

TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW



**2003 - 2004
CATALOG**

Visit us online at
www.law.ttu.edu

The Difference Makes a Difference

America has many fine law schools, including many law schools in Texas. As a law school applicant, the key question you must answer is which law school best fits you. For many students the answer to that question is the Texas Tech School of Law. All ABA-accredited schools do a very good job teaching the theory and doctrine of law, and we are no different. Beyond the teaching of theory and doctrine, however, there is something more — a difference that makes a difference. The practice of law is about people, and your law school experience should be about people. The Texas Tech School of Law was created as a smaller school of law, which is unusual for a state school and different for a purpose. A smaller law school allows students to know each other personally and to know the faculty. At a smaller school the faculty can be more than just teachers; they can be mentors guiding you through your law school experience.



As your mentors we believe it is our responsibility to go beyond the theory and doctrine of law to ensure that you are prepared for the actual practice of law. We will prepare you to practice by preparing you to pass the Bar Exam. You must have a license to practice law, and we are proud of our historically high Bar passage rates.

Part of knowing how to practice is knowing how to operate in a courtroom. You'll get this experience through our very extensive and nationally recognized moot court and mock trial programs. In addition, our clinical training program will give you the opportunity to practice on real cases with real clients under the supervision of experienced practitioners.

In the future your law practice will increasingly depend on your ability to operate in a global environment. To broaden your experience internationally, we will give you the opportunity to work, learn, and study in Mexico, Spain, or France. We are particularly proud of our unique summer program held in cooperation with one of Mexico's leading law centers. This program will allow you to learn about the practice of law in real terms from lawyers, judges, and professors in Mexico.

While our facilities and instruction at Texas Tech will enable you to practice at the cutting edge of legal technology, our commitment to you as a person is the difference that makes a difference. We really are about people at Texas Tech, and I hope to get to know you personally when you enter the Texas Tech School of Law.

Texas Tech was created as a small law school, which is unusual for a state school and different for a purpose.

Walter B. Huffman
Dean and Professor of Law

TEXAS TECH SCHOOL OF LAW

<p>2002 Student Profile Fall Enrollment: 698, including entering class of 246 from an applicant pool of 1,392. Entering Class Median LSAT Score: 153 75th Percentile: 157 25th Percentile: 150 Entering Class Median GPA: 3.45 75th Percentile: 3.67 25th Percentile: 3.17</p>	<p>Entering Class Ethnicity: 14% minorities Male to Female Ratio: 131 to 115 Faculty: 31 full-time faculty as well as additional adjunct and visiting professors Student to Faculty Ratio: 19 to 1 Bar Exam: Average 10-year passage rate of 88% Program: Full-time; daytime only</p>
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LAW SCHOOL FACILITIES

- Six classrooms with stadium-style seating and numerous smaller classrooms and seminar rooms.
- **Multimedia-capable courtroom** featuring network ports and power access to the judges' bench and council tables. Students can use laptop computers with full Internet access during mock trials and trial presentations. The Court of Appeals for the Seventh District of Texas sits in the Alvin R. Allison Courtroom once each semester so students can see live oral arguments and real cases.
- A **Career Services Center for job-search workshops and on-campus interviewing**. The center includes a resource library with law firm and corporate resumes, employer directories, computer employer databases, and other materials.
- Spacious offices, interview rooms, and a conference room for the Civil Litigation Clinic, Criminal Prosecution Clinic, Family Law Counseling Clinic, and Tax Clinic.
- **Law Library with four floors, 270,000 volumes, and more than 200 study carrels**. Free access for law students to multiple full-text legal databases and online legal services. Multimedia-equipped group-study rooms to review videotapes of client interviews; critique witness examinations and oral arguments; and prepare for mock trials, moot court, and client counseling.
- Excellent computer resources and **one of the best student-to-computer ratios in the country: one computer for every three students**. More than 300 computers and a laptop lending program. **Wireless network access throughout the building and power connections to all classroom desktops**.
- Lounge area, snack area, student organization offices, and faculty and administrative offices.

Preparing You for Two Worlds

The one you know today and the one you can expect tomorrow

The Texas Tech School of Law was established largely through the efforts of attorney Alvin R. Allison, a former member of the Texas Tech University Board of Regents and a visionary who saw a need for a state supported law school in the West Texas area. The Board appointed the Law School's first dean in 1966, and the first class of 72 entering students enrolled in 1967. Total enrollment was 698 in the fall of 2002.

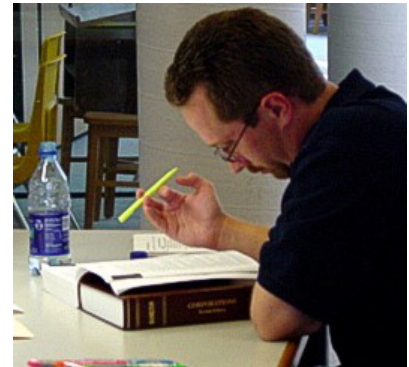
The Law School was approved by the American Bar Association in August 1970 and is fully accredited by the Supreme Court of Texas (1968) and the Association of American Law Schools (1969).

The objective of the faculty is to train men and women for the practice of law anywhere in the United States, whether as advocate, counselor, judge, or law teacher, in accordance with the highest traditions of professional responsibility. At the same time, the faculty recognizes the use of law as a stepping-stone to a career in government, politics, or business.

Curriculum and instruction methods are designed to develop the highest potential of all students, regardless of their reasons for studying the law. This requires a broadening experience both in terms of legal practice and cultural opportunities. The future practice of today's students will depend increasingly on their ability to practice internationally and to operate at the cutting edge of legal technology.

Law Library

The Law Library at Texas Tech is the largest legal information center in western Texas and the region covering east-



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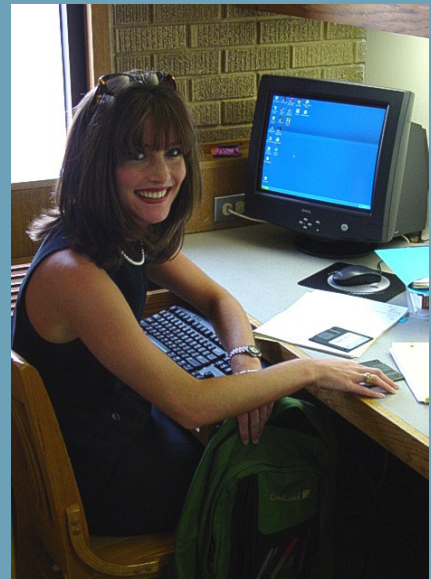
ern New Mexico and southern Oklahoma. The library and its staff serve and support the educational, instructional, and research needs of the Law School.

Library Facilities. The Law Library is a spacious facility that offers study areas, group study rooms, computer labs, and a reading/study lounge for leisurely reading and research. The library contains more than 200 study carrels that provide small office-like settings for students to study and conduct research. Each carrel is equipped with one or more state-of-the-art computers that allow students to write papers, perform legal research, send and receive electronic mail, and perform an array of other tasks.

Collection and Resources. The Law Library holds a substantial collection of materials in law, social sciences, and other subjects. The collection contains over 270,000 volumes (or equivalents) in books, treatises, periodicals, microforms, government documents, and other multiple information sources. These materials cover federal, state, and to a lesser extent foreign and international jurisdictions. As a selective U.S. government documents depository, the Law Library receives and provides access to a number of official government records and documents relating to law. The library also provides law students free access to multiple full-text legal databases, including LexisNexis, Westlaw, and Loislaw. The Law Library also subscribes to many specialized online legal services, such as Congressional Universe, CheckPoint, InfoTrac, Hein Online, and many others. As part of a comprehensive research university, the Law Library works closely with the University Library and the Health Sciences Center Medical Library to provide law students easy access to the collections and databases available at each of the libraries.



Law students are intensive users of online legal information. To support that need, the Law Library has more than 300 computers, a laptop lending program, and over 200 study carrels that provide office-like settings for students. Students also have wireless network access throughout the building.



Information Technology. The online public access catalog is web-based and accessible from every computer, thus enabling law students to search the titles and holdings of the Law Library as well as other libraries throughout the nation. The Law Library provides more than 300 computers that allow law students to access full-text legal databases (e.g., LexisNexis, Westlaw, and Loislaw). In addition, the

Law School provides wireless computer network access throughout the building, power connections to all classroom desktops, and multiple other features aimed at enhancing the technological experience of the student. The university is a member of the Microsoft Campus Agreement group and as such offers discounts to enrolled law students. Students are able to pur-

GENERAL OVERVIEW

chase many of the Microsoft products for only \$5 per CD. The group study rooms in the library are multimedia equipped so that law students can review videotapes of client interviews, critique witness examinations and oral arguments, and prepare for mock trials, moot court, and client counseling.

Library Staff. A knowledgeable, experienced, and service-oriented staff focuses on the individual needs of the students. All the librarians have a master's degree in library and information science and are trained in legal bibliography. Several librarians have both a master's degree and a Doctor of Jurisprudence. The librarians and staff are dedicated to the mission of the Law School and provide quality services in a welcoming environment.

All classrooms are wired for network and Internet connections, with two classrooms equipped for full multimedia presentations. The courtroom is multimedia capable and features network ports and power access to the judge's bench and the counsel tables. This allows students to use laptop computers with full Internet access during mock trials and trial presentations.

Career Services Center

The Career Services Center at the Texas Tech School of Law offers a wide range of services to students and alumni of the Law School. The center provides enrolled students with a forum for interviewing with prospective employers from throughout Texas. Law firms seek second-year students for summer clerkship positions that can lead to offers for associate positions after graduation. This process, called "On-Campus Interviewing," is one of the services offered by the center. Other interviewing opportunities are provided by the following off-campus recruitment programs: Texas-In-Washington, Sunbelt Minority, Public Interest, and Texas Young Lawyers Association Off-Campus Recruitment Program.

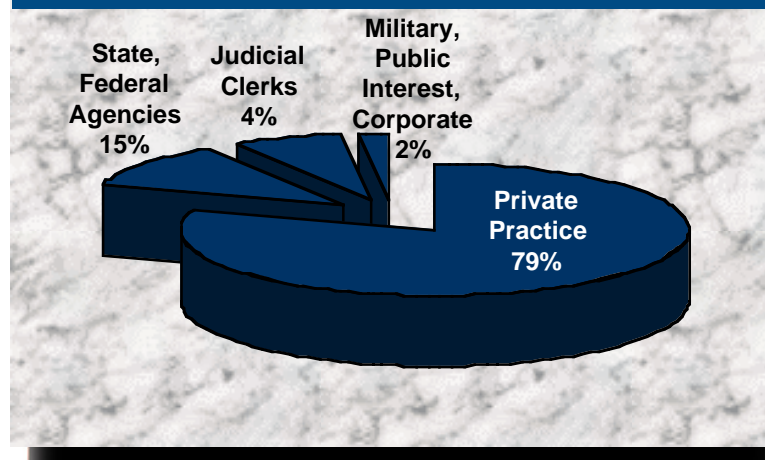
The Career Services Center conducts workshops focusing on resume writing, interviewing skills, and individualized job search strategies. A career information series presented by attorneys who practice in a number of settings introduces students to the many ways in which a law degree may be used. The resource library of the center contains law firm and corporate resumes, employer directories, computer employer databases, and other materials useful in a personalized job search.

As a member of the National Association of Law Placement, the Law School is involved with other schools, bar associations, and firms in a national forum for exchanging information on law placement and recruitment.

Graduates of the Texas Tech Law School have a variety of areas in which to practice law. Traditionally, a majority of the graduates enter private practice in Texas as associates of established law firms or as solo practitioners. Graduates may also choose to practice as government attorneys at the local, state, or national level. Corporate positions are the choice of some graduates and all branches of the military employ attorneys in their Judge Advocate General Corps.

The Career Services Center is committed to an equal opportunity program on behalf of students.

CAREER CHOICES, CLASS OF 2002 (Six Months After Graduation)



96 percent of the Class of 2002 had accepted positions six months after graduation. Of that number, 98 percent chose to practice law in Texas.

Center for Biodefense, Law, and Public Policy

The Center for Biodefense, Law, and Public Policy was established in 2002 as part of the Texas Tech University System's response to the attacks on the World Trade Center and The Pentagon. The center provides an opportunity for interdisciplinary collaboration in regard to solutions for the complex and cross-disciplinary area of biodefense. Faculty members associated with the center represent the disciplines of law, public policy, mass communications, political science, microbiology, medicine, forensic pathology, animal and food science, and plant science.

Dr. Victoria Sutton, a professor in the School of Law and one of the country's leading authorities on the legal issues surrounding bioterrorism, was appointed as the center's first director. Before joining the faculty at Texas Tech, Dr. Sutton served in the Bush Administration as Assistant Director in the White House Science Office and in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. She is the author of *Law and Science: Cases and Materials* and *Law and Bioterrorism*.

In 2003 the center sponsored a symposium on legal issues in bio-terrorism. Faculty members are available for consultation with government, industry, and associations.

For additional information about the center and its available publications, videos, and books, view www.ttu.edu/biodefense.

Legal Practice Skills

Law students have significant opportunities to develop lawyering skills that play an important role in the making of a competent practitioner and advocate. Courses are offered covering skills such as client interviewing and counseling, trial and appellate advocacy, negotiation, mediation, and arbitration. These courses are designed to bridge the gap between the law student's theoretical education and the practice of the law. The courses usually have small enrollments, permitting partici-

Experiential Learning

Clinics provide real-world experience

Students have the opportunity to represent clients and participate in real cases through four clinical courses: Civil Litigation Clinic, Criminal Prosecution Clinic, Family Law Counseling Clinic, and Tax Clinic. The program is optional for third-year law students who meet the requirements and priorities of the Clinic Selection Process to receive real-world experience by providing free legal representation and counseling to qualified low-income individuals. Full-time faculty members who have extensive trial experience at both the state and federal levels teach the clinical courses.

- Students enrolled in the **Civil Litigation Clinic** represent clients in a wide range of civil matters. Students will interview and counsel clients, draft pleadings and motions, conduct discovery, negotiate with adverse parties, and appear in court.
- The **Criminal Prosecution Clinic** works in conjunction with the District Attorney's office. Students enrolled in the clinic assist with the prosecution of petty and misdemeanor offenses. Students have the opportunity to integrate doctrinal knowledge and practical legal skills in a clinical setting. A mandatory intensive skills training is held prior to the start of each semester.
- The **Tax Clinic** students represent low-income taxpayers in disputes with the Internal Revenue Service. Representation includes securing the release of notices of levy, obtaining payment agreements for delinquent taxes, preparing and filing offers in compromise, preparing and filing requests for relief as an innocent spouse, representation before the appeals division of the IRS, and a limited amount of representation in the United States Court.
- Students enrolled in the **Family Law Counseling Clinic** will learn about marriage and family therapy in part through observation of sessions in the Family Therapy Clinic. Students will be given the opportunity to provide legal counseling and/or representation, when appropriate, to clients referred by the marriage and family therapy clinic under the supervision of the instructor.

In all of these clinics, students will handle a variety of cases during the semester and learn valuable skills while conducting factual investigations, negotiation, trial preparation, and case trials.

pation by all students and “hands-on” training. Use of videotape equipment, along with the videotape library, gives students an opportunity for self-analysis and for learning from the techniques of skilled practitioners.

Students also may participate in intraschool competitions in moot court, mock trial, client counseling, and negotiation. These competitions, administered by the Board of Barristers, allow students to polish their skills in simulated practice.

Interscholastic Competition Results

Active participation in interscholastic competitions gives students the opportunity to compete in a wide variety of state and national competitions. Texas Tech boasts one of the best records in the nation for outstanding performance in regional and national competitions. Teams from the Law School have won national championships in moot court, mock trial, negotiation, and client counseling.

- Texas Tech law students competed in the 2003 Jessup International Law Moot Court competition in Arizona and placed third overall and second for best brief. The Jessup International Moot Court Competition is an international law advocacy competition in which oral and written pleadings are presented on timely issues of international law and argued as if arguing before the International Court of Justice in The Hague, The Netherlands.
- A Texas Tech team made the 2003 regional finals in the ABA National Appellate Advocacy Competition in San Francisco. One team member was awarded the second best oralist in the competition. Sponsored by the Law Student Division of the ABA, the National Appellate Advocacy Competition is a traditional moot court competition focusing on written and oral advocacy skills.
- A Texas Tech team reached the quarterfinals in the 2002 John Marshall International Moot Court competition in Chicago. The team competed against 35 teams from law schools across the nation and was honored for best respondent brief.
- A Texas Tech team placed third behind Harvard and Pepperdine in mock trial national championship competition in February 2002 in Chicago. The Association of Trial Lawyers of America sponsored the annual competition. The Texas Tech team competed against every law school in Texas to win the regional title and earn the right to be among only 14 of 240 teams advancing to the finals in Chicago.
- A group of Texas Tech law students placed third in the National Negotiation Competition held in May 2002 at the American Bar Association meeting in Philadelphia. Only 24 teams in 10 regions nationwide qualified for the competition. Texas Tech was the only school to qualify two teams.

