices for law school credit. Each student is under the supervision of a faculty member and must fulfill the requirements established for the program. Students may receive law school credit for only one extern program, including the Securities and Exchange Commission Student Observer Program. Contact the registrar's office for a list of such programs and for more information.

LAW 6347 (3). FAMILY LAW.

regime of rules governing foreign investment. For instance, rules on expropriation, fair and equitable treatment and denial of justice are discussed, but also the concept of a foreign investment and a foreign investor. Special attention is also paid to the interplay between relevant treaties and the process of dispute settlement, in particular in regard to the jurisdiction of the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID). Currently, more than 180 states are members of ICSID, and almost 100 cases are pending before ICSID, most of them dealing with major investment projects.

LAW 6275 (2). FRANCHISING AND DISTRIBUTION LAW. There is a growing recognition and respect for franchising and product distribution domestically and around the world. Franchising had its start in the U.S. around the time of the Civil War, but in the last ten years franchising's growth has been explosive. It no longer concerns only restaurants and lodging, but has expanded to areas such as telecom and automotive. This course will provide an overview of the law of franchising and product distribution, both domestically and internationally.

ronmental technologies; the interrelationship between trade secret law and hydraulic fracturing; regulation of land use; and adaptation to climate change.

LAW 8305 (3). INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LICENSING LAW. This course will focus on how holders of intellectual property assets exploit and retain their rights in the realm of licensing. This course will focus on the legal and business issues relating to licensing of intellectual property, including trademarks, patents, copyrights,

viation of poverty in developing/emerging countries. It may cover issues such as the basic legal principles/doctrines governing international economic organizations, official development assistance, the UN Millennium Goals, the Washington Consensus v. the Monterrey Consensus, the WTO Doha Agenda for developing countries, South-South and North-South regional economic integration efforts, sovereign debt reduction and rescheduling, privatization development programs, development of appropriate economic legal and judicial infrastructures for development, and post-conflict economic reconstruction. This course should be of particular importance for domestic and international students seeking an international legal practice with private firms, international and regional bodies and domestic government and private bodies dealing with the international arena.

LAW 6106 (1). INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC LAW: SALIENT ISSUES. International economic law aims at the removal of barriers to trade, the protection of foreign investment, a reliable legal environment for business relations, and a stable international financial architecture. On the other hand, it must duly consider regulatory choices in the public interest as defined by sovereign states. More than ever, international economic law is closely linked with human rights and international environmental law. The course presents actual challenges under international economic laws that reflect how conflicting economic interests, different regulatory philosophies, cultural diversity, financial crises, corporate social responsibility, and the interests of local communities give rise to legal issues. The course also highlights how international economic law contributes to good governance.

LAW 6276 (2). INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAW. Two hours. A study of the transnational concerning environmental protection and the application of such laws to issues facing governments and businesses worldwide. Includes study of major international agreements addressing environmental issues utilizing a problem-oriented approach.

LAW 7231 (2). INTERNATIONAL FRANCHISING LAW. This course will address the topics to consider in internationalizing a franchise, both economically and legally. Each class period will be an in-depth look at either a step in the internationalization process or a major area of consideration before going global. Special attention will be paid to the European Union as well as major emerging markets such as Eastern Europe, Middle East, China, South America, India and Asia. Topics will include structuring the franchise, tax, trade, intellectual property, mergers and acquisitions, and dispute resolution. This is an excellent course for anyone considering franchise law or international business as international franchising is the next big wave in the global economy, and a trend that will continue well past the foreseeable future.

LAW 6307 (3). INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW/LAW OF ARMED CONFLICT. The essential concepts of international humanitarian law (also known as the law of armed conflict) as derived from international treaty law, customary law, and the experience of history, with a focus on the law applicable to today's conflicts, whether internal, transnational, or international or whether involving armed opposition groups or the armed forces of nation-states. Students explore the law of armed conflict by surveying its history and sources and by examining its principles and application. The course covers specific areas of interest such as the obligations and protections afforded combatants and noncombatants, permissible means and methods of warfare, the law of occupation and neutrality, the definition and prosecution of war crimes, and the implementation of the law of war in U.S. domestic law and policy.