A Texas Tech team competed against every law school in Texas to win the regional title and earn the right to be among only 14 of 240 teams advancing to the finals in Chicago.

Externships

Students may participate in an externship for credit and work under the supervision of a lawyer or judge. The externship includes a classroom component in which students meet with faculty members to discuss the relationship of their experiences to their classroom studies.

Endowed Professorships

• **Commercial and Banking Law Professorship**

The Texas Tech Law School Foundation, with the cooperation of the Texas Association of Bank Counsel (TABC), established a Fund for Banking and Commercial Law Studies in 1987. This fund provides support for students and faculty engaged in research and writing in the areas of banking and commercial law, particularly as related to the monthly publication of *The Texas Bank Lawyer* (TBL). This publication is written and edited by students of the Texas Tech School of Law under the supervision of a faculty editor and is distributed as a membership service to members of the TABC. Professor John Krahrmer is the current faculty editor of the TBL and has been the Professor of Commercial Law since 1988.

• **J. Hadley Edgar Professorship of Law**

This professorship honors Professor Emeritus J. Hadley Edgar, who retired in 1991 after 20 years of service on the faculty as a teacher of torts, procedure, and trial advocacy. This endowed professorship was made possible by contributions from former students and friends in response to a major challenge grant provided by Richard C. Hile of Austin and Martin W. Dies of Orange. Professor Emeritus Edgar, the first holder of the Robert H. Bean Professorship, is a recognized scholar in Texas tort law and Texas procedure. Former Professor

Robert William Piatt, Jr., held the Edgar professorship from 1995 until 1998, followed by Professor Jayne Zanglein from 1999 to 2000. Professor Timothy Floyd was named the J. Hadley Edgar Professor of Law in 2000.

• **Maddox Professorship of Law**

The Maddox Professorship of Law was made possible in 1982 by a \$200,000 endowment from the J.F. Maddox Foundation in Hobbs, New Mexico. The endowment is named for the late Jack Maddox, a 1929 Texas Tech graduate in textile engineering. Professor Bruce Kramer has held this professorship since 1992.

• **George W. McCleskey Professorship in Water Law**

An endowed professorship in water law was made possible in 1998 by generous contributions from friends and family honoring the late George W. McCleskey. Mr. McCleskey was a pioneer and expert in water law as it applied to Texas and this region of the state. He was a staunch supporter of the Lubbock community and worked tirelessly on local, state, and national water issues, serving for 12 years on the Texas Water Development Board. The primary objective of the professorship is to equip others to carry on the tradition of excellence and furtherance of water law knowledge. Professor Frank Skillern held this professorship from 1999 to 2003.

• **Alvin R. Allison Professorship in Law**

The Alvin R. Allison Professorship of Law was endowed in 1991. This professorship honors the late Levelland attorney Alvin R. Allison, affectionately known as the “Father of the Texas Tech Law School.” Mr. Allison worked tirelessly to bring about the creation of the Texas Tech University School of Law and chaired the original Texas Tech Law School Foundation Board of Trustees. Former Professor Thomas E. Baker held the professorship from 1993 to 1998. William R. Casto has held the professorship since 1999.

• **Robert H. Bean Professorship in Law**

Donations from local attorneys and a settlement obtained from an anti-trust suit made possible the creation of the Robert H. Bean Professorship. Judge Bean was a Lubbock County judge who served with distinction. The professorship’s primary objective is to provide excellence in teaching civil procedure and advocacy. Professor Emeritus J. Hadley Edgar held the professorship from 1988 until 1992. Professor Marilyn Phelan has held the position since 1993.

• **Charles B. Thornton Professorship in Law**

An endowed professorship in law honoring the late Charles B. Thornton was established in 1993 with a gift from the estate of Charles B. Thornton by his son, Charles B. Thornton, Jr. The elder Thornton was a firm believer in civic and charitable work and served as a director of many leading corporations. He devoted himself to public service, receiving the Horatio Alger Award (1964), the National Industry Leader of B’Nai B’rith (1967), and Big Brother of the Year (1975). In 1981, President Reagan presented him with the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the nation’s highest civilian decoration. The citation concluded that “Tex Thornton has never failed to give generously of his boundless energy, his unflinching courage, and his deep love of country.” Rodric B. Schoen was the first recipient of the professorship from its inception until 1999. Professor Brian Shannon has held the professorship since 2000.

• **George Herman Mahon Professorship in Law**

An endowed professorship in law honoring the late Congressman George H. Mahon was established in 1981 with a gift from Charles Bates Thornton and Flora Laney Thornton. The first holder of the George Herman Mahon Profes-

GENERAL OVERVIEW

sorship in Law was Corwin W. Johnson, the Baker and Botts Professor of Law at the University of Texas Law School and a visiting professor at Texas Tech in 1984-85. In 1989, Professor Emeritus W. Reed Quilliam, Jr., became the first member of the permanent faculty to hold the Mahon Professorship, and Professor Charles Bubany held the professorship from 1995 to 2003. Associate Dean Susan Fortney now holds the professorship.

Professional Enrichment

Legal educators agree that student development is greatly aided by professional experiences outside the classroom and by frequent and varied contacts with those actively practicing law. Advanced students may become adjunct members of the Lubbock County Bar Association. All students are encouraged to attend meetings of the association and various continuing legal education programs in which the Law School takes an active part. The Court of Appeals for the Seventh District of Texas sits in the courtroom of the Law School once each semester. The United States Tax Court has held sessions at the Law School each year. In addition, various state agencies hold hearings at the school.

Student Organizations

Black Law Students Association
Board of Barristers
Christian Legal Society
Criminal Trial Lawyers Association
Delta Theta Phi
Environmental Law Society
Federalist Society for Law and
Public Policy Studies
Hispanic Law Students Association
International Law Society
Lambda Law Students
LBJ Employment and Labor Law
Society
Legal Research Board
Longhorn Bar Association
Mexican-American Law Students
Association
Multicultural Law Student
Association
Phi Alpha Delta
Phi Delta Phi
Second Amendment Student
Association
Student Academic Support Services
Student Public Interest Initiative
Tax Law Society
Tech Health Law Association
Tech Law Civil Liberties Union

Tech Law Republicans
Texas Aggie Bar Association
Texas Tech Law Democrats
Texas Tech Law Review
Texas Tech Journal of Texas
Administrative Law
Texas Tech Student Bar Association
Texas Tech University Law Partners
The Texas Bank Lawyer
Volunteer Law Students Association
Women's Caucus

The Order of the Coif

In 1974 the Law School was elected to The Order of the Coif, which is the only national legal honor society in the United States. Institutional membership in this prestigious society is offered to only one-third of the nation's law schools. Individual members are elected annually from students graduating in the highest 10 percent of the class.

The Order of Barristers

Advanced students selected as members of the national Order of Barristers have demonstrated competency in courtroom advocacy, counseling, and related activities and are interested in assisting other students in improving their skills. The Board of Barristers includes members of all former boards of the Texas Tech Law School.



Campus Housing and Dining



Carpenter / Wells Complex

Arranged in three-bedroom townhouses or four-bedroom flats and offers private bedrooms in an apartment setting



Law students have a variety of on-campus and off-campus housing choices. Residence hall and apartment facilities primarily for graduate students are available in Gordon Hall and Gaston Hall/Apartments. Special interest housing within the Texas Tech residence hall system includes Honors, Intensive Study, Nonsmoking, and Upperclass areas that provide students the opportunity to live with others of similar interests. The Carpenter/Wells Complex is arranged in three-bedroom townhouses or four-bedroom flats and offers private bedrooms in an apartment setting. Gaston Hall/Apartments offers upperclass students separate living areas. Gordon Hall, a suite-style residence, is designated as an Honors residence hall.

Ethernet computer connections and a private telephone line are available for each resident. Other services include basic cable television service, local telephone service, a coin-operated laundry, vending machines, and desk services.

Dining Services provides a wide variety of choices for on-campus students as well as commuters. Students may dine in any of the conveniently located dining halls or in the food court.

Campus housing and dining information as well as an online housing application are available at www.housing.ttu.edu. Further inquiries may be directed to the office of Housing and Residence Life, Texas Tech University, Box 41141, Lubbock, TX 79409, (806) 742-2661.

Because residential areas bound the campus on three sides, off-campus living quarters of all types, including private dormitories, are conveniently available.

‘Open Door’ Policy

The Law School is firmly committed to the “open door” policy in faculty-student relations. From the first academic contact during orientation until graduation, the faculty is available for consultation with respect to the course of study, problems of general scholarship, and other matters relating to the student’s progress in school. With a low student-faculty ratio, each student has abundant opportunities for extensive personal contact with the faculty.

Texas Tech Law School Foundation

Established in 1967, the Texas Tech Law School Foundation is vital to the School of Law’s mission of providing an excellent educational experience. The foundation provides scholarships, funds travel expenses for student organizations and student competition teams, promotes alumni activities, underwrites continuing legal education initiatives and supports many other activities that promote the Law School and enhance the educational experience of students.

The foundation receives financial support from a variety of sources: alumni, law firms, corporations, foundations, and individuals interested in the improvement of the School of Law. The foundation conducts an annual giving program through which contributions to the scholarship fund or the general fund can be made. Alumni and friends of the Law School have also made significant endowment

gifts to the foundation to support scholarships, professorships, and other long-term contributions toward excellence.

The Texas Tech Law School Alumni Association functions as an important auxiliary of the foundation. In addition to assisting the fundraising and law school enhancement activities of the foundation, the alumni association serves as the social and professional support network for Texas Tech law graduates. The association leadership is located throughout Texas and the nation and assists in coordinating the activities of the association within the geographical areas where they live.

Statement on Nondiscrimination

Texas Tech University School of Law does not discriminate on the basis of sex, age, disability, race, color, religion, national or ethnic origin, or sexual orientation in its educational programs, admissions policies, employment policies, financial aid, and other school-administered programs. This nondiscrimination policy is enforced by federal law under Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. Inquiries regarding compliance with these statutes may be directed to Dr. Michael D. Shonrock, Office of Student Affairs, 213 Administration Building, (806) 742-2131.

It is the policy and practice of the Law School to comply with the Americans With Disabilities Act, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act, and state and local requirements regarding students and applicants with disabilities. Under these laws, a qualified individual with a disability shall not be denied access to or participation in services, programs, and activities of the Law School and the University.

We recognize that disabilities include mobility, sensory, health, psychological, and learning. We will provide reasonable

accommodations to these disabilities but we cannot make accommodations that are unduly burdensome or that fundamentally alter the nature of the program. While our legal obligation relates to disabilities of a substantial and long-term nature, we also provide accommodations when possible to temporary disabilities.

All floors are accessible by elevator and accessible rest rooms are located throughout the building, including the library. Classrooms on the second floor are accessible by elevator. The main entrance to the building and the entrance to the library are equipped with automatic openers.

Any disabled students needing special services or accommodations should advise the Law School after acceptance.

Affirmative Action

The faculty and administration of the Law School recognize the need for increasing the number of minority group members in the legal profession and encourage applications from minority students. The Association of American Law Schools (AALS) and the Council on Legal Education Opportunity (CLEO) sponsor programs designed to increase the number of minority law students. Those interested in information on these programs should write to CLEO, 1800 M Street, NW, Suite 290, Washington, DC 20036. The Mexican-American Legal Defense and Education Fund provides financial assistance to Hispanic students applying to law school. Applications may be obtained by writing to MALDEF, 634 South Spring Street, 11th Floor, Los Angeles, CA 90014.

TEXAS TECH FACTS

Enrollment: 28,000+

Founded: 1923

Athletic Conference: Big 12

Campus: 1,839 acres, one of the nation's largest

Academic Program:

Offers 150 undergraduate degree programs through 9 academic colleges.

Offers 110 different master's programs, 57 doctoral programs.

Special Distinctions:

Only campus in the state that is home to a major university, law school, and medical school.

Largest comprehensive higher education institution in the western two-thirds of the state of Texas and serves a region larger than 46 of the nation's 50 states.

For information: www.ttu.edu

LUBBOCK FACTS

Population: 202,000

Founded: 1891

Climate: An average of 265 days of sunshine a year, which is more sunshine than you'll find in San Diego, Miami, or Honolulu. An average annual temperature of 60 degrees with an average noon humidity of 46 percent.

Location: 320 miles west of Dallas on the southern plains of the Texas Panhandle.

For information:
www.lifeinlubbock.com



The campus area adjacent to the Law School includes Urbanovskiy Park (foreground), the College of Business (left), the English/Philosophy/Education Complex (center), and the College of Architecture (right).



Lubbock is accessible by four major airlines, an interstate bus line, and four U.S. highways, including Interstate 27.

Doctor of Jurisprudence

To be recommended for the Doctor of Jurisprudence (J.D.) degree by the faculty, a student must successfully complete a minimum of 90 semester hours, normally accomplished in six semesters or five semesters and two summer sessions. A cumulative average of 2.0 is required for graduation. Other academic requirements for graduation and for maintaining good standing are contained in the "Rules and Regulations of the School of Law," which is given to students upon their initial registration and is available upon request.

The grading scale is as follows: A=4.00, B+=3.50, B=3.00, C+=2.50, C=2.00, D+=1.50, D=1.00, and F=0.0.

The average academic attrition rate for first-year students during the past five years is about 9 percent. The Law School only offers a full-time program. Part-time enrollment is not permitted, and classes are offered only during the day. A student may not take more than 17 or less than 13 hours in any semester without special permission. Twelve hours is considered full time. There is no minimum course load requirement for students during a summer session, although 8 hours is considered full time and students may not register for more than 10 hours.

The J.D. program provides a general background in law, but the curriculum is broad enough that students may, through their choice of electives, emphasize a particular area of the law, such as tax, estate planning, environmental, criminal, international, litigation, public, property, or business.

Normally students must complete

Joint Degree Programs

Unique combinations of curriculums

Texas Tech University is the only campus in the state that is home to a major university, law school, and medical school. As a result, students benefit from easy access to this unique combination of curriculums by being able to pursue, if they desire, not only a Doctor of Jurisprudence (J.D.) but also one of eight joint degree programs:

- J.D./Master of Business Administration
- J.D./Master of Public Administration
- J.D./Master of Science in Agricultural and Applied Economics
- J.D./Master of Science in Accounting (Taxation)
- J.D./Master of Science in Environmental Toxicology
- J.D./Master of Science in Personal Financial Planning
- J.D./Master of Science in Biotechnology
- J.D./Master of Science in Crop Science/Horticulture/Soil Science/Entomology

With a joint degree from both the Law School and the Graduate School, Texas Tech law students can graduate with the added advantage of having developed an expertise in a particular area of legal practice. Texas Tech is the only law school to offer a joint degree in law and environmental toxicology as well as law and certified financial planning.

six semesters in residence as a full-time student to meet graduation requirements. A student may graduate a semester early—at the end of the fall semester of the third year—by taking at least 12 hours over two summers (the equivalent of the sixth semester of residency).

Regular attendance and preparation by students are required. Students should be aware that the Law School must certify to the various boards of state bar examiners that each student has regularly attended classes. A professor may exclude a student

from the course or from the final examination in the course if that student has accumulated an unreasonably large number of absences or instances of unpreparedness.

The Law School faculty reserves the right to change the schedule of classes, the program of instruction, the requirements for degrees, and any other similar rules or regulations. This right will not be exercised, however, to impose substantial detriment upon students enrolled at the time of the change.

Doctor of Jurisprudence – Master of Business Administration

The Law School and the Graduate School of Texas Tech University offer a joint program leading to the degrees of Doctor of Jurisprudence (J.D.) and Master of Business Administration (M.B.A.). The joint degree allows a student to complete the requirements for both degrees in three or four years, depending upon the extent of leveling required in business courses.

No graduate curriculum in this area can be pursued prior to entering Law School. The joint degree candidate must choose to pursue both degrees by the end of the third or fourth semester in Law School and must meet admission requirements within the Graduate School for the second degree.

The program is designed principally for the student who wishes to acquire a broad business knowledge to complement legal training. For the student with sufficient previous course work, the degree may be secured by completing a total of 102 hours of law and business courses. To satisfy the 90 hours of law for the J.D. degree and the 36 hours of business for the M.B.A. degree, 12 hours of approved law courses are transferred as elective credit to the M.B.A. degree and 12 hours of approved graduate business courses are transferred as elective credit toward the J.D. degree. These transfers are of credit hours, not grades. In some instances, a student may be allowed to waive up to 12 hours at the M.B.A. level.

The first year of study consists entirely of law courses. During the second and third years, the remaining required law courses are to be completed together with selected law electives and an appropriate number of graduate business core courses.

Doctor of Jurisprudence – Master of Science in Agricultural and Applied Economics

This joint degree program generally follows the outline of the J.D./M.B.A. and involves the cooperative efforts of the Law School, the Graduate School, and the Department of Agricultural and Applied Economics. To fulfill the 90-hour requirement for the J.D. degree and the 36-hour requirement for the M.S. degree, 12 hours of approved courses from the Graduate School and the Law School are applied to the de-

gree earned in the other school. Thus, to complete the joint degree program, the student must take 78 hours of law and 24 hours of graduate agricultural and applied economics.

A comprehensive examination over the 18 hours of core course material for the M.S. degree must be passed as a requirement for the degree. The first year of study in the combined degree program is devoted exclusively to the study of law. After the first year, courses in both the graduate division of the Department of Agricultural and Applied Economics and the Law School may be taken concurrently. Students must apply to both the Law School and the Graduate School and be accepted by both. No graduate curriculum in this area can be pursued prior to entering Law School.

Doctor of Jurisprudence – Master of Public Administration

A student may complete requirements for a J.D. and a Master of Public Administration (M.P.A.) degree in about four years if the student is enrolled in the Center for Public Service and the Law School for the combined degree program. No graduate curriculum in this area can be pursued prior to entering Law School. The joint degree candidate must choose to pursue both degrees by the end of the third or fourth semester in Law School and must meet admission requirements within the Graduate School.

A candidate for this program may transfer up to 12 non-law hours of approved courses as elective credit toward the J.D. degree, and 12 hours of approved law courses may be transferred as elective credit toward the M.P.A. degree. These transfers are of credit hours, not grades. Thus, 78 hours of law and 24 hours of graduate courses in the M.P.A. program must be completed. Included in the 24 hours for the M.P.A. portion is an internship assignment in a government office (6 hours credit) together with courses selected from one of the seven specific fields of concentration. The first year of study consists entirely of law courses. The student may elect to take the required year of resident study at the Center for Public Service in the second or third year of the program. The remaining period of study may involve both schools.

This degree program may be particularly beneficial to students with interests in administrative positions within government, public agencies, and institutions.

Doctor of Jurisprudence – Master of Science in Accounting (Taxation)

The Law School and the Graduate School of Texas Tech University offer a joint program leading to the degrees of Doctor of Jurisprudence (J.D.) and Master of Science in Accounting-Taxation (M.S.). The joint degree allows a student to complete the requirements for both degrees in three or four years, depending upon the extent of leveling required in business courses.

A student must apply to both the Law School and the Graduate School and be accepted by both. No graduate curriculum related to this degree can be pursued prior to entering Law School. The joint degree candidate must choose to pursue both degrees by the end of the third or fourth semester in Law School.

Up to 51 hours of leveling may be required, 18 hours of core courses, and from 3 to 15 hours of graduate electives plus a capstone course requirement of 3 hours. The student must obtain a grade of B or better and must have a GPA greater than 3.0 in the Graduate School portion to receive the M.S. degree.

Doctor of Jurisprudence – Master of Science in Personal Financial Planning

The Law School and the Graduate School of Texas Tech University offer a joint program leading to the Doctor of Jurisprudence (J.D.) and Master of Science in Personal Financial Planning (M.S.). A student must apply to both the Law School and the Graduate School and be accepted by both schools. No graduate curriculum in this area can be pursued prior to entering Law School. The joint degree candidate must choose to pursue both degrees by the end of the third or fourth semester in Law School.

The program is designed primarily for the student who wishes to complement legal training with a broad understanding of personal financial planning issues. This combination can be particularly helpful

to students intending to practice in financial areas such as taxation, estate planning, retirement planning, or employee benefit design. The M.S. degree satisfies the educational requirement for students wishing to sit for the Certified Financial Planner exam. To fulfill the 90-hour requirement for the J.D. degree and the 36-hour requirement for the M.S. degree, 12 hours of approved courses from the Graduate School and the Law School are applied to the degree earned in the other school. These transfers are of credit hours, not grades. Thus, to complete the joint degree program, the student will take 78 hours of law courses and 24 hours of personal financial planning courses. The first year of study consists entirely of law courses. After the first year, courses in law and graduate courses in personal financial planning may be taken concurrently.

Doctor of Jurisprudence – Master of Science in Crop Science/ Horticulture/Soil Science/Entomology

The Law School and the Graduate School of Texas Tech University offer a joint program leading to the degrees of Doctor of Jurisprudence (J.D.) and Master of Science (M.S.) in Crop Science, Horticulture, Soil Science or Entomology. The joint degree candidate must choose to pursue both degrees by the end of the third or fourth semester in Law School and must meet admission requirements for the second degree. A candidate for the JD/MS in Crop Science/Horticulture/Soil Science/Entomology may transfer up to 12 non-law hours of approved courses as elective credit toward the J.D. degree, and 12 hours of approved law courses may be transferred as elective credit toward the M.S. degree. These transfers are of credit hours, not grades. Typically, if all prerequisites are met, both degree programs can be finished within four years, including summer session courses. The M.S. degree is offered through the Department of Plant and Soil Science.

The joint degree program is designed for the student with an interest in a private practice or government career in law and science in the areas of environment, agriculture, or intellectual property.

Joint Degree Program in Life Sciences

The Law School offers two joint degree programs in the life sciences: the **Doctor of Jurisprudence–Master of Science in Biotechnology** and the **Doctor of Jurisprudence–Master of Science in Environmental Toxicology**. The annual Law and Science Research Symposium, which draws upon the work of law and science students at the Law School, is an event sponsored by the Joint Degree Program in the Life Sciences.

- **Doctor of Jurisprudence – Master of Science in Biotechnology**

The Law School and the Graduate School of Texas Tech University offer a joint program leading to the degrees of Doctor of Jurisprudence (J.D.) and Master of Science in Biotechnology. The joint degree candidate must choose to pursue both degrees by the end of the third or fourth semester in law school and must meet admission requirements for the second degree. Typically, if all prerequisites are met, both degree programs can be finished within four and one-half years, including summer sessions.

The M.S. degree is offered through the Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry and the Health Sciences Center. Students must apply to both the Law School and the Graduate School and be accepted by both schools. No graduate curriculum in this area can be pursued prior to entering Law School. The joint degree candidate must choose to pursue both degrees by the end of the third or fourth semester in Law School.

The joint degree program is designed principally for the student with an interest in medical or agricultural areas of practice utilizing a knowledge of biotechnology in the practice of law. A candidate for the J.D./M.S. in Biotechnology may credit up to 12 non-law hours of approved courses toward the J.D. degree, and 12 law hours may be credited toward the M.S. degree. These transfers are of credit hours, not grades.

- **Doctor of Jurisprudence – Master of Science in Environmental Toxicology**

The Law School and the Graduate School of Texas Tech University offer a joint program leading to the degrees of Doctor of Jurisprudence (J.D.) and Master of Science in Environmental Toxicology (M.S.). The joint degree candidate must choose to pursue both degrees by the end of the third or fourth semester in Law School and must meet admission requirements for the second degree. Typically, if all prerequisites are met, both degree programs can be finished within four years, including summer session courses.

The M.S. degree in Environmental Toxicology is offered through the Institute of Environmental and Human Health. Students must apply to both the Law School and the Graduate School and be accepted by both schools. No graduate curriculum in this area can be pursued prior to entering Law School. The joint degree candidate must choose to pursue both degrees by the end of the third or fourth semester in Law School.

This joint degree program is designed principally for the student who has an interest in environmental law and wishes to acquire technical underpinning in environmental toxicology to complement legal training. A candidate for the J.D./M.S. in Environmental Toxicology may credit up to 12 nonlaw credits of approved courses toward the J.D. degree and 12 law credits toward the M.S. degree. These transfers are of credit hours, not grades.

Application Procedure for Joint Programs

Applications for admission to any of the eight joint degree programs should be made to both the Law School and the Graduate School of Texas Tech University. Applications to the Graduate School can be obtained by writing directly to that school. Applicants must meet the regular admission requirements of each school and must be accepted by each to be eligible for the program. If a student is undecided about whether to pursue one of the joint programs, application to the Graduate School can be delayed until the third or fourth semester in Law School.

International Programs and Study Abroad

Summer Law Institute
Guanajuato, Mexico



As trade relations with Mexico, Latin America, Asia, and Europe continue to expand, the Law School is working to ensure that students prepare themselves for legal opportunities arising from these ever-growing international business transactions.

Recent elective courses offered by the Law School in the field of international law include Comparative Constitutional Law; Comparative Criminal Justice; Conflicts of Laws; International Business Transactions; International Environmental Law; International Human Rights; International Petroleum Transactions; Law of Citizenship, Naturalization and Immigration; Mexican Legal Institutions; NAFTA; National Security Law; Overview of Mexican Business Law; and Public International Law.

The Law School also gives students the option to work, learn, and study in Mexico, Spain, or France. These programs are offered under the direction of professors from Texas Tech as well as professors, practitioners, and jurists from around the globe.

Summer Law Institute in Guanajuato, Mexico. The Law School, in cooperation with law schools at Southwestern University and the University of New Mexico, offers a summer institute in Guanajuato, Mexico. The program provides a thorough introduction to Mexican law and international law subjects related to Latin America. All courses are taught in English or in Spanish with English translation. The institute is organized in cooperation with the Universidad de Guanajuato Facultad de Derecho, one of Mexico's leading law centers. The institute has been approved by the Accreditation Committee of the ABA Section on Legal Education.

Semester Abroad Programs. For students who speak French or Spanish fluently, the Law School offers legal study for credit through cooperative programs with the Universidad Pablo de Olavide in Sevilla, Spain, and the Universite de Jean Moulin, Lyon III in Lyon, France. Students interested in these programs select from the regular course offerings at these universities and study with foreign students and professors to learn firsthand about the legal systems in these countries. The Law School is working to establish a similar program in the Asia-Pacific region.

Course Descriptions

Scheduling of courses in any semester depends upon the decisions of the faculty and the Dean. Courses commonly offered may be viewed by clicking on the following:

<http://www.depts.ttu.edu/officialpublications/courses/LAW.html>

First-year courses are required. In addition to the advanced required courses listed, students have an advanced legal research and writing requirement they must meet during their second or third year by completing a paper involving scholarly or problem-solving legal research.



Our commitment to you as a person is the difference that makes a difference.

APPLICANT INFORMATION

The following information describes the application procedures of the Texas Tech University School of Law. Before preparing your application, please read this material carefully. If you have questions, contact the Admissions Office at (806) 742-3990, ext. 273, or donna.williams@ttu.edu.

Prelegal Education

Diversity in background and experience among members of a law school class enhances the educational experience of law study, so the School of Law does not require a specific prelegal curriculum. Applicants should note, however, that course work providing significant opportunities for reading, writing, and public speaking as well as supplying a critical understanding of human values and institutions (political, economic, and social) and the ability to think creatively can help prepare students for the rigors of law school.

The Law School Admission Council (LSAC) offers a variety of materials, including some about how to choose a law school, that may be of interest to potential applicants. Information about these materials can be found on the LSAC web site at www.lsac.org. One such publication, *The Official Guide to ABA-Approved Law Schools*, is published in cooperation with the American Bar Association and contains a discussion of undergraduate preparation that applicants may wish to consider.

When to Apply

While transfer and visiting students may begin in any semester, most entering students are required to begin in the fall semester. Applicants are urged to register with the Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS) immediately, take the LSAT no later than December, and submit their completed applications to the Law School as soon as possible. The deadline for Early Decision Admission (see page 20) is November 1, and the deadline for Regular Decision Admission is February 2.

When you have earned 90 semester hours of undergraduate credit, you may submit an application, but your degree must be completed by the time you enroll. Apply early and do not delay filing your application to include later grades. You may submit an updated transcript to the LSDAS at any time, and your grade point average will be recomputed and reported to all law schools you have designated. The School of Law will send you an e-mail message to acknowledge receipt of the application forms and to inform you when your file is complete. If you do not receive these acknowledgments within a reasonable time period, contact the Admissions Office to make inquiries.

Important Dates 2003 - 2004

June, October, December, and February are testing months for the Law School Admission Test (LSAT). Increase your chances for acceptance with an early test date and an early application.

- November 1** Deadline for applying for Early Decision Program.
- February 2** Deadline for application.
- March 12** Deadline to request an interview.
- April 1** Last day to receive a refund of initial deposit.
- June 11** Deadline for second deposit to secure a place in the entering class.
- July 1** Estimated start date for announcing financial assistance awards.

LAW SCHOOL CONTACT INFO

MAILING ADDRESS

School of Law
Texas Tech University
1802 Hartford
Lubbock, TX 79409-0004

WEBSITE

www.law.ttu.edu

E-MAIL FOR GENERAL INFORMATION

admissions@law.ttu.edu

FAX TRANSMISSION

(806) 742-1629

TELEPHONE CONTACTS

Registrar (806) 742-3990, Ext. 358
Admissions (806) 742-3990, Ext. 273
Main Number (806) 742-3791

The LSDAS normally requires four to six weeks to process its reports and send them to law schools. When the LSDAS receives a transcript, it sends an acknowledgment to the applicant. If you have not received an acknowledgment within a reasonable time, you should contact the Law School Admission Council (LSAC) at 215-968-1001 to make inquiries.

Early Decision Program

Applicants with an extraordinary level of commitment to the Texas Tech University School of Law may be interested in the Early Decision Program. Typical applicants for this program are those who have considered several law schools thoroughly and have concluded that a Texas Tech legal education is the one most compatible with their goals for a professional education. The Admissions Committee applies the same standards and procedures for Early Decision applications as those received during the regular admission process, but Early Decision applicants are assured of receiving an admission decision by mid-January. In addition, those who qualify for scholarships will be notified of their scholarship award at the time of acceptance or shortly thereafter.

Early Decision applicants who are offered admission have approximately two weeks to accept the offer of admission. Acceptance requires submitting a nonrefundable deposit of \$750. When an Early Decision offer is accepted, the applicant commits to enrolling at Texas Tech University School of Law and agrees to withdraw applications to other law schools.

Early Decision applicants must meet the following conditions:

- Take the LSAT no later than the October test preceding the fall semester for which they seek admission.
- Submit the Application for Admission to the Admissions Office by

November 1. Applications postmarked after November 1 will be considered with applications in the regular admission process.

- Register for the Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS) from the Law School Admission Council and submit necessary documents such as transcripts and letters of recommendation so that LSDAS receives them by November 10.

Failure to meet any of these conditions will prevent the Admissions Committee from considering the application as part of the Early Decision Program, and the application will be considered in the regular admission process.

Summer Entry Program

The Summer Entry Program is a special program of intensive study prior to the start of the fall semester. Admission to the program is limited to approximately 20 students selected by the Admissions Committee from among early and regular admission applicants. The purpose of the program is to better prepare students with lower academic predictors for the rigors of the first year of law school. The applicants designated for the Summer Entry Program are those whose backgrounds, activities, and accomplishments indicate they are outstanding candidates for admission but their LSAT scores or grade point averages fall below the mean scores for the entering class. Students accepted into this program will be eligible to apply for financial aid dedicated to the Summer Entry Program.

How to Apply

The Admissions Committee at the Law School considers an application file only when it is complete. The items numbered 1 through 7 below are required for your application file to be considered complete.

1. A COMPLETED APPLICATION FORM.

Applicants should take care to answer each question fully. The answers to the questions help the members of the Admissions

Committee understand the background and educational experience of the applicant so that an informed decision can be made. Applicants must disclose prior academic and legal offenses, and, by signing the application form, they agree to inform the School of Law promptly of offenses that occur after they submit their applications. **Applicants should read the questions requiring disclosure of offenses very carefully.** The School of Law and the Bar examiners in Texas and other states generally view the failure to answer questions fully as a lack of integrity on the applicant's part. Failing to disclose an offense may result in the revocation of an offer of admission at any time after an applicant begins the study of law.