LAW 6226 (2). INTERNATIONAL INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY. When intangible property crosses imagined borders, it becomes subject to competing cultural concerns, economic interests, and protective regimes. This seminar focuses upon the international regulation of intellectual property and the resolution of disputes through institutions such as the World Intellectual Property Organization and the World Trade Organization, multinational and regional treaty agreements, and national responses. Policy issues include the perspectives of developing and industrialized countries, problems generated by emerging biotechnologies and the growth of cyberspace, and future trends in harmonization of IP protection.

LAW 6355 (3). INTERNATIONAL LAW. Three hours. The basic course in public international law includes (with varying emphasis depending on teacher preference) such topics as: nature, history, and sources of international law; customary international law; law of treaties; the relationship between municipal law (especially of the United States) and international law; recognition and subjects of international law; law of the sea; air and space law; environmental law; human rights; jurisdiction; state responsibility; state succession; dispute settlement; and regulation of state use of force.

LAW 6400 (4). INTERNATIONAL LAW COLLOQUIUM. This seminar examines whether international law is really “law.” Students explore the sources, enforcement mechanisms, and theories of international law; the relationship between domestic and international law; the ways in which U.S. courts use international law to resolve a variety of pressing legal issues; and the ideas and ongoing work of guest speakers who are prominent international law scholars and practitioners. Students are required to actively critique and engage with the written arguments and oral presentations.

LAW 6130 (1). INTERNATIONAL LAW REVIEW. Maximum credit, five hours. Law review experience involving preparation of comments on topics of current interest, notes on cases of significance, and editorial work incident to publication of *The International Lawyer*, *NAFTA: Law and Business Review of the Americas*, and *Yearbook of International Financial and Economic Law*. Students must be selected for participation before they may enroll. [Available only for J.D. students.]

LAW 8230 (2), 8330 (3). INTERNATIONAL LAW REVIEW. Law review experience involving preparation of comments on topics of current interest, notes on cases of significance, and editorial work incident to publication of *The International Lawyer* and *NAFTA: Law and Business Review of the Americas*. Students must be selected for participation before they may register. [Available only for J.D. students.]

LAW 7214 (2), 7314 (3). INTERNATIONAL LITIGATION AND ARBITRATION. Two or three hours. Examines practical aspects of private litigation involving a foreign element; includes comparative concepts of jurisdiction, service, taking evidence abroad, divorce, and enforcement of foreign nation judgments, as well as choice of law.

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tion among courts, boards, and arbitrators. The course emphasis is on the substantive and procedural law of the Labor-Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act.

LAW 6263 (2), 6363 (3). LAND USE. Planning; zoning; subdivision; takings; zoning and discrimination; and administrative process in public land use planning.

LAW 7330 (3), 8209 (2). LAW AND MEDICINE: BIOETHICS. The course focuses on the interplay between bioethics and law in the context of topics such as human reproduction, death and dying, and human experimentation.

LAW 7320 (3). LAW AND MEDICINE – HEALTH CARE.

LAW 7420 (4). LAW AND MEDICINE: HEALTH CARE. Four hours. An examination of the application of law and legal process to the resolution of problems and the development of policies relating to health and health care services. The course is intended to develop an understanding of the social, business, policy, and ethical implications of legal rules and procedures, as well as an understanding of how the law shapes the financing, organization, and delivery of health care in America. Topics usually include tax, antitrust, insurance, and tort law; medical and hospital licensure and accreditation; Medicare and Medicaid; and state and federal health care regulation.

LAW 7233 (2). LAW AND MEDICINE: MALPRACTICE. Two or three hours. An examination of the legal and economic aspects of medical malpractice, including elements of the prima facie case, defenses, and problems of proof. From time to time, the course also focuses on the potential liability of the individual practitioner and of health care institutions; tort reform legislation; the structure of insurance markets; negligent nondisclosure risks and treatment alternatives; forensic medicine and the use of medical and scientific evidence in the courtroom; and legal and ethical aspects of the professional-patient relationship.

LAW 8306 (3). LAW AND SCIENCE. In this edited-writing seminar, we will examine the various interactions of science and the law in both the civil and criminal contexts. More specifically, we will read about and discuss how science aids in achieving just results, some new problems that science poses in the legal arena, and the importance of understanding science in practicing law today. We will focus on topics such as the importance of DNA, fingerprint, and statistical evidence; how scientific understanding affects notions of liability and culpability; the protection of research subjects; and bioethics, cloning, and nanotechnology.