In addition, the Honor Code of the School of Law applies to the application process, and failing to disclose an offense constitutes a violation that ordinarily results in a penalty of suspension for one or more semesters. Applicants should err on the side of caution and disclose all but minor traffic offenses. This includes offenses for which an applicant received only a citation and never appeared in court. If you have any questions about disclosing an offense, you should contact the Admissions Office.

Other questions help the Admissions Committee to become more familiar with your background and to determine what strengths you have that would add to the educational experience of the entering class. If you need more information about any section on the application form, please contact the Admissions Office.

Send the completed form to the following:

Admissions Office
School of Law
Texas Tech University
1802 Hartford
Lubbock, TX 79409-0004

2. LAW SCHOOL ADMISSION TEST (LSAT).

The LSAC offers many publications about the LSAT and how to prepare for it. Applicants may order these materials from the LSAC (www.lsac.org) and even register online to take the LSAT. Many college counseling and placement offices offer copies of the LSAT/LSDAS Registration and Information Book or you may order a free copy from LSAC through its web site. The Admissions Committee will consider a file only when it is complete, which includes the report of the applicant's LSAT score. As such, applicants should plan to take the LSAT in June, October, or December of the year prior to the fall semester in which the applicant wishes to enroll. The Committee will accept February test scores, but the entering class may be full before your score is reported.

3. LAW SCHOOL DATA ASSEMBLY SERVICE REPORT (LSDAS).

Applicants may order this service from the Law School Admission Council web site (www.lsac.org) or with the form found in a copy of the LSAT/LSDAS Registration and Information Book, which is available at most college counseling and placement offices. After registering for the LSDAS service, an applicant should request each college or university at which credit was earned toward the undergraduate degree to send transcripts to the LSAC. The LSAC analyzes the transcripts and sends this analysis to the School of Law. LSDAS registration is \$99 and lasts for five years. The registration fee includes sending the report to one law school. The cost of reports sent to additional schools depends on whether they are ordered at the time of registration or later.

4. APPLICATION FEE. A nonrefundable application fee of \$50 must be enclosed with your application. Checks

should be made payable to Texas Tech University.

5. OATH OF RESIDENCY. All applicants must complete the Oath of Residency and return it with their application.

6. PERSONAL STATEMENT AND RESUME.

Item #14 on the application form requests that you submit with the application a personal statement and a copy of your resume. The personal statement will give you an opportunity to convey information about yourself beyond the questions in the application form. No specific format for the personal statement is required, though applicants should avoid restating, without elaboration, the facts found in the application or on the resume.

7. LETTERS OF RECOMMENDATION.

The Admissions Committee will consider up to three letters of recommendation. Choose very carefully the persons to write your letters of recommendation. Letters from politicians, attorneys, or judges do not impress the Admissions Committee if the writers cannot provide information about you gained first hand from employment or other extended contact. If the writer can speak only to knowing you as a family acquaintance or simply repeat the accomplishments listed in your resume, that letter will not benefit the Admissions Committee. Letters from employers or teachers, for example, typically provide much more to the committee. Send the letters directly to the Admissions Office or the LSDAS.

8. OPTIONAL SUBMISSION.

The Admissions Committee will consider graduate study transcripts if you choose to include them in your file. Graduate grades are not included in the calculation of your undergraduate grade point average. In making a decision on your file, the Admissions Committee may give some weight to a superior performance in graduate school. You may send transcripts directly to the Admissions Office or to the LSDAS.

Application Procedure for Foreign Students

In addition to completing the application for admission, each applicant must also register for and take the Law School Admissions Test. The Texas Tech School of Law must receive official copies of the applicant's transcript(s) from the undergraduate school(s). Each transcript from a degree-granting school must have a notation showing that a degree was awarded. Upon receipt of the transcript, we will send a copy of it to an official of our university who will determine whether the degree received from the foreign university is the equivalent of an undergraduate degree from an accredited university in the U.S. As soon as this determination is made, the applicant will be notified. An official Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL) score report showing proficiency in English must also be submitted prior to admission. The applicant must score at least 550 on the TOEFL.

Application Procedure for Transfer Students

An applicant for admission as a transfer student must submit a completed application form and all supporting materials required of an applicant for an entering class. In addition, the candidate for transfer must have each law school attended provide the following: (1) an official transcript showing grades for all law courses attempted and (2) a letter to the Texas Tech School of Law from the dean concerning the present academic status and rank in class. If the school(s) no longer ranks its students, the school must advise Texas Tech as to which percentile of the first-year class the applicant stands. The transcript and dean's letter must be provided after all first-year grades have been received. The applicant must have completed at least one year (about 28 to

APPLICANT INFORMATION

30 hours) of law study and be in good standing at an accredited law school to be considered for transfer. Transfer students must complete a minimum of four semesters in residence to be eligible for a degree from Texas Tech.

Because most applicants are attending the spring semester in their respective schools and grades are not available until June, most transfer decisions are made in mid-summer. Factors such as availability of space, the number of first year courses needed, and the grade record are considered in making these decisions. Transfer applications are usually not approved unless the applicant is in the top quarter of the class. Credit is transferred for courses in which the grade received is equal to the grade average required for graduation from the law school at which the course was taken.

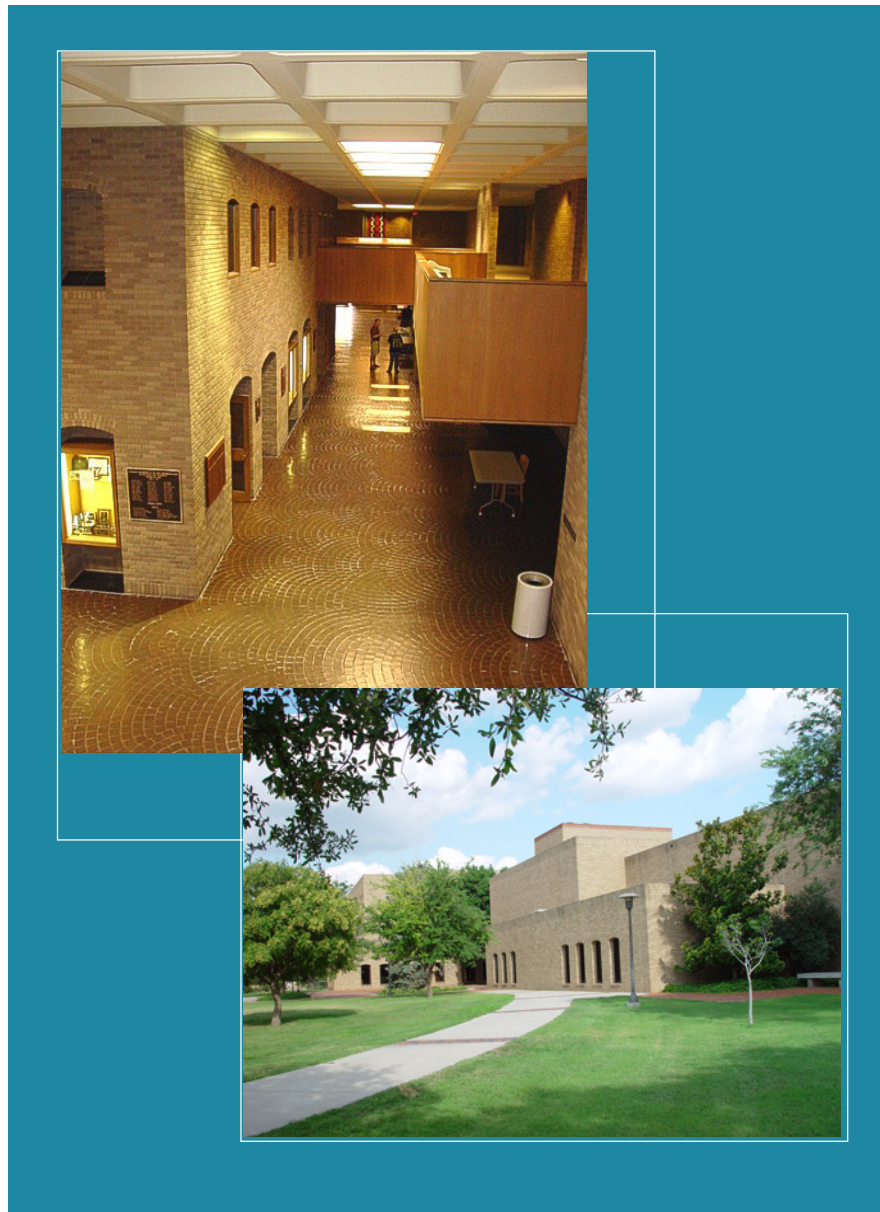
Application Procedure for Visiting Students

Students who are in good standing at another law school may be considered for admission on a visiting basis. Students must submit an application for admission, an official copy of their law school transcript, and a letter from the dean of the law school currently being attended stating that the student is in good standing and that credit for courses taken at Texas Tech will be accepted for transfer.

The Admissions Process

Texas Tech Law School uses a rolling admissions process. The Admissions Committee considers application files when they are complete and makes decisions shortly thereafter. When the Admissions Committee reaches a decision on your file, you will be notified promptly.

Apply early. Worthy applicants who apply after February 2 may not receive an offer of admission because of the number of applicants admitted earlier. The Admissions Committee



seeks to enhance the educational experience of all students in the School of Law by admitting applicants from a wide range of backgrounds and experiences. While an applicant's LSAT score and grade point average figure prominently, the Admissions Committee also considers many other factors, including extracurricular activities and interests, public interest service programs, previous employment, and evidence of leadership qualities.

The Law School may deny admission to any applicant who, in the judgment of the faculty, may appear to be unfit in character to engage in the study or practice of law.

Each accepted applicant is required to pay a deposit soon after being accepted to hold a place in the entering class. Applicants who fail to submit their deposit by the date specified in their acceptance letter will forfeit their place in the entering class.



Those applicants accepted in the Early Decision Program will be required to pay a nonrefundable deposit of \$750. Those applicants accepted in the regular admission process will be required to pay a deposit of \$300. In accordance with the LSAC Statement of Good Admission and Financial Aid Practices, this deposit is refundable through April 1 to allow applicants to choose among multiple offers of admission without penalty. After April 1 the deposit is not refundable.

The School of Law requires an additional deposit of \$1,000 in June to continue holding a place in the entering class. Applicants who fail to submit the second deposit by the deadline will forfeit their place in the entering class. Both the initial deposit and the June deposit are refundable upon matriculation at the School of Law.

Application Evaluation

The Law School Admission Test score and the cumulative undergraduate grade point average are both very important in determining admission. However, the Admissions Committee also considers the following factors when evaluating the LSAT score, the GPA, and the qualitative elements bearing on admissions decisions:

- **Undergraduate Studies**

The Admissions Committee considers the cumulative GPA, but it also takes into account a progression (or regression) of grades in an applicant's undergraduate record. Thus, the student whose junior and senior level performance evidences high quality may compete favorably with other applicants. The committee includes in its consideration the nature and difficulty of an applicant's undergraduate academic program.

- **Graduate Work**

The Admissions Committee reviews any graduate transcripts submitted with an application, and these transcripts may serve to enhance the application, depending on the quality of the work. The committee recognizes that applicants may have several reasons for deciding to attend graduate school prior to applying for law school. An applicant attempting to show that his or her undergraduate record does not represent academic ability must show outstanding performance in graduate school. Because the committee considers many factors beyond graduate work, attending graduate school for the sole purpose of securing entrance to law school is not recommended. Further, if an applicant chooses to attend graduate school before law school, he or she should pursue a graduate course of study that will enhance other career opportunities.

- **Repeat LSAT Scores**

An applicant may take the LSAT several times, though the Admissions Committee will consider the average of the scores

received in making a decision on an application. Thus, while many applicants improve their scores slightly by taking the LSAT more than once, the increase is not high enough to make a difference significant enough for the Admissions Committee. Further, it is not uncommon for an applicant to receive a lower score on a subsequent test, thus requiring that the reported average be lowered.

In deciding whether to take the LSAT more than once, applicants should consider how accurate the test score is. If some external reason exists to explain a score that is lower than expected, such as an illness or family emergency, you might want to consider taking the LSAT again. Without such a reason, however, most applicants will not score significantly better on a subsequent test.

• Work and Military Experience

Employment or military assignments, particularly those experiences evidencing maturity or providing a background that could be helpful to a lawyer, are considered in the application review.

• Writing Sample

The Admissions Committee reads the LSAT writing sample and considers it when making a decision on admission. Because an attorney's work often relies on the clarity of written expression, a poorly written section will weigh against the applicant, despite the fact that this section may not be included in the LSAT score.

• Letters of Recommendation

Letters of recommendation can provide valuable information about an applicant, including his or her academic ability, motivation to study law, maturity, integrity, and other factors that the Admissions Committee may find valuable in making its decision. The Admissions Committee will consider up to three letters of recommendation in an applicant's file. The ap-

plicant may choose to use the LSDAS service to distribute letters of recommendation to law schools by using the forms contained in the LSAT/LSDAS Registration and Information Book. The applicant may, however, request each letter writer to submit the letter directly to the Admissions Office of the Texas Tech School of Law.

The Admissions Committee will examine the basis for the writer's comments when deciding the importance to assign to the letter. The committee assigns little significance to letters written by politicians, attorneys, and judges whose primary basis of judgment is that the applicant is a family friend. The committee values much more the comments made by teachers, employers, and others who have had a close working relationship and know first hand the strengths of the applicant. Applicants should consult the law school website for more information about letters of recommendation.

• Other Factors

The Admissions Committee also will consider the following factors:

1. The socioeconomic background of the applicant, including the percentage by which the applicant's family is above or below any recognized measure of poverty, the applicant's household income, and the level of education of the applicant's parents.
2. Whether the applicant would be the first generation of the applicant's family to attend or graduate from an institution.
3. Whether the applicant has bilingual proficiency.
4. The applicant's responsibilities while previously attending school, including whether the applicant has been employed, whether the applicant has helped to raise children, or similar factors.
5. The applicant's region of residence.
6. Whether the applicant is a resident of a rural or urban area or a resident of a central city or suburban area in the state.

7. The applicant's performance on the LSAT in comparison with that of other students from similar socioeconomic backgrounds.
8. The applicant's involvement in community activities.
9. The applicant's extracurricular activities.
10. The applicant's admission to a comparable accredited institution.
11. Any other consideration the School of Law deems necessary to accomplish its stated mission.

• New Information Concerning Offenses

By submitting an application, the applicant agrees to inform the School of Law when an academic or legal offense occurs (covered by questions 9-13 on the application) subsequent to the submission of the application. When a new offense is reported, the applicant's file is reviewed again, as if it had been submitted for the first time.

• Interviews

Many applicants request interviews because they wish to discuss or explain academic records or background experiences. Because of the large number of applicants and time limitations, interviews must be limited. Interviews are encouraged for that group of applicants who depend upon the "other factors" listed above for admission. All requests for an interview must be in writing and be received by the Admissions Office by March 12. Applicants are encouraged to supplement their applications with new or revised material as needed at any time before the admissions decision is made. The Admissions Office staff is pleased to answer questions regarding the application process and to address any special problems encountered by individual applicants. Information can also be secured from prelaw advisors on undergraduate

campuses or members of the law faculty of Texas Tech during their recruiting visits to the campuses of Texas colleges and universities.

Reapplication

An applicant whose file was completed and who wishes to reapply for admission the following year need only secure a new application form and Oath of Residency. Submit them to the Admissions Office with the \$50 application fee after September 15 prior to the year for which admission is sought. Materials from the previous file will be transferred to the new file. Unless more than five years have elapsed since the last application, there is no need to reconstruct the materials in the file.

Good Character

The Law School may deny admission to any applicant who, in the judgment of the faculty, may appear to be unfit in character to engage in the study or practice of law.

Declaration of Intention to Study Law

The State Board of Law Examiners of Texas requires that every person who intends to apply for admission to the Bar examination in Texas must file a Declaration of Intention to Study Law. This must be filed with the Board during the student's first year of law school and must be accompanied by a copy of the student's law school application. Please make a copy of your application and keep it to submit with your declaration.

The filing deadline for such declarations are as follows: fall entrants, October 1; regular spring entrants, May 1; spring entrants at quarter-hour law schools, June 1; summer entrants, September 15. The declaration must be filed on a form promulgated by the Board.

All students filing a declaration must furnish a complete set of fingerprints. Fingerprint cards are available at the Law School. Students should take these cards to University Police Department for processing. In addition, the declaration requires disclosure of all legal and academic offenses. The admissions application requires the same disclosures. Any discrepancies between the two forms are reported to the School of Law and possible disciplinary action, including revocation of admission or suspension, may result.

The forms may be accessed online at www/ble.state.tx.us/Forms/main_formsindex.html and should be filed after classes start by the deadlines shown above. The filing fee for the Declaration of Intention to Study Law is \$190. Students who expect to practice in other states should investigate possible similar requirements in such states.

We are a high-tech law school that operates at the cutting edge of legal technology. When you graduate, you will be prepared to practice law.



Texas Tech University reserves the right, without notice in this or any other publication, to change, amend, add to, or otherwise alter any or all fees, dues, rates, or other charges set forth herein by action of the Board of Regents of Texas Tech University, Texas State Legislature, or other authority as the case may be.

Tuition and Costs

Tuition for 2003-2004 is \$286 an hour for Texas residents (\$240 state, \$46 institutional) and \$468 an hour for nonresidents (\$422 state, \$46 institutional). These tuition figures could change in the 2004-2005 academic year. All students will have additional expenses of about \$1,142 per semester in fees and \$448 per semester for books and supplies. To hold a place in the entering class, each accepted applicant must forward a deposit soon after acceptance (see deposit information below).

A student cannot receive grants, scholarships, and loans in excess of the cost of education, even if the academic year limits allowed on aid programs may be more than the cost of education.

Students who move to Texas after reaching the age of 18 are considered to be nonresidents unless they have resided in the state for other than educational purposes for a period of 12 months immediately preceding enrollment. Questions of residency status frequently arise concerning members of the Armed Forces assigned to duty in Texas and persons who have been Texas residents but have moved out of Texas for employment. Applicants in these and other circumstances involving questionable residency status should seek clarification from the Law School.

Applicants will receive information on programs and costs for student health services, student insurance, recreational sports, student parking, and other matters at student orientation held immediately prior to the beginning of the fall semester.

For more detailed information regarding residency, fees, veterans' exemptions from fees, refund policies, and loans, see the university catalog available at www.depts.ttu.edu/officialpublications.

Deposit

Each accepted applicant is required to pay a deposit soon after being accepted to hold a place in the entering class. Applicants who fail to submit their deposit by the date specified in their acceptance letter will forfeit their place in the entering class. Those applicants accepted in the Early Decision Program will be required to pay

LAW SCHOOL COST OF EDUCATION

	2003 - 04 Resident	2003 - 04 Nonresident
Tuition & Fees*	\$ 10,865	\$ 16,325
Room & Board	6,958	6,958
Books & Supplies	896	896
Transportation	1,661	1,661
Personal & Misc.	2,442	2,442
TOTAL	\$22,822	\$28,282

*Estimated cost based on 15 hours per semester. Loan fees will be added to the student's cost of education based on the programs for which the student is eligible (\$300 for subsidized Stafford and \$100 for unsubsidized Stafford).

Payment Options

Tuition and fees for the fall and spring semesters may be paid using one of the following options:

Option 1:

Payment of 100% of the current amount due, including charges or fees for added or changed classes.

Option 2:

Initial Payment: NO LESS than 50% of the current amount due, including charges or fees for added or changed classes.

Second Installment: MUST pay the account to a level of NO LESS than 75% of the current amount due, including charges or fees for added or changed classes, prior to the beginning of the sixth class week.

Third and Final Installment: MUST pay the account in full (100%) prior to the beginning of the 11th class week.

Tuition for summer terms must be paid in full.

a nonrefundable deposit of \$750. Those applicants accepted in the regular admission process will be required to pay a deposit of \$300. In accordance with the LSAC Statement of Good Admission and Financial Aid Practices, this deposit is refundable through April 1 to allow applicants to choose among multiple offers of admission without penalty. After April 1 the deposit is not refundable.

The School of Law requires an additional deposit of \$1,000 in June to continue holding a place in the entering class. Applicants who fail to submit the second deposit by the deadline will forfeit their place in the entering class. Both the initial deposit and the June deposit are refundable upon entering the School of Law.

Financial Assistance

Scholarships, loans, and a number of part-time positions are available at the Law School and the University. The Law School recommends that students devote their entire time to the study of law. Students who are engaged in outside employment may be asked to withdraw from the school if the amount of time spent in outside employment is deemed excessive or appears to interfere with the full-time study of law. Outside employment cannot exceed 20 hours per week. All accepted international students will have to provide documentation showing financial responsibility. Before an I-20 can be approved, accepted international students will have to show they will have access to \$23,000. An approved I-20 is required before an international student can obtain a student visa. Financial aid is available only to those students who are citizens or permanent residents of the United States.

• Financial Aid Application

All students must complete the Free Application for Federal Student

Aid (FAFSA) as the initial step for federal and state financial aid. This application determines eligibility for all types of grants and loans available to assist students with their education. A copy of your 2002 1040 IRS tax form is needed to complete the requested information on the FAFSA. Complete instructions are provided in the FAFSA to assist the student.

The total federal loan limit available to graduate level students in both subsidized and unsubsidized Stafford loans is \$18,500 per academic year (fall, spring, and summer).

• Student Loan Application

First-time applicants applying for federal student loans must follow the instructions for Loans by Web. Those instructions are available on the Financial Aid website at www.fina.ttu.edu.

The current interest rate on Stafford loans is 3.46%. Stafford loans have an interest cap of 8.25%. The interest rate is variable and is recalculated each July 1. The interest rate will increase slightly during repayment but is still capped at 8.25%.

- Repayment begins six months after the student has graduated or is no longer attending at least half time as determined by the university.
- Before loan monies can be released, the student must:
 1. Have completed an Entrance Loan Counseling Session (www.fina.ttu.edu).
 2. Be enrolled in at least 6 hours each semester.
 3. Be making satisfactory academic progress.
- Loans are released in two disbursements—half in the fall and half in the spring. Loan monies will be released to pay tuition and fee charges once the student has met all eligibility requirements and funds have been received from the lender. Most loan funds are electronically ap-

plied to your tuition and fee account with any refund automatically mailed to your local address on file with Student Records. Students may also have their refund automatically deposited into personal checking or savings accounts. The student must provide bank information to the office of Student Business Services to participate in this option. There are a few out-of-state lenders who disburse money via a paper check. These checks will be released in Student Business Services located in Room 163 Drane Hall.

- Processing fees will be deducted from the loan before the money is disbursed from the lender. The fees are loan origination of 3%. Some lenders offer 0% fees. Check with your lender for availability.

The difference between the two types of loans is who pays the interest while the student is enrolled in school. For a student to qualify for a Subsidized Stafford loan, the student must demonstrate financial need based on the information submitted on the FAFSA. The federal government will pay the interest due the lender on the loan while the student is enrolled at least halftime and during the grace period. The student begins paying interest on the loan after the six-month grace period has ended.

If the information submitted on the FAFSA by the student does not demonstrate financial need or enough need for the student to borrow the full subsidized loan amount, the student can apply for an Unsubsidized Stafford loan. The interest on the unsubsidized loan is the responsibility of the student during the period of enrollment and grace period. The student has the option of paying the interest monthly or quarterly while

enrolled or deferring the interest payments until repayment begins.

- **Maximum Aid Eligibility**

Loans

Subsidized Stafford Loan \$ 8,500

Unsubsidized Stafford Loan \$ 10,000

Grants

\$ 2,000

Loan limits are for an academic year. The academic year runs from August to August. Grants will be adjusted if scholarships are received. Grants are awarded on a first-come, first-served basis.

Law School awards will not be made for any student until scholarship awards are received and processed by the Financial Aid Office. The estimated start date of awards is July 1.

- **Summer Aid**

Any student wishing to apply for summer financial aid must complete a Summer Supplement application. These applications are available in the spring. A separate budget is calculated based on which terms the student is attending. The amounts awarded will

vary based on the balance of the academic-year loan eligibility that was not borrowed during the previous 9-month award period.

- **Scholarships for Entering Students**

The School of Law has more than 80 scholarships available for each entering class. Some scholarships are designed to promote academic excellence; others have been established to assist those in financial need. In awarding scholarships, the School of Law evaluates the student using the same factors as those considered in evaluating the application. These scholarships range in value from \$1,000 to a full scholarship covering tuition and tuition-generated fees and providing a book allowance. All academic scholarship recipients will be notified of their awards at the time of acceptance.

- **Scholarships for Advanced Students**

Additional scholarships are available for students in their second or third year and these scholarships are awarded on the basis of academic performance and finan-

cial need. Applications from advanced students should be returned to the Law School by May 15.

- **Loans**

The Office of Student Financial Aid of the university administers numerous student loan funds to help students in paying their college-related expenses, including loan funds available solely to law students. To receive full consideration for all programs, a student should begin the financial aid process as soon as possible after January 1. Applications are available online (www.fina.ttu.edu), in person at the Law School, or by writing the Director of Student Financial Aid, Texas Tech University, Box 5011, Lubbock, TX 79409. The Law School also has loan funds that provide short-term or emergency financial aid.



LAW SCHOOL

2003 - 2004 ACADEMIC CALENDAR

FALL 2003

August 20 – 22	Orientation
August 25	Last day to make full payment of tuition and fees or arrange payment
August 25	Classes begin
August 28	Last day to add a class
September 1	Labor Day, University Holiday
September 10	Last day to drop a course and receive a full refund
September 22	Last day to withdraw from the School of Law and receive a partial refund
October 6	Last day to drop a course and receive an automatic W
November 26 – 30	Thanksgiving Holiday
December 5	Last Class Day
December 8	Reading Day
December 9 – 19	Final Exams
December 20	Hooping Ceremony and University Commencement

SPRING 2004

January 9	Last day to make full payment of tuition and fees or arrange payment
January 14	Classes begin
January 19	Martin Luther King Jr. Day, University Holiday
January 20	Last day to add a class
January 30	Last day to drop a course and receive a full refund
February 11	Last day to withdraw from the School of Law and receive a partial refund
February 25	Last day to drop a course and receive an automatic W
March 15 – 19	Spring Break
March 22	Classes resume
April 1 – 19	Summer 2004/Fall 2004/Spring 2005 Registration
April 12	Day of no classes
April 30	Last Class Day
May 3	Reading Day
May 4 – 14	Final Exams
May 15	Hooping Ceremony and University Commencement

FIRST SUMMER 2004

May 24	Classes begin
May 25	Last day to add a class
May 27	Last day to drop a course and receive a full refund
May 31	Memorial Day, University Holiday
June 1	Last day to withdraw from the School of Law and receive a partial refund
June 8	Last day to drop a course and receive an automatic W
June 25	Last class day
June 28	Reading Day
June 29 – July 1	Final Exams

SECOND SUMMER 2004

July 6	Classes Begin
July 7	Last day to add a class
July 9	Last day to drop a class and receive a full refund
July 13	Last day to withdraw from the School of Law and receive a partial refund
July 21	Last day to drop a course and receive an automatic W
August 6	Last class day
August 9	Reading Day
August 10 - 12	Final Exams

LAW SCHOOL

Common Questions About Admission Process

Can I call to check the status of my application?

Federal law prevents us from releasing information about admission decisions by telephone or facsimile transmission. The Admissions Office can verify that your application file is complete, but that is the extent of information that can be released other than by a formal letter.

What is the application fee?

The application fee is \$50.

Where do I mail my application and recommendation letters?

Admissions Office
School of Law
Texas Tech University
1802 Hartford Ave.
Lubbock, TX 79409-0004

How early may I apply for admission?

You may apply as soon as application forms are available. The Admissions Committee encourages early application and will review your file as soon as it is complete. Applicants who apply later in the year, particularly after the deadline, may be denied because all of the available spaces for entering students have been filled.

When is the deadline for applications?

February 2, 2004

Can I apply after the deadline?

We will accept your application after the February 2 deadline, but your chance of admission will be diminished because many acceptances will have been made by the time your file is considered.

Can the application form be used for any semester?

We accept first-year students for the fall semester only, though we accept transfer and visiting students for all semesters. Please indicate the semester you plan to begin your study here in the appropriate space on the application form. If you are denied admission and choose to reapply in a subsequent year, you must complete a new application form.

How are the applications processed?

The Admissions Office processes applications as they are received. When an applicant's file is complete, the Admissions Office sends it to the Admissions Committee for consideration.

Does the application require a personal statement and resume?

Applicants should write their personal statements with care. The personal statement provides applicants with the opportunity to convey information about themselves beyond the questions in the application form. No specific format for the personal statement is required, though Admissions Committee members often want to know the reasons why a particular applicant desires to study law. The personal statement also provides an opportunity to present information about other factors that might aid the committee in its decision, such as those listed in Question 14 of the application. In addition, applicants should avoid repeating facts found in the application form or resume, such as academic or personal accomplishments, without explaining the significance or meaning of the information.

Are letters of recommendation required?

Yes. The Admissions Committee will consider up to three letters of recommendation. Select the writers of your letters with great care. The Admissions Committee receives very little help from letters written by judges, attorneys, and elected officials if these persons do not know you well and do not know you in a capacity other than as a family friend. Instead, you should choose employers, teachers, and others who can provide personal information about you beyond what your resume and application list. Applicants should consult the law school website for more information on letters of recommendation.

Who should mail letters of recommendation?

You may include letters of recommendation with your application, or the individuals writing the letters can send them directly to us or through the LSAC letter of recommendation service. Do not delay filing an application while you wait for pending letters.

Continued on next page

LAW SCHOOL

Common Questions About Admission Process

What is the cost of tuition, books, and supplies?

Tuition for first-year students who are residents of Texas is \$286 per semester hour (\$240 state, \$46 institutional). Students who are nonresidents must pay tuition of \$468 per semester hour (\$422 state, \$46 institutional). All students will have additional expenses of approximately \$1,142 per semester in fees and \$448 per semester for books and supplies. The average semester course load is 14-16 hours. All rates are subject to change as a result of the recent legislative action related to tuition deregulation.

Where can I obtain an LSAT booklet?

You can obtain a booklet from most colleges in your area or through the Law School Admission Council (www.lsac.org).

When are the LSAT tests given?

February, June, October, and December of each year. LSAT scores are good for five years.

What do I do about late LSAT scores?

Do not delay filing an application pending late LSAT scores. We will request your LSAT scores from Law Services upon receipt of your application.

What is the FICE code for completing the FAFSA?

The code for Texas Tech University is 003644.

How will you receive late transcript grades?

An updated transcript may be submitted to LSDAS at any time and the cumulative grade point average will be recomputed to reflect the additional grades. An updated LSDAS report will be sent to the Law School.

How soon will I be notified of my acceptance or rejection?

Once a decision is made, the applicant will be notified as soon as possible.

What does it mean to be placed in the "Active Consideration" category?

Qualified applicants neither accepted nor denied admission are placed in the "Active Consideration" category.

This status means that the applicant's file remains under consideration until a final determination can be made. When a final decision is made, we will notify you in writing. While your application is in this category, the admissions staff and committee cannot respond to questions about the status of your file.

If I am accepted but decide to wait until next year, what do I do?

Notify the Admissions Office of your decision, and your application will be withdrawn. We retain files for 5 years. You must reapply and send in another application fee. Your new application will be combined with your old file.

What factors are weighed in making a decision on my application?

While considerable weight is placed upon your LSAT score and grade-point average, the Admissions Committee looks beyond the quantitative data in making its decisions and considers such factors as background, experience, extracurricular activities and interests, and evidence of leadership qualities. The committee also considers such factors as those listed in Question 14 on the application form.

Can I schedule a personal interview?

Time limitations and the large number of applicants restrict us from granting numerous personal interviews.

When do I file my Declaration of Intent to Study Law form?

The State Bar of Texas requires that all first-year students intending to take the Texas bar examination must file a Declaration of Intent to Study Law by October 1 for students who enter in August. Forms are available at www.ble.state.tx.us/Forms/main_formsindex.html (Board of Law Examiners website). The filing fee is \$190 and this fee must accompany the Declaration form. Rules require that all first-year law students submit a set of fingerprints with the Declaration form. Fingerprint cards will be available at the Law School.

HUFFMAN



WALTER B. HUFFMAN

Dean and Professor of Law, 2002. B.A., Texas Tech University, 1967; M.Ed., 1968; J.D., 1977. Admitted to practice in Texas and before the U.S. Supreme Court. (*Areas of Interest – National Security Law, International Law, Civil and Criminal Litigation, Contract Law and Procurement Fraud, Environmental Law*)

Dean Huffman joined the Texas Tech School of Law after a distinguished 25-year career in public service. As Judge Advocate General of the Army, Dean Huffman was the Army's top military lawyer and directed a diverse legal workforce of more than 4,000 full-time uniformed and civilian attorneys as well as paralegal and support personnel within the United States and 17 foreign countries.