LAW 6205 (2). LAW, LITERATURE, AND MEDICINE. This seminar provides law students and medical students an opportunity to read and discuss novels, poems, plays, and short stories concerning their two professions, including ethical dilemmas that are encountered in legal and med-medical practice and a variety of client and patient experiences. Readings will also focus upon the professional and academic aspects of the humanities in law and medicine. Students will have joint assignments and projects throughout the semester and will be required to complete a research paper or comparable final project.

LAW 8212 (2). LAW PRACTICE MANAGEMENT. The law practice environment is changing dramatically. This course is designed to teach students how to recognize, react to, and take advantage of such changes. Moreover, it teaches the management and ethical sensitivity which are fundamental to success as a practicing lawyer. Although theory will not be overlooked, this class is designed to be a skills class, giving students the opportunity to make practical application to the principles they learn.

LAW 8170 (1). LAWYERING AND ETHICS FOR THE BUSINESS ATTORNEY.

LAW 8375 (3), 8376 (3). LEGAL RESEARCH, WRITING AND ADVOCACY I, II. A course that meets in small groups and integrates instruction in research, analysis and writing, as well as advocacy skills such as brief writing, oral argument and negotiation. Uses simulated interviewing and negotiation exercises, group discussions and writing exercises to teach these skills. In the fall, emphasizes research skills and legal analysis. Focuses writing instruction on organization and synthesis. Requires students to write an objective legal memorandum containing a well-reasoned, clearly-written analysis of several legal issues, substantiated by legal authority in correct citation form. In the spring, involves more advanced research and analysis and focuses on persuasive writing. Base grades each semester in large part on one research and writing project.

LAW 6210 (2). LEGAL RESEARCH AND WRITING FOR INTERNATIONAL LLM STUDENTS. Introduction to the general principles of U.S. law research, legal analysis, and objective writing. Successful completion of this course enables students to 1) recognize and distinguish primary

and secondary levels of authority; 2) locate, read, and understand rules of law available in constitutions, judicial opinions, and statutes; 3) demonstrate the ability to update all types of legal authority, including the process of Shepardizing; 4) demonstrate the ability to recognize and use acceptable citation forms for legal authority; and 5) complete legal research/writing assignments to explain the law pertaining to a legal question.

LAW 7389 (3). LEGISLATION. Three hours. A study of the products of the legislative process: the place of statutes in relation to decisional law in historical perspective, types of legislation,

about the state's repertoire of responses to them? What are the constants and what are the variables that influence a state's recognition, definition, and reaction to real or perceived threats to the state's core responsibility for domestic security? By what standards should state action be assessed? And what role should law and lawyers play during such extraordinary times? This course will take an insistently interdisciplinary and occasionally comparative approach to these and other legal issues in America's war on terror. Readings will be drawn from familiar legal sources, but also from works of history, the social sciences, and literature. May not be taken concurrently with National Security and Criminal Law Enforcement, (6270).

LAW 8208 (2). PRIVATE EQUITY AND HEDGE FUND LAW AND RELATED FINANCE. An ever growing portion of investment capital is being controlled by private funds - i.e. hedge funds, equity funds, real estate funds and hybrid funds. It is important for lawyers to understand how law affects both the investment and legal aspects of the private fund marketplace. The course will be a mixture of cases, lectures, and guest speakers to study each component of the private fund world and how law, both from an investment and legal perspective, affects the private fund community. The course will look at the financial analysis behind these funds and how law affects such decisions as well as focus on the legal structure and regulatory environment of private funds. The course will primarily take the viewpoint of the private fund manager versus the perspective of the investing community. A general description of the investment community of private funds (i.e. high net worth individuals, university endowments and corporate pension funds) will be discussed in light of how those investors affect the decisions with respect to investing and legal structure of the private fund. The course will also look at the structures under which investment funds raise capital and the internal management challenges faced by the managers, in relation to limited partners, entrepreneurs, investment bankers, regulators, and the company. The course will examine investment structures from the seed, or angel, financing stage up to the sale, or IPO, of the company. The course will focus on i) the various components of the private fund community ii) the role of law at private funds from an investment perspective; iii) the role of law at private funds from a legal perspective and iv) comparison of private funds to their public fund/company counterparts from an investment and from a legal perspective. This course is a survey course, designed to provide an overview of the private fund community from a legal and investment perspective. Accounting, finance, legal and tax issues will be discussed at a very high level in order to provide a broad general overview.