Dean Huffman's career included many first-time opportunities, including being the first uniformed lawyer since World War II selected to serve on the Texas State Bar Board of Directors. In addition, he led the first U.S. Army delegation to China to reestablish relationships with the Chinese Army and led the first Defense Department delegation to sign written cooperative agreements between military legal agencies in Russia and the United States. He was awarded the Hungarian Distinguished Service Medal for extensive work with the post-Warsaw Pact Hungarian military focusing on the role of the military in a democracy. Dean Huffman also worked to further democracy and civilian control of the military in Latin America and was a three-time Army delegate to the Inter-American Bar Association, which is composed of military and civilian lawyers from North, Central, and South America.

As personal legal counsel to the Army Chief of Staff and other principal Army staff, Dean Huffman developed legal positions on significant issues ranging from civilian detention and trial procedures in the Balkans to contract law and ethics rules associated with the Army Transformation acquisition effort. In coordination with the Department

FORTNEY



of Justice, he managed the Army defensive and affirmative litigation effort, including an ADR program honored by the U.S. Attorney General as "Best in America." Dean Huffman has personally handled the legal and public relations aspects of the most high-profile cases in recent Army history.

SUSAN SAAB FORTNEY

Associate Dean and George Herman Mahon Professor of Law, 1992. B.A., Trinity University, 1974; J.D., Antioch School of Law, 1977; LL.M., Columbia University School of Law, 1992; J.S.D., 1997. Admitted to practice in Texas. (*Teaches – Torts, Legal Malpractice, Professional Responsibility, Bioethics, Advanced and Comparative Legal Ethics*)

Prior to joining the faculty, Professor Fortney practiced law in both the public and private sectors. After serving as a briefing attorney for Chief Justice Carlos Cadena of the Fourth Court of Appeals of Texas, Professor Fortney was an attorney with the Division of Corporation Finance and the Division of Enforcement at the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. She later entered private practice, handling securities and corporate matters and developing an expertise in business and in coverage litigation, principally legal malpractice and directors' and officers' liability cases.

While in private practice, Professor Fortney developed her love of teaching, first as an instructor in the business schools at the University of Texas at Arlington and Dallas, and later as an adjunct professor at the University of Texas School of Law. She lectures and publishes in the areas of professional liability and legal ethics.

Professor Fortney served as a Fulbright Scholar teaching Comparative Legal Ethics in Slovenia. Texas Tech and Slovenian law students exchanged their views on a weekly basis on selected readings and the moral responsibility of attorneys.

RICHARD D. ROSEN

Associate Dean for Administration and External Affairs, 2003. B.A., Ohio State University, 1970; J.D., University of Miami, 1973; LL.M.,

ROSEN



SHANNON



University of Virginia, 1987. Admitted to practice in Florida and before the U.S. Supreme Court and U.S. Courts of Appeal for the Fifth, Ninth, Tenth, and Federal Circuits.

Dean Rosen joined the faculty after completing a distinguished career as an officer in the Judge Advocate General's Corps of the United States Army.

He was a litigator for a Miami law firm for four years before joining the U.S. Army as a Judge Advocate. Prior to retiring from the military, Dean Rosen was Commandant of the Judge Advocate General's School, U.S. Army in Charlottesville, VA, where he commanded the Army's ABA-recognized law school.

Other recent positions held by Professor Rosen in the Judge Advocate General's Corps include Staff Judge Advocate for III Corps, Fort Hood, TX; Chief of Personnel, Plans and Training, The Pentagon, Washington, DC; Special Counsel to the Assistant Attorney General for the Civil Division, Dept. of Justice, Washington, DC; and Deputy Legal Counsel to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, The Pentagon, Washington, DC. He has published articles in the *Military Law Review*, *Modern Legal Systems Cyclopedia* and *Army Lawyer*.

BRIAN D. SHANNON

Associate Dean for Academic Affairs and Charles B. Thornton Professor of Law, 1988. B.S., Angelo State University, 1979; J.D., University of Texas, 1982. Admitted to practice in Texas. (*Teaches – Contracts, Law and Psychiatry, Products Liability, Wills and Trusts*)

After graduating first in his law school class, Dean Shannon served as an Attorney-Advisor with the Office of the General Counsel to the Secretary of the Air Force at the Pentagon (1983-86) and in the Public Law section of the firm of Hughes and Luce in Austin, Texas (1986-88). Dean Shannon also taught summer courses at the University of North Carolina School of Law, the University

TORRES

of Texas School of Law, and the University of Colorado School of Law.

Dean Shannon has served on the boards of directors of Advocacy, Inc., the Texas Alliance for the Mentally Ill, the Texas Council of Community Mental Health and Mental Retardation Centers, and the Lubbock Regional Mental Health and Mental Retardation Center. In 2003, Gov. Rick Perry appointed him to the Governor's Committee on People With Disabilities. He and Professor Dan Benson co-authored the book *Texas Criminal Procedure and the Offender With Mental Illness*, and he is co-author of the Rau, Sherman, and Shannon's *Texas ADR and Arbitration Statutes and Commentary*.

ARTURO TORRES

Associate Dean, Professor of Law, Director of Law Library and Information Technology, 2000. B.A., University of Nevada (Las Vegas), 1971; M.Ed., 1973; J.D., Willamette University School of Law, 1979; Ph.D., University of Arizona, 1980; M.L.S., University of Washington, 1984. Admitted to practice in Oregon. (*Teaches – Technology and the Law*)

Dean Torres previously served as Associate Professor and Director of the Law Library and Computing Department at Gonzaga University School of Law. Other assignments have included Associate Director of the Law Library and Assistant Professor of Legal Bibliography at the University of Louisville School of Law, Head of Reference at the University of Arizona School of Law, former staff attorney for Oregon Legal Services, and Ford Foundation Fellow. Dean Torres co-authored *Latin American Legal Abbreviations: A Comprehensive Spanish/Portuguese Dictionary with English Translations* and has written and published numerous articles on law librarianship and related fields.

COOK**TERENCE L. COOK**

Assistant Dean of Admission and Recruitment, 2002. B.A., Texas A&M University, 1996; J.D., Texas Tech University, 1998. Admitted to practice in Texas. (*Areas of Interest – Criminal Law and Procedure, Family Law, Trial and Appellate Advocacy*)

Prior to joining the administrative staff at the School of Law, Dean Cook served as a law clerk for the Honorable Brian Quinn of the Seventh Judicial District Court of Appeals in Amarillo. After completing his clerkship, he accepted a position as a felony prosecutor in the 106th Judicial District. Dean Cook continues to practice in his areas of interest representing clients on a pro bono basis.

In addition to his work with the Admissions Committee, Dean Cook serves as the administrative liaison for the numerous student organizations at the Law School and travels throughout the nation speaking to prospective students.

KAY PATTON FLETCHER

Assistant Dean and Lecturer, 1987. B.S., Baylor, 1971; J.D., Texas Tech University, 1980. Admitted to practice in Texas. (*Teaches – Law Office Management*)

Assistant Dean Kay Fletcher entered private practice after graduating from law school. Her practice involved both office and trial work. She left private practice to accept a position as Civil Division Chief in the Lubbock County District Attorney's Office. Dean Fletcher later accepted a position as corporate counsel for a large publicly held food franchise corporation. As in-house counsel for the corporation, her work involved issues in finance, employment law, contracts and real estate. Dean Fletcher also worked as a coordinator for outside counsel serving the corporation.

Dean Fletcher is a member of the Lubbock County Bar Association, Lubbock County Women Lawyers Association, the State Bar of Texas, and the American Bar Association. She is a member of the Texas Bar Foundation, Director of the Career Services Center at the Texas Tech Law School, and a member of the National Association of Law Placement.

FLETCHER

Emeritus Faculty

HAL M. BATEMAN

Professor of Law, Emeritus, 1972-1990

DAVE CUMMINS

Professor of Law, Emeritus, 1970-2000

J. HADLEY EDGAR

Robert H. Bean Professor of Law, Emeritus, 1971-1991

U. V. JONES

Professor of Law, Emeritus, 1966-1980

ANNETTE WILSON MARPLE

Associate Professor of Law, Emeritus, 1973-1992

RICHARD WAYNE MAXWELL

Associate Professor of Law, Emeritus, 1975-1991

WILLIAM REED QUILLIAM, JR.

George Herman Mahon Professor of Law, Emeritus, 1966-1995

RODRIC B. SCHOEN

Charles B. Thornton Professor of Law, Emeritus, 1971-1999

BARD



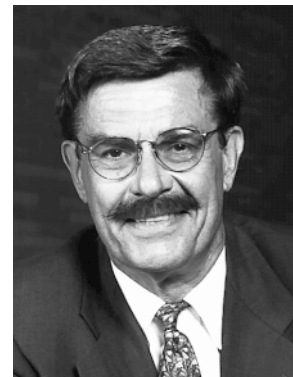
BENSON



BOLCH



BUBANY



C. RICHARD "DICK" BAKER
Adjunct Professor of Law, 1994. B.S., University of New Mexico, 1967; J.D., Baylor University, 1973. Admitted to practice in Texas, New Mexico, U.S. District Court for the District of New Mexico, U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Texas, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. (Teaches – Trial Advocacy. Coach for National Mock Trial Team)

Professor Baker has three decades of state and federal legal experience that began in 1973 when he was Assistant District Attorney for the First Federal District of Santa Fe, NM. Today he is Assistant United States Attorney for the Northern District of Texas and serves on the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force and the Anti-Terrorism Task Force.

Professor Baker's 30-year career has included positions as Chief Deputy District Attorney for the First Judicial District in Santa Fe, Assistant U.S. Attorney for the District of New Mexico, and Chief Riot Prosecutor for the Office of Special Prosecutions in New Mexico. As Chief Riot Prosecutor he was responsible for supervising trial attorneys in all respects regarding trial tactics and legal and psychological issues related to a 1980 New Mexico penitentiary riot that resulted in 33 inmate deaths.

In addition to state and federal positions, Professor Baker spent four years in private practice focusing primarily on insurance defense and employment litigation. In 1991 and 1995 he was awarded the Department of Justice Outstanding Sustained Superior Performance Award and was nominated by the Texas Narcotics Officers Association as its 1992 Narcotics Prosecutor of the Year. He has received awards from the Federal Bureau of Investigation; the U.S. Bureau of Prisons; the Internal Revenue Service; and the Department of Treasury Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms. Professor Baker was recently honored by the Customs and Excise National Investigation Service for his work

against Turkish heroin traffic involving the largest domestic seizure of Southwest Asian heroin in U.S. history.

JENNIFER S. BARD
Associate Professor of Law, 2003. B.A., Wellesley College, 1983; J.D., Yale University, 1987; M.P.H., University of Connecticut, 1997. Admitted to practice in New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, District of Columbia and before the U.S. Supreme Court, Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, Southern District of New York, Eastern District of New York, District of Connecticut. (Teaches – Insurance Law, Public Health, Medical Malpractice and Correctional Health Care)

After a clerkship with the Honorable Frank H. Freedman, Chief Federal District Court Judge, District of Massachusetts, Professor Bard was a litigation associate with Shearman & Sterling in New York for seven years. In 1995, she moved to the AIDS Action Council of the Government Affairs Department as a health policy analyst in Washington, DC.

Professor Bard has been an Assistant Attorney General in the Connecticut Attorney General's Office and Assistant Professor, Department of Preventive Medicine and Community Health and Research Director for the Program on Legal and Ethical Issues in Correctional Health for the University of Texas Medical Branch in Galveston.

Other appointments include a position as scientist for Sealy Center for Vaccine Development; Adjunct Professor for the University of Houston Law Center; and Associate Member, Health Law and Policy Institute at the University of Houston. Her publications include articles on the insanity defense, multiple personality and forensic issues, and biolaw.

DANIEL H. BENSON
Paul Whitfield Horn Professor of Law and Adjunct Professor of Sociology, 1973. B.A., University of Texas, 1958; J.D., 1961; M.A., Texas Tech University, 1974. Admitted to practice in the District of Columbia and Texas. (Teaches – Evidence, Texas Trial and Appellate Procedure, Texas Pre-trial Procedure, Family Law, Criminal Law, Federal Criminal Law)

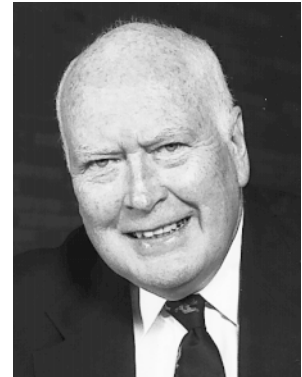
Prior to teaching, Professor Benson served as a lawyer and officer in the Judge Advocate General's Corps of the Army. He engaged in extensive criminal defense work as well as traditional legal assistance. Thereafter, he was selected to serve as a trial attorney with the Criminal Division of the United States Department of Justice in Washington, D.C., where his tasks included appellate practice before the Supreme Court of the United States.

Professor Benson engaged in private practice in Texas before turning to law school teaching. His pro bono service as a faculty member has included work on behalf of plaintiffs in class action litigation involving city and county governments and school districts. He is also active in interdisciplinary activities relating to law and medicine and ethical issues that arise in connection with medical treatment of patients.

Professor Benson is co-author of a three-volume treatise for practitioners entitled Texas Lawyer's Guide. In addition, he is a co-author of the national casebook, Hall's Criminal Law, and has also published numerous Law Review articles on a wide range of ethical, criminal, and procedural matters. Professor Benson also teaches in the Community and Urban Studies Program of the Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Social Work as an Adjunct Professor of Sociology.

KAMBRA K. BOLCH
Adjunct Professor of Law and Associate Dean of the Honors College, 1998. B.A., Texas Tech University, 1991; J.D., University of Texas (Austin), 1994. Admitted to practice in Texas.

After serving as a director of the Legal Research Board while earning her law degree, Kambra Bolch served in a quasi-legal capacity as a judicial affairs administrator at the University of Texas and the College of William & Mary. As Associate Dean of the Honors College at Texas Tech University, she teaches seminars in law-related subjects, in-

CAMP**CASTO****COCHRAN****CONBOY**

cluding Children, Society, and the Law and British Constitutional Development (taught in London). In her capacity as a university administrator, Dean Bolch has served on a number of university-wide policy-making committees. She was recently inducted into Phi Beta Delta Honor Society for International Scholars.

CHARLES P. BUBANY

Adjunct Professor of Law, 1971. B.A., Saint Ambrose University, 1962; J.D., Washington University, 1965. Admitted to practice in Missouri. (*Teaches – Criminal Procedure, Texas Criminal Procedure*)

Professor Bubany was a note editor for the Washington University Law Quarterly. He attended a year of graduate school at the University of Illinois College of Law, taught law at West Virginia University, was a Navy JAG officer, and practiced law in St. Louis before coming to Texas Tech.

Professor Bubany coached the School of Law's National and International Champion team of the 1987 ABA Client Counseling Competition. He received the Faculty Ethics Award in 1988, 1989, and 1994; the Outstanding Law Professor Award in 1994, 1997, 1998, 2000, and 2002; the Texas Tech Continuing Education Award in 1990; the Faculty Service to the Professions Award from the National University Continuing Education Association in 1991; and the President's Academic Achievement Award for 2002.

A regular teacher of continuing education classes dealing with criminal law subjects for lawyers and nonlawyers, Professor Bubany is co-author of a casebook, *Texas Criminal Procedure*, and co-editor of *Texas Traffic Law and Related Statutes* (1999). An N.A.I.A. All-American golfer in college, Professor Bubany is researching a book on golf and the law.

BRYAN T. CAMP

Associate Professor of Law, 2001. B.A., Haverford College, 1982; J.D., University of Virginia, 1987; M.A., 1988; LL.M., Columbia University, 1993. Admitted to practice in Virginia and the U.S. Claims Court. (*Teaches – Tax Practice, Administrative Law, Legal History, Income Tax*)

After law school, Professor Camp clerked for the Honorable John P. Wiese, U.S. Court of Federal Claims. He first practiced law as an Assistant County Attorney for Arlington County in Virginia and represented Child Protective Services and other social agencies in court as well as practicing what he likes to call transactional constitutional law. He then associated with the firm of Quinn & Racusin in Washington, D.C., in a small business and estate planning practice. After earning his LL.M., Professor Camp joined the National Office of Chief Counsel, Internal Revenue Service, where he practiced in the areas of collections, bankruptcy, and summonses before joining the Texas Tech faculty. He also taught as an adjunct professor at Georgetown University Law Center. His legal scholarship has appeared in the *Washington and Lee Law Review*, the *University of San Diego Law Review*, and other journals.