LAW 6279 (2), 6379 (3). PRODUCTS LIABILITY. Study of the development of the concept of recovery for injuries caused by products; survey of civil actions for harm resulting from defective and dangerous products; study of problems associated with hazard identification and the process of evaluation of risk; government regulation on dangerous and defective products; and current and pending legislation dealing with injuries and remedies in specific areas.

LAW 7350 (3). PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY. An analysis of principles and rules governing the conduct of lawyers. Includes the client-lawyer relationship, competence, confidentiality, loyalty, the roles of lawyers as counselors and advocates, public service, advertising, admission to practice, and professional discipline.

LAW 6215 (2). PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR INTERNATIONAL LLM STUDENTS. An analysis of principles and rules governing the conduct of lawyers. Topics include the client-lawyer relationship, competence, confidentiality, loyalty, the roles of lawyers as counselors and advocates, public service, advertising, admission to practice, and professional discipline.

LAW 8282 (2), 6381 (3). PROPERTY I, II. Selected topics in personal property, adverse possession, present possessory and future estates in land, concurrent estates, the law of landlord and tenant, easements, private covenants, public land use regulation and real estate conveyancing.

LAW 7326 (3). REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS. Three hours. Transfer, finance, and development of real property; the real estate sales contract; the duties and remedies of sellers, purchasers, and brokers; coo

selected by the clinic instructors. Students may not enroll before being selected. *Prerequisite:* LAW 8202.

LAW 8202 (2). SMALL BUSINESS CLINIC. Many small businesses have a wide range of legal issues. Student attorneys will assist small businesses and non-profit organizations with various legal matters that these entities face. Student attorneys will advise clients in the start-up of their business and assist in preparing necessary legal documents. The student attorneys will also form and give advice to non-profit organizations. Student attorneys will learn how to deal with

exchanges, losses, characterization rules, debt and security transactions, and mortgaged property transactions.

LAW 7294 (2). TAX PRACTICE AND PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY. Two hours. Incorporates federal tax research and writing, as well as the parameters of professional responsibility in the context of the three main aspects of federal tax practice: planning, reporting, and representation in controversies. *Prerequisites:* Corporate Taxation and Professional Responsibility. Limited J.D. enrollment. Required for LL.M. (Taxation) candidates.

LAW 7239 (2), 7339 (3). TEXAS CRIMINAL PROCEDURE. Two or three hours. A study of the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure and its implementation in the Texas courts from the point of arrest through the appellate stage of the proceedings.

LAW 6380 (3). TEXAS LAND TITLES. Three hours. Law of Texas land titles, with title examination practice skills component; recording acts, bona fide purchaser, conveyancing, title standards, land descriptions, adverse possession, and title insurance.

LAW 8224 (2). TEXAS LAND TITLES. Two hours. Law of Texas land titles, with title examination practice skills component; recording acts, bona fide purchaser, conveyancing, title standards, land descriptions, adverse possession, and title insurance.

LAW 6395 (3). TEXAS MATRIMONIAL PROPERTY. Three hours. The Texas law of marital property; its characterization as separate or community property; its management and liability; and its division on dissolution of marriage by annulment, divorce, or death of a spouse with special attention to the family home and other exempt property.

LAW 7385 (3). TEXAS PRE-TRIAL PROCEDURE. Three hours. Texas civil procedure prior to trial, including establishing the attorney-client relation; the prelitigation aspects of civil controversies; jurisdiction; service of process; pleading; joinder of parties and claims; venue; res judicata and related principles; discovery; summary judgment practice; and settlement.

LAW 7279 (2). TEXAS RANGERS BANKRUPTCY. Texas Rangers Bankruptcy is a practical skills course. Using the facts of the Ranger bankruptcy case as background, we will examine such topics as the strategy behind bankruptcy filing, the concept of bankruptcy impairment and its impact on plan confirmation, the question of who has the right to control an insolvent debtor, and how bankruptcy auctions can fulfill or frustrate the goals of various constituencies. Students will submit a paper and be expected to lead or participate in class discussions. Background courses in secured transactions and bankruptcy would be instructive, but are not required. *Prerequisite:* LAW 6333.

LAW 7386 (3). TEXAS TRIAL AND APPELLATE PROCEDURE. Three hours. Texas civil procedure from the commencement of trial through appeal, including selection of the jury, presentation of the case, motions for instructed verdict, preparation of the jury charge, motions for judgment notwithstanding the verdict and for new trial, rendition of judgment, and perfection and prosecution of civil appeals through the courts of appeals and supreme court.