WILLIAM R. CASTO

Alvin R. Allison Professor of Law, 1983. B.A., University of Tennessee at Knoxville, 1970; J.D., 1973; J.S.D., Columbia University, 1983. (*Teaches – Federal Jurisdiction, Contracts, Business Entities, National Security Law*)

Professor Casto has extensive experience in the practice of law. Before joining the faculty, he worked for a federal judge and represented clients in litigation before the U.S. Supreme Court as well as the lower federal courts. In addition, a substantial amount of his practice was devoted to comprehensive legal planning for major energy projects.

A nationally recognized expert on the federal courts and their history, Professor Casto has seen his research cited and discussed by the Supreme Court of the United States and in every major casebook on the law of federal courts. As

a member of the American Law Institute, Professor Casto participates in the Institute's projects including the Restatements of the Law. He also is heard on C-SPAN and National Public Radio.

J. WESLEY COCHRAN

Professor of Law, 1991. B.A., Austin College, 1976; J.D., University of Houston, 1978; M.L.L., University of Washington, 1980. Admitted to practice in Texas. (*Teaches – Copyright Law, Torts, Gaming and Racing Law, Business Torts, Legislation, Mass Media Law, Intellectual Property, and High Technology*)

Before moving to Texas Tech from the University of Mississippi, Professor Cochran worked at the law schools of the University of Washington and Loyola University – New Orleans.

He has advised several law firms on legal information issues and information technology. He regularly speaks on issues of intellectual property, technology, distance learning, and professional development to educational, legal, library, and other professional trade groups. He has served on site evaluation teams for the American Bar Association and the Association of American Law Schools.

In addition to coauthoring a gaming and racing law casebook in 2003, Professor Cochran writes on a variety of issues that include copyright, high technology, and professional skills. He is active in civic affairs and public interest groups and volunteers his time with pro bono legal clinics and youth organizations.

JOSEPH B. CONBOY

Adjunct Professor of Law, 1982. B.S., Canisius College, 1954; J.D., Georgetown University Law Center, 1956; LL.M., George Washington National Law Center, 1972. Admitted to practice in New York and Texas. (*Teaches – Trial Advocacy, Sports Law*)

Dean Conboy practiced law in Buffalo, New York, for five years after graduating from law school. He was then recalled to ac-

CUNNINGHAM

tive duty in the Judge Advocate General's Corps of the U.S. Army and eventually was appointed as the Staff Judge Advocate in Vietnam and in Berlin, Germany. Before retiring as a Colonel, he served as Deputy Judge Advocate for Europe.

Dean Conboy accepted a position as Associate Dean at the University of Missouri-Columbia School of Law where he served in both an administrative capacity and as a teacher. Thereafter, he moved to the University of Alabama School of Law and continued his academic career. In 1982 he accepted the position of Associate Dean at the Texas Tech School of Law. Dean Conboy has served here since that time except for 1990 when he taught at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point as university professor. He recently retired as Associate Dean but continues to teach trial advocacy and sports law.

LARRY CUNNINGHAM

Assistant Professor of Law, 2003. B.S., John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 1997; J.D., Georgetown University, 2000. Admitted to practice in Virginia, New York, and before the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit and the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia. (Teaches – Criminal Law, Criminal Prosecution Clinic)

After graduating *magna cum laude* from Georgetown University Law Center, Professor Cunningham served as a law clerk to Chief Judge Claude Hilton, U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia in 2000-2001. He later became an Assistant Commonwealth's Attorney for the City of Alexandria, VA, prosecuting juvenile delinquency offenses (felonies and misdemeanors).

Professor Cunningham has published in three journals on criminal law topics and authored a chapter in the *Twenty-Eighth Annual Review of Criminal Procedure: Appellate Review of Sentences*.

ECKSTEIN**GABRIEL E. ECKSTEIN**

Associate Professor of Law, 2003. B.A., Kent State University, 1989; M.S., Florida State University, 1992; J.D., American University, 1995, LL.M., 1997. Admitted to practice in New York, District of Columbia and before the Federal District Courts of West Virginia. (Teaches – Water Law, International Environmental Law, Property Law)

Professor Eckstein came to Texas Tech after serving as Senior In-House Counsel for CropLife America in Washington, DC. At CropLife he advised staff, members, and affiliates on matters of U.S. and international regulatory and environmental law and compliance related to agricultural chemicals, agricultural biotechnology, food safety, air and water pollution, and endangered species.

After completing an LL.M. in International Environmental Law from American University Washington College of Law, he received a certificate from the Hague Academy for International Law, Centre for Research and Study for International Law and Water Resources, The Hague, The Netherlands. Professor Eckstein served for three years as Director of the Office of Special Programs and Advanced Legal Studies at the American University Washington College of Law. He also worked as an environmental consultant with the U.S. Agency for International Development in Washington, DC. As a legal consultant to the World Commission on Dams, Professor Eckstein co-supervised a team of experts analyzing industry standards and international and domestic laws applicable to large hydro projects.

From 1999 until the present he has managed a non-profit website created to provide public access to pertinent and timely resources on international water law, policy, and related topics (www.InternationalWaterLaw.org). Since 1996, Professor Eckstein has individually or collaboratively published 18 articles dealing with ground water resources, international water law, and environmental law.

EISSINGER**JAMES R. EISSINGER**

Professor of Law, 1972. B.A., Wartburg College, 1960; J.D., University of North Dakota, 1964. Admitted to practice in North Dakota and Texas. (Teaches – Labor Law, Constitutional Law, Discrimination in Employment, Constitutional Torts, Workers' Compensation)

Professor Eissinger entered service in the U.S. Air Force as a member of the Judge Advocate General's Corps. He served as counsel in court martial proceedings as well as providing general legal assistance. Professor Eissinger later served as an attorney on the law enforcement council, a division of the Attorney General's office in North Dakota.

After serving in a position on the faculty of the School of Law at the University of North Dakota, Professor Eissinger came directly to the Texas Tech School of Law faculty.

Professor Eissinger has written and published generally in the area of public law. He chairs the Admissions Committee for the Law School and is responsible for an admissions process that provides the maximum amount of individual review possible. This procedure is necessary because of the extensive student scholarship program administered through his committee.

DAISY HURST FLOYD

Professor of Law, 1991. B.A., Emory University, 1977; M.A., 1977; J.D., University of Georgia, 1980. Admitted to practice in Georgia and Texas. (Teaches – Civil Procedure, Evidence, Juvenile Justice, Law and Literature, and Pretrial Litigation)

Professor Floyd practiced law with the Atlanta firm of Alston, Miller, & Gaines before entering teaching. She became a member of the faculty of the Law School in 1990. Her teaching and research interests generally involve litigation-related topics. Recent publications include articles concerning the proper role of judges and attorneys in modern civil litigation and a chapter in a series on Texas evidence law.

D. FLOYD

T. FLOYD

Professor Floyd has received two University teaching awards since joining the law faculty and was elected Professor of the Year for the Law School in May 2001. She is a charter member of the Texas Tech University Teaching Academy and chaired the Teaching Academy during the 1999-2000 academic year. She is a member of the state bars of Georgia and Texas and the American Bar Association and was elected a Fellow of the Texas Bar Foundation in 1996. In 2001 she was one of 30 faculty members from various institutions of higher education to be selected as a Carnegie Scholar by the Carnegie Academy for the Scholarship of Teaching and Learning.

Professor Floyd is a long-time member of the Texas Association of Counties County Judges Education Committee and the PEER Committee of the Texas Center for the Judiciary. She is a frequent speaker on a variety of topics at continuing judicial education and continuing legal education programs.

TIMOTHY W. FLOYD

J. Hadley Edgar Professor of Law, 1989. B.A., Emory University, 1977; M.A., 1977; J.D., University of Georgia, 1980. Admitted to practice in Georgia and Texas. (Teaches – Criminal Law, Legal Ethics, various lawyering skills courses)

Before coming to Texas Tech, Professor Floyd was a law clerk in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit; a legal counsel to the Lieutenant Governor of Georgia; a lawyer in private practice with Sutherland, Asbill, & Brennan; and Director of the University of Georgia School of Law Legal Aid Clinic. His primary research interest is legal ethics, especially in the application of moral theology to the practice of law. Professor Floyd also has a special interest in lawyer disciplinary procedures and was one of the drafters of the Texas Rules of Disciplinary Procedure.

He has served on the Supreme Court of Texas Grievance Oversight Committee, the State Bar of Texas Professionalism Commit-

HARTMEISTER

tee, and the Board of Directors of the Texas Legal Services Center. He is faculty advisor to the Board of Barristers and serves as faculty editor of the Faith and the Law Symposium Issue of the Texas Tech *Law Review*.

Professor Floyd is an expert in capital litigation and served as defense counsel in the first case in the nation under the Federal Death Penalty Act of 1994 (the case was argued before the United States Supreme Court in February 1999).

FRED HARTMEISTER

Joint Professor of Law and Professor of Education, 1993. B.S., Valparaiso University, 1973; M.B.A., University of Denver, 1979; Ed.D., University of Wyoming, 1986; J.D., 1990. Admitted to practice in Colorado and Wyoming. (Teaches – Public Education Law)

Before joining the faculty at Texas Tech, Professor Hartmeister clerked for the Chief Justice of the Wyoming Supreme Court from 1990 to 1992. He also served as a law clerk for two Wyoming district court judges in Laramie and Rawlins. A Colorado native, he taught school for three years and then spent four years as an elementary school principal. Professor Hartmeister has a joint appointment in the Texas Tech College of Education, where he helps prepare aspiring school administrators and serves as Associate Dean for Graduate Education and Research.

Professor Hartmeister has written five books and more than 150 *Law Review* articles, book chapters, and other articles and legal columns. He is a frequent conference speaker and a member of the Education Law Association, the American Association of School Administrators, and the American Educational Research Association.

D. MURRAY HENSLEY

Adjunct Professor of Law, 1983. B.B.A., Texas Tech University, 1979; J.D., 1982. Admitted to practice in Texas. (Advises–Trial and Appellate Advocacy teams)

Professor Hensley serves in an of counsel capacity with the firm of McWhorter, Cobb, and Johnson, LLP, of Lubbock where he was a partner and member of the management committee

HENSLEY

for more than 15 years. During this time Professor Hensley tried cases for railroads, medical malpractice carriers, newspapers, schools, banking institutions, and prominent families and individuals.

He is Board Certified by the Texas Board of Legal Specialization in civil trial law. He has been engaged in general civil trial work for two decades and still provides guidance and public relations assistance to the firm. Professor Hensley serves as a simulated skills teacher and works with both moot court and mock trial advocacy teams at the Texas Tech Law School. He offers his assistance on trial or appellate matters to any student at the school. During a career of nearly 20 years with the Law School, his students have won state, regional, and national championships.

KAY G. HOLLOWAY

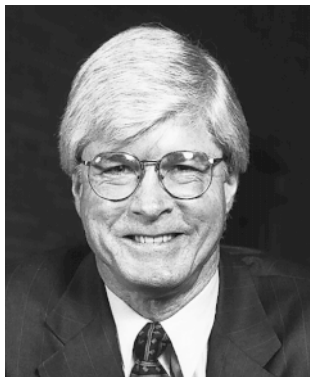
Legal Practice Professor of Law, 1997. B.A., University of Texas, 1961; J.D., University of Florida, 1975. Admitted to practice in Florida. (Teaches – Legal Practice)

Prior to joining the Law School, Professor Holloway was in private civil practice in Key West and the Lower Florida Keys. She was circuit representative to the Florida Bar Board of Governors from 1981 to 1983. In cooperation with Tracy McGaugh and Christine Hurt, she cowrote the *Interactive Citation Workbook for the Bluebook: A Uniform System of Citation* and the *Interactive Citation Workbook for the ALWD Citation Manual*. Both versions of the book are designed for self-paced, sequential instruction in legal citation with immediate feedback through web-based exercises.

DONALD M. HUNT

Adjunct Professor of Law, 1974. B.A., McMurry University, 1956; LL.B., University of Texas, 1961. Admitted to practice in Texas. (Teaches – Appellate Advocacy; Advises–Trial and Appellate Advocacy teams)

Professor Hunt is a partner in the firm of Mullin, Hoard, and Brown, LLP, and has

HUNT**JAMES****JONES****KRAHMER**

been engaged in the private practice of law for more than four decades. During these years of practice, he has concentrated in civil trial work, primarily specializing in civil appeals. Professor Hunt is board-certified in Civil Appellate Law by the Texas Board of Legal Specialization. Professor Hunt has served as editor-in-chief of the Texas Appellate Practice Manual (State Bar 1974) and as a member of the board of editors of Texas Appellate Practice Manual (2nd Edition, State Bar 1993). He has also been active in the Appellate Practice Section of the State Bar of Texas, having served as its chairman in 1991-92.

While in great demand as a speaker at continuing legal education programs for judges and practicing attorneys, Professor Hunt teaches a course in Appellate Advocacy and also serves as advisor to moot court and mock trial teams. Students working with Coach Hunt have won numerous state, regional, and national championships.

VAUGHN E. JAMES

Associate Professor of Law, 2001. B.A., University of the Virgin Islands, 1986; M.Div., Andrews University, 1991; M.B.A., State University of New York – University at Albany, 1993; J.D., Syracuse University College of Law, 1998. Admitted to practice in New York. (Teaches – *Estate and Gift Taxation, Estate Planning, Law and Religion, Wills and Trusts, Elder Law*)

Professor James worked in a variety of business and teaching positions before attending law school. He has worked as a broadcaster and radio station manager; as a loan officer with the New York Business Development Corp., Empire State Certified Development Corp., and the New York Federal Savings Bank; and as a partner and consultant with Professional Accounting and Management Services in Brooklyn, New York.

Since graduating from law school, his work as a lawyer has included service as a judicial clerk at the New York State Court of

Appeals and as Religious Liberty Director of the New York Conference of Seventh-Day Adventists, where he represented individuals in religious discrimination actions and assisted in estates and trusts issues.

Professor James began his teaching career as an elementary school teacher in Dominica, West Indies, and has since taught at the high school, college, graduate school, and law school levels. He also served for two years as director of the St. Joseph District Adult Education Program in Dominica, West Indies. He taught in the program and also directed a government-funded effort to provide literacy and high school level courses to adults.

Professor James was a visiting professor at Syracuse University College of Law before coming to Texas Tech. He is an active member of the ABA Real Property Probate and Trusts Division and a member of RPPT Committee I-3, Non-Tax Issues in Estate Planning.

TRAVIS DALE JONES

Legal Practice Associate Professor of Law, 1999. B.S., Texas Tech University, 1965; J.D., University of Texas, 1968. Admitted to practice in Texas and before the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Texas, the Fifth, Tenth, and Eleventh Federal Circuit Courts of Appeal, and the U.S. Supreme Court. (Teaches – *Legal Practice*)

Professor Jones served on the staff of the Texas International Law Forum before graduating from law school and then spent the next two years as an examiner in the U.S. Copyright Office. After moving back to Lubbock, he spent nearly 30 years in a private law practice that included experience in both criminal and general civil trial work in state and federal courts with an emphasis in appellate practice. He has been a participant in the Fifth Circuit's Texas Appointment Plan since 1985, representing indigent appellants in criminal cases by direct appointment from the Court of Appeals.

Professional memberships for Professor Jones include the Appellate Section of the State Bar of Texas and the Bar Association of the Fifth Federal Circuit. He is a Fellow of the Texas Bar Foundation.

After 20 years with the firm of Shelton & Jones, Professor Jones began teaching full-time on the faculty of the Law School in 1999 as a Legal Practice Professor. In November 1999 his article entitled "Law and Politics in Lubbock County in the 20th Century" was published in the *Lubbock Avalanche Journal* as one of 12 monthly retrospectives on the history of Lubbock County during the past 100 years.

In addition to teaching, Professor Jones serves as legal counsel for Palo Duro Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church (USA) and serves on the Executive Board of the South Plains Council of the Boy Scouts of America.

JOHN E. KRAHMER

Professor of Law and Foundation Professor of Commercial Law, 1971. B.A., University of Iowa, 1965; J.D., 1966; LL.M., Harvard University, 1967. Admitted to practice in Iowa. (Teaches – *Contracts, Commercial Law, Consumer Law*)

Professor Krahmer has taught at the University of South Carolina, the University of Texas, and Texas Tech University. In addition to authoring numerous books and articles in his primary teaching fields of contracts, commercial law, and consumer law, Professor Krahmer is also faculty editor of the *Texas Bank Lawyer*, a monthly journal published by student writers and editors at the Texas Tech Law School in cooperation with the Texas Association of Bank Counsels.

In addition to his interest in these legal subject matters, Professor Krahmer is actively involved in the use of computers as a tool for legal research. He has been recognized for his work by being named Foundation Professor of Commercial Law through the Texas Tech Law School Foundation and by his selection as the "Outstanding Law Professor" on several occasions by Texas Tech law students. Professor Krahmer has also received various university awards for his research and teaching activities.

KRAMER**BRUCE M. KRAMER**

Maddox Professor of Law, 1974. A.B., University of California at Los Angeles, 1968; J.D., 1972; LL.M., University of Illinois, 1975. Admitted to practice in California and Texas. (Teaches – Property, Oil and Gas Law, Land-Use Planning, State and Local Government Law, Public Land Law, International Petroleum Transactions)

Professor Kramer was named Maddox Professor of Law in 1992. He has been a visiting professor at Indiana University (Bloomington), Lewis and Clark University, the University of Texas, and the University of Florida.

Professor Kramer is co-author of a four-volume treatise entitled *The Law of Pooling and Unitization*, an eight-volume treatise entitled *Williams and Meyers Oil and Gas Law*, a casebook entitled *Cases on Oil and Gas Law*, and a coursebook entitled *International Petroleum Transactions*.

He has served as a member of the Council of the Oil, Gas, and Mineral Law Section of the State Bar of Texas and is a trustee of the Rocky Mountain Mineral Law Foundation and the Eastern Mineral Law Foundation. In addition, he is chair of the Institute for Local Governmental Studies at the Center for American and International Law. Professor Kramer has published more than 25 *Law Review* articles and has contributed chapters to several legal treatises.

ANGELA M. LAUGHLIN

Legal Practice Assistant Professor, 2002. B.A., University of Virginia, 1995; J.D., Northeastern University, 1999. Admitted to practice in Virginia and before the Virginia Supreme Court and the U.S. District Court of the Northern District of Texas. (Teaches – Legal Practice)

Professor Laughlin joined the law school faculty after completing a judicial clerkship with the Hon. Nancy Koenig, U.S. Magistrate, Northern District of Texas. As a law student, Professor Laughlin participated in numerous clinics ranging from the

LAUGHLIN

Prisoner Civil Rights Clinic to a clerkship for the First District Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court in Chesapeake, VA. She also served as a judicial intern for the Massachusetts House of Representatives in Boston, MA.

CALVIN L. LEWIS

Associate Professor of Law, 2003. B.A., Norfolk State University, 1975; J.D., University of Virginia, 1978. Admitted to practice in Virginia, New York, and before the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit and the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia. (Teaches – Trial Advocacy, Immigration Law, Interviewing and Counseling and Criminal Law)

Professor Lewis recently retired as a colonel in the U.S. Army Judge Advocate General's Corps after 25 years of distinguished service. Prior to retiring, he was Deputy Commandant and Director of Academics at the Judge Advocate General's School in Charlottesville, VA.

Professor Lewis also served as Chief Circuit Judge, Far East Circuit, South Korea; Staff Judge Advocate, 21st Theater Support Command, Germany; Command Judge Advocate, U.S. Total Army Personnel Command, Alexandria, VA; Deputy Staff Judge Advocate, Fort Bliss, TX; Officer in Charge, Augsburg Legal Center, VII Corps, Germany; Professor of Law, Criminal Law Department, Judge Advocate General's School, Charlottesville, VA; Assistant Staff Judge, 8th U.S. Army, South Korea; Chief of Civil Law, 2nd Infantry Division, South Korea; and Assistant Staff Judge Advocate, Fort Dix, NJ.

He has published articles on *Army Rules of Professional Conduct*, *Ensuring Military Justice*, and *Confidentiality and the AWOL Client*.

FRANK R. LOPEZ

Associate Professor of Law, 2001. B.B.A., University of Texas, 1984; J.D., Boalt Hall School of Law, University of California at Berkeley, 1990. Admitted to practice in Texas and California. (Teaches – Business Entities, Problems in Small Business, Race and Racism, Securities Regulation, Jurisprudence)

Professor Lopez practiced law with the San Francisco law firm of Morrison & Foerster after

LEWIS**LOPEZ**

graduating from law school. He then practiced law in El Paso, Texas, concentrating in business transactions and nonprofit organization law. He has taught at the Haas School of Business of the University of California and the University of Texas at El Paso. From 1999 until coming to Texas Tech, Professor Lopez was the Program Manager of the Center for Law and Border Studies at the University of Texas at El Paso. Professor Lopez speaks frequently on the topics of social justice, business law and entrepreneurship, and nonprofit organizations.

ALISON G. MYHRA

Professor of Law, 1991. B.A., B.S. Ed., University of North Dakota, 1982; J.D., 1985; LL.M., Harvard University, 1991. Admitted to practice in Minnesota and North Dakota. (Teaches – Civil Procedure, Comparative Constitutional Law, Constitutional Law, Criminal Procedure, Internships, Jurisprudence, Privacy Law)

After graduating from law school, Professor Myhra served as a law clerk to the Honorable Roger J. Nierengarten of the Minnesota Court of Appeals. When she finished her clerkship, she accepted a position with the law firm of Robins, Kaplan, Miller & Ciresi of Minneapolis. Professor Myhra was active in the commercial law area.

Professor Myhra left private practice to return to law school. During her year in residence at Harvard University, she engaged in First Amendment research and completed her formal course work for an advanced law degree.

Since joining the Texas Tech faculty, Professor Myhra has continued her research in the First Amendment and public school areas. In addition, she has been actively engaged in preparing and lecturing in continuing legal education courses for judges.

MYHRA**PAWLOWIC****PHELAN****RAMÍREZ****DEAN G. PAWLOWIC**

Professor of Law, 1989. B.A., Creighton University, 1970; M.A., 1972; J.D., 1979. Admitted to practice in Nebraska. (Teaches – Contracts, Banking Law, Advanced Bankruptcy Law, Business Entities, Creditors' Rights, Remedies)

Professor Pawlowic was awarded a teaching fellowship at Creighton University, where he taught introductory literature courses while pursuing a master's degree in English. He began his legal career as a law clerk for the U.S. District Court for the District of Nebraska. In 1981 he became an associate with the Omaha office of Kutak Rock, where he practiced in the banking department. Professor Pawlowic was elected a partner of the firm in 1985 and chair of the banking department in 1986. His practice concentrated in the banking and bankruptcy law areas and involved primarily the structuring of public and private finance transactions. His expertise extended to multi-bank and bank-insurance company credit and liquidity facilities, as well as interest rate swaps, asset securitizations, and other derivative types of financing. His clients included regional and money center banks, both foreign and domestic, and insurance companies.

Professor Pawlowic is a frequent contributor to continuing legal education programs, and his most recent research interests focus on bankruptcy and corporate law issues.

MARILYN PHELAN

Robert H. Bean Professor of Law and Professor of Museum Science, 1974. B.A., Texas Tech University, 1959; M.B.A., 1967; Ph.D., 1971; J.D., University of Texas, 1972. Admitted to practice in Texas. Certified Public Accountant. (Teaches – Federal Income Taxation, Art and Museum Law, Advanced Income Tax, Taxation of International Transactions, Nonprofit Organizations)

Professor Phelan has served not only as General Counsel for Texas Tech University and Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center but also as Associate Dean of the

Graduate School and the Law School. In addition, she is Director of the Tax Clinic and a Professor of Museum Science.

Professor Phelan is the author of several textbooks, including *Nonprofit Enterprises-Corporations, Trusts, and Associations*; *Representing Nonprofit Enterprises*; *Nonprofit Organization Law and Policy*; *Art and Museum Law*; and *Museums and the Law*. She also is editor and coauthor of *Law of Cultural Property*.

Professor Phelan is a member of the American Law Institute and is a Texas Commissioner to the Commission on Uniform State Laws. She is a member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and is board certified in tax law by the Texas Board of Legal Specialization. Professor Phelan also is a member of the Legal Affairs Committee of the International Council of Museums.

JORGE A. RAMÍREZ

Associate Professor of Law, 2000. B.A., Harvard University, 1984; J.D., 1990. Admitted to practice in Texas, U.S. Court of Appeals, Fifth Circuit, and U.S. District Courts for the Southern and Western Districts of Texas. (Teaches – Public International Law, International Business Transactions, NAFTA, and Professional Responsibility)

After graduating from Harvard Law School, where he served as an editor of the *Harvard Law Review*, Professor Ramirez served as a law clerk to the Honorable Homer Thornberry on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. After his judicial clerkship, Professor Ramirez gained experience in commercial litigation, poverty law, and nonprofit law. Professor Ramirez first practiced law as a commercial litigator with the firm of Susman Godfrey, L.L.P., in Houston where he represented corporate clients injured by breach of contract, fraud, or anticompetitive behavior. He then joined Texas Rural Legal Aid, Inc., as managing attorney for the Farm Worker Health and Safety Project in Weslaco, Texas. In that capacity he initiated and managed environmental and occupational safety litigation for indigent clients injured throughout the United States. Professor Ramirez also assisted international nongovernmental organizations on cross-border en-

vironmental issues. In 1996 Professor Ramirez became executive director of the Texas Democratic Party and later served as acting general counsel.

Professor Ramirez has lectured and written in both the United States and Mexico on such topics as NAFTA, international environmental issues, and farm worker law. He also has served as a visiting professor in a graduate program on comparative law at the Universidad Autonoma de Asuncion Paraguay.

Professor Ramirez administers the Law School's study abroad programs in Spain, France, and Mexico. His responsibilities include teaching international law courses at the Law School's Summer Law Institute in Guanajuato, Mexico.

NANCY SOONPAA

Associate Professor, 2001. B.A., University of North Dakota, 1983; J.D., 1987; M.A. 1990. Admitted to practice in North Dakota. (Directs the Legal Practice Program and teaches Health Law, Family Law, and Negotiation Workshop)

Before joining the Texas Tech Law School faculty, Professor Soonpaa was associate director of the Lawyering Program at Albany Law School in Albany, New York, and taught courses in lawyering, negotiating, and advanced writing. In addition to serving as advisor/coach to the negotiation team and the intra-school negotiation competition at Albany Law School, she also spent two years as an adjunct professor teaching legal research and writing to students in the Legal Studies Program at Sage Colleges.

Professor Soonpaa was a legal writing instructor for three years at the University of Puget Sound (now Seattle University) School of Law and worked as a law clerk for the North Dakota Supreme Court, the Ninth Judicial District in Minnesota, and the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Texas.

Professor Soonpaa was nominated in 2002 for the Hemphill-Wells New Faculty

SOONPAA

Excellence in Teaching Award and was awarded in 2003 the Texas Tech Alumni Association New Faculty Award.

LARRY R. SPAIN

Associate Professor of Law, 2001. B.A., University of Iowa, 1973; J.D., Creighton University School of Law, 1976. Admitted to practice in Nebraska, North Dakota, and Texas. (Teaches—Civil Litigation Clinic, Poverty Law, Skills Courses, Professional Responsibility, Marital Property, Family Law)

After graduation from law school, Professor Spain worked for Western Nebraska Legal Services and Legal Aid Society of Omaha. From 1983 until coming to Texas Tech University, he was on the faculty at the University of North Dakota School of Law as Director of Clinical Education.

Professor Spain frequently speaks and writes on issues of legal services to the poor, clinical legal education, family law, and mediation. He is an active member of the Section on Clinical Legal Education and the Section on Poverty Law of the Association of American Law Schools and the Clinical Legal Education Association. He also is editor of the *Clinical Legal Education Association Newsletter*.

VICTORIA SUTTON

Professor of Law, 2001. B.S., North Carolina State University, 1977, 1980; M.P.A., Old Dominion University, 1986; Ph.D., University of Texas at Dallas, 1988; J.D. (Magna Cum Laude), American University, 1998. (Teaches—Environmental Law, Law and Science, Native American Law, Law and Biotechnology, Law and Bioterrorism, Constitutional Law)

Before joining the faculty at Texas Tech, Dr. Sutton served in the Bush Administration as Assistant Director in the White House Science Office and in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. In the White House, she was responsible for coordinating science and technology research programs at the cabinet level. After her White

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House service, Dr. Sutton was Executive Director of the Ronald Reagan Institute for Emergency Medicine where she led the development of the Institute's research initiatives. She was also a Research Associate Professor at the Uniformed Services University for the Health Sciences in Environmental and Occupational Health in Bethesda, Maryland.

At Texas Tech University, Dr. Sutton was awarded the university-wide President's Book Award for her groundbreaking casebook *Law and Science: Cases and Materials*. She was awarded the New Faculty Award in 2000-2001, was nominated for the Chancellor's Distinguished Research Faculty Award in 2002, and received the Law School's Distinguished Research Faculty Award in 2002 and 2003. She was appointed to chair the University Academic Strategic Planning Task Force and to chair the Texas Tech University System Task Force on Anti-Terrorism and Public Security.

Dr. Sutton is an enrolled member of the Lumbee Indian Nation and served as Secretary of the National Native American Bar Association in 2001-2002.

Dr. Sutton has published numerous books, law review articles, and invited editorials on law and science, environmental law, American Indian law, Constitutional law, and law and bioterrorism. She is the author of *Law and Science: Cases and Materials* and *Law and Bioterrorism*.

GARY R. TERRELL

Adjunct Professor of Law, 1995. B.A., Angelo State University, 1974; J.D., Texas Tech University, 1977. Admitted to practice in Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Federal and Bankruptcy Districts of Texas; Federal and Bankruptcy District of Nebraska; Fifth and Eighth U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeal; and U.S. Supreme Court. (Teaches—Texas Land Titles, Real Estate Finance)

In addition to his private practice with the law firm of Key and Terrell, LLP, in Lubbock, Professor Terrell serves as a member of the State Bar of Texas Real Estate, Probate and Trust Law Section and as a director on the Board of Directors of Lubbock Abstract & Title, Inc. He is a

VAN CLEAVE

Fellow with the Texas Bar Foundation and a member of the State Bar of Texas and the Lubbock County Bar. Professor Terrell is actively involved in civic and church affairs and uses his real estate experience to teach courses that focus on Texas land titles and real estate finance.

RACHEL A. VAN CLEAVE

Professor of Law, 1995. B.A., Stanford University, 1986; J.D., University of California, Hastings College of Law, 1989; J.S.M., Stanford Law School, 1994. Admitted to practice in California. (Teaches—Property, Criminal Law, Comparative Criminal Procedure, Comparative Constitutional Law, State Constitutional Law, Gender and the Law)

After law school, Professor Van Cleave clerked for Judge Sam D. Johnson of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit in Austin, Texas. Later she taught legal research and writing and trusts and estates for two years at Santa Clara University School of Law. From 1992 to 1994 she was a Teaching Fellow at Stanford Law School where she taught legal research and writing while pursuing her J.S.M.

Before joining the faculty at Texas Tech, Professor Van Cleave was a visiting professor at the University of Richmond School of Law where she taught torts, wills and trusts, fiduciary administration, and criminal law. She has published articles in the areas of state constitutional law, habeas corpus, and domestic violence. She spent the summer and fall of 1996 as a Fulbright Scholar studying Italy's criminal justice system.

ROBERT A. WENINGER

Professor of Law, 1974. B.B.A., University of Wisconsin, 1955; LL.B., 1960; LL.M., University of Chicago, 1964. Admitted to practice in California and Wisconsin. (Teaches—Evidence, Civil Procedure, Trial Advocacy)

Immediately after graduating from law school, Professor Weninger began general practice. Four years later he entered a graduate program at the University of Chicago and

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completed an advanced law degree. He then accepted a position as a trial attorney with the National Labor Regulations Board of the 19th Region of the United States headquartered in Seattle. Professor Weninger served as a trial attorney for five years, with his work concentrating on the National Labor Relations Act. From there he became a trial attorney for the Federal Defenders Program in San Diego, where he served as trial attorney for two years before accepting a position as professor in the School of Law at California Western University in San Diego.

Since arriving at the Texas Tech School of Law, Professor Weninger has taught primarily in the areas of procedure, evidence, and litigation. He has pioneered the use of sociological data as a basis for critical analysis of the operation of the U.S. legal system. His publications have appeared in such national law journals as the *Virginia Law Review*, the *UCLA Law Review*, and the *Southern California Law Review*. Professor Weninger has been a visiting professor at Temple University School of Law.

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