LAW 8205 (2). THE ROLE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL. Two hours. This course explores the expanding role of in-house counsel. It provides a broad yet comprehensive overview of the practice areas and corporate situations that require legal assistance and the responsibilities of in-house counsel. Invited general counsels and senior managing attorneys of major corporations, as well as outside counsel, occasionally join class discussions. These attorneys discuss substantive issues in their particular practice areas as well as practical information, such as working with business people and managing outside counsel.

LAW 7391 (3), 8292 (2). TORTS I, II. Civil liability arising from breach of common law and statutory duties as distinguished from duties created by contract, including coverage of intentional wrongs, negligence and product liability. Discusses the methods and process of the American legal system, with attention paid to legislation, as well as to the common law.

LAW 6397 (3). TRADEMARK AND BUSINESS TORTS. An examination into common law and statutory remedies for a variety of trade practices denominated unfair, including misappropriation, the right of publicity, and trade secret protection; trademarks; copyrights; deceptive advertising; and issues of federal preemption. [7\(d\)-3iBUe\(r\)7.9\(-\)8TJ4.5 0 0 7.2CCigt\(n\)0\(evt31.136mrol\)-3.6\(e\)1](#). Trade Commission with respect to unfair and dece

interweaving of the international and domestic rules and institutions that govern these activities.

LAW 7496 (4). TRIAL ADVOCACY. Four hours. Enrollment is limited. An intensive course in trial tactics, techniques, and advocacy, emphasizing the practice of the separate components of a trial: direct examination, objections, cross-examination, use of rehabilitative devices, examination of expert witness, jury selection, opening statements, and closing argument. At the end of the term each student acts as co-counsel in a full trial. Video tape recording is used for critiquing student performance throughout the term. *Prerequisites:* Civil Procedure and Evidence. *Prerequisite:* LAW 8355 or LAW 8455.

LAW 8204 (2). TRIAL TECHNIQUES. Two hours. This introductory trial techniques course offers students a unique opportunity to learn fundamental trial skills against the backdrop of studying real trials. For example, through the study of video footage and trial transcripts, students examine trial techniques as they were executed in the O.J. Simpson civil and criminal trials and the Timothy McVeigh trial. Students get to study one of the greatest opening statements ever given: the prosecution's opening in the McVeigh trial. Likewise, students view unforgettable video footage of the execution of specific trial techniques in the Simpson criminal trial. Such footage includes F. Lee Bailey's cross-examination of Mark Fuhrman, Christopher Darden's direct examination of a key witness, and Johnnie Cochran's closing argument. The course is taught by Assistant U.S. Attorney Shane Read, who is also an author of a new trial advocacy textbook, *Winning at Trial*. Grades are based on student performances throughout the term (i.e., opening statement, direct examination, cross-examination, and closing argument) and class participation. *Preclusions:* This course is an alternative to LAW 7394 Trial Advocacy for students who are interested in a trial skills class but who do not have time to devote the 4 hours required for the full course. There is nevertheless substantial overlap, such as opening statement, direct examination, cross-examination, and closing argument. However, in addition to the subjects covered in this class, LAW 7394 includes voir dire, impeachment, the introduction and utilization of exhibits, and a final full jury trial downtown. Students who have taken LAW 7394 may not take this class, and students who take this class may not take LAW 7394. *Prerequisite:* LAW 8355 or LAW 8455.

LAW 6495 (4). TRUSTS AND ESTATES. A general survey of the law relating to family wealth transmission, taking into account transfers within the probate system — wills and intestate succession — and transfers outside it, with special attention to trusts. Topics include the legal definition of family relationships; formalities required for execution and revocation of wills and other donative documents; mental capacity and volition; drafting pitfalls, post-execution events, and difficulties of interpretation; legal protections offered to a decedent's spouse and children; will substitutes such as life insurance, pension plans, and rights of survivorship; planning for incapacity and other changes in circumstances; obligations and powers of fiduciaries; rights of creditors and beneficiaries; trust creation, supervision, modification, duration, and termination; charitable purposes; and the impact of tax policy on estate planning.

7305 (3). WHITE COLLAR CRIME. Two or three hours. This is an advanced criminal law course that covers the substantive law of federal white collar crime including conspiracy, mail fraud, RICO, public corruption, money laundering, financial institution fraud, tax fraud, and environmental crime. The course will also address issues of corporate and executive criminal liability and parallel civil/criminal proceedings.

F. COURSES OUTSIDE LAW SCHOOL

Graduate-level courses that are offered in other graduate or professional schools of the University and are relevant to the student's program may be taken with approval of the assistant dean for student affairs, who shall also determine the Law School credit equivalents to be awarded for such study. No more than six hours may be awarded toward Law School hours required for graduation. For information, see the Registrar's Office.

G. COURSES AT OTHER LAW SCHOOLS

For transfer from other law schools, see Section III B1, Students Eligible. After entry in this law school, summer courses in other law schools may be taken for transfer of credits with prior approval of the assistant dean for student affairs. Transfer credits may be earned in regular terms only in extraordinary circumstances of demonstrated special need. See Section III G5, Credit for Work Completed at Other Schools. For information, see the Registrar's Office.

IX. STUDENT CODE OF PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

PREAMBLE

The law is a learned profession that demands from its members standards of honesty and integrity, and these standards are far higher than those imposed on society as a whole. A dishonest attorney is a menace to the profession and to society. Because there is no reason to believe that dishonest students will become honest attorneys, insistence on the highest ethical standards must begin in law school. This Student Code of Professional Responsibility is dedicated to that end.

The code is designed to assure that each student can be evaluated on his or her own merits, free from the unfairness of

- J. Investigating Committee** – the committee appointed by the dean to investigate possible violations of the code (See Section IV B13 and Section VIII F in the Student Code.)
- K. Knowingly** – A person acts knowingly, or with knowledge, with respect to the nature of his or her conduct or to the circumstances surrounding such conduct, when he or she is aware of the nature of such conduct or that such circumstances exist. A person also acts knowingly, or with knowledge, with respect to a result of his or her conduct, when that person is aware that the conduct is reasonably certain to cause that result.
- L. Law School** – the Dedman School of Law at Southern Methodist University
- M. Negligence** – A person acts negligently with respect to circumstances surrounding his or her conduct or the result of that conduct when he or she ought to be aware of a substantial and unjustifiable risk that the circumstances exist or the result will occur.
- N. Purposefully** – A person acts purposefully, or with purpose with respect to an act or to a result, when it is his or her intention, conscious object or desire to engage in the act or to cause the result.
- O. Recklessly** – A person acts recklessly, or is reckless, with respect to circumstances surrounding his or her conduct or the result of that conduct, when he or she is aware of but consciously disregards a substantial and unjustifiable risk that the circumstances exist or the result will occur.
- P. Report of an Alleged Violation** – a report to the assistant dean of a possible violation of the code (See Sect

2. Three of the members shall be law faculty members appointed by the dean of the Law School with the advice of the faculty executive committee. The dean also shall appoint an alternate faculty member. The dean shall not appoint an assistant or senior associate dean or himself or herself to the council. Faculty members shall serve three-year staggered terms, so that no two faculty members will have the same number of years remaining in their terms of appointment. If, for any reason, a faculty member cannot complete his or her term, attend a particular hearing or vote on a particular question (for example, whether to decline jurisdiction over a matter), the alternate shall complete the unexpired term, attend the hearing or vote, as the circumstances require.
3. The faculty member who is serving in the last year of his or her term on the council shall be the chair. The chair's term shall be for one year. If, at any time, the chair is unavailable to perform chair duties, the faculty member on the council with the next longest tenure shall act as the chair.

1. A student shall not commit plagiarism. Plagiarism is appropriating another's words, ideas or modes of analysis and representing them in writing as one's own. Whenever a student submits written work as his or her own, the student shall not use the words of another verbatim without presenting them as quoted material and citing the source. If the words of another are paraphrased, there must be a clear attribution of the source. If the student uses another's ideas, concepts or modes of analysis, there must be a clear accompanying attribution of the source.
2. A student shall not invade the security maintained for the preparation and storage of examinations. If a student learns that the security maintained for the preparation and storage

13. Unless authorized by this code or required by law or court order, no member

- D. Each instructor and member of the Law School staff shall report to the assistant dean for student affairs any student conduct that is reasonably believed to constitute a violation of this code.
- E. It is the responsibility of the dean, or his or her delegate, to supervise the imposition of any sanction directed by the council or modified by any appeal.

SECTION VII. REPORT OF AN ALLEGED VIOLATION

- A. If a person wishes to initiate a disciplinary proceeding against a student for violating this code, the person must report the matter to the assistant dean for student affairs. The report of the suspected code violation may be either written or oral. Such report may not be made anonymously; however, confidentiality relating to the identity of the accuser shall be maintained, subject to the provisions of Section VIII C, E and Section IX B, K, L and M. If the assistant dean is not available to receive the report, then the suspected violation must be reported to the senior associate dean for academic affairs or to the instructor, if any, whose course is af-

award of a degree or other purpose. Whenever the council's report includes a recommendation of action by the dean against the student, a copy of the report shall be sent to the student.

- D. If the council does not decline or postpone asserting jurisdiction over the matter, the chair shall promptly notify the assistant dean for student affairs of that fact. Upon receipt of such notice, the assistant dean for student affairs shall promptly notify the accused student of the allegation and that an investigation will begin and shall furnish the student with a copy of this code. Where a report of a suspected code violation accusing a currently enrolled student is received by the council at a time when it appears that the investigation and hearing before the council, if any, could not be completed at least two weeks before the end of classes, the chair of the council may direct the assistant dean to postpone notification until after the accused student has completed his or her examinations.
- E. The assistant dean shall notify the accused student that an investigation is to be initiated and shall also notify the dean, but such notice to the dean shall not disclose the identity of the accused, the accuser or the nature of the alleged violation. The dean shall promptly appoint an investigating committee consisting of two faculty members and one student. The associate and assistant deans and members of the council shall not be appointed to the investigating committee.
- F. Duties of the Investigating Committee
 - 1. Except for good cause shown, the investigating committee shall complete its

- a. A copy of the complaint, which shall be a plain, concise and definite written statement of the essential facts of the violation(s) charged, citing the specific provision(s) of this code that the accused student is alleged to have violated.
- b. The identity of known witnesses, a general description of what each is expected to testify about, their written statements, if any, and either copies or a description of any physical evidence that may be used at the hearing; all written reports concerning the alleged violation, if any, submitted to the assistant dean for student affairs or other member of the staff, faculty or administration.
- d. The names of the honor council members.
- e. A statement that the student may be assisted by an attorney or other adviser of the student's choice. (See Section IX A.)
- f. A statement that the student has a right to review any information gathered by the investigating committee during the investigation, other than the work product of the investigating committee.

of the Law School community that the law faculty should provide pro bono representation to such accused students.

- B. The hearing shall be attended by the council, school prosecutor, the remaining members of the investigating committee (if they so desire), the accused student and the student's representative, if any. Witnesses may also attend unless exclusion is requested by any party. This section is subject to the following provisions:**
- 1. The council may proceed with no fewer than two faculty and two student members present.**
 - 2. No later than one day before the hearing, the accused student may request that the chair allow other people to attend; if the chair grants that request, the chair may also open the hearing to peop**

sen not to testify may not make a statement to the council unless the student allows questions from council members and the school prosecutor.

- H. The hearing shall be recorded by means of stenographic or audio or video tape recording.
- I. The council may not find the accused student guilty of any code violation not charged in the complaint. After the hearing begins, the complaint may be amend-

**SECTION X. APPEAL OF ADJUDICATIONS
OF ACADEMIC DISHONESTY**

A. A student who is adjudged guilty by the honor council of a violation of this code concerning a matter of academic dishonesty, an attempt to gain an unfair advantage over other law students or an unreasonable interference with the rights of other students may appeal such finding or any sanction imposed to the dean of the Law School. A student who admits the truth of the complaint may challenge the council's jurisdiction and the sanction on appeal. Normally, the filing of a notice of appeal shall automatically stay the execution of all sanctions imposed by the council on the student filing the notice; however, the dean shall have authority

X. RIGHT TO KNOW

Southern Methodist University is pleased to provide information regarding academic programs, enrollment, financial aid, public safety, athletics and services for persons with disabilities. Students also may obtain paper copies of this information by contacting the appropriate office listed below. Disclosure of this information is pursuant to requirements of the Higher Education Act and the Campus Security Act. More information is available at www.smu.edu/srk.

1. Academic Programs: www.smu.edu/srk/academics

Provost Office, Perkins Administration Building, Room 219

214-768-3219

- a. Current degree programs and other educational and training programs.
- b. Instructional, laboratory and other physical facilities relating to the academic program.

iii. Comparable service as a volunteer for a tax-exempt organization