



TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY
School of Law[™]

2007-2008 CATALOG



TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY
School of Law[™]

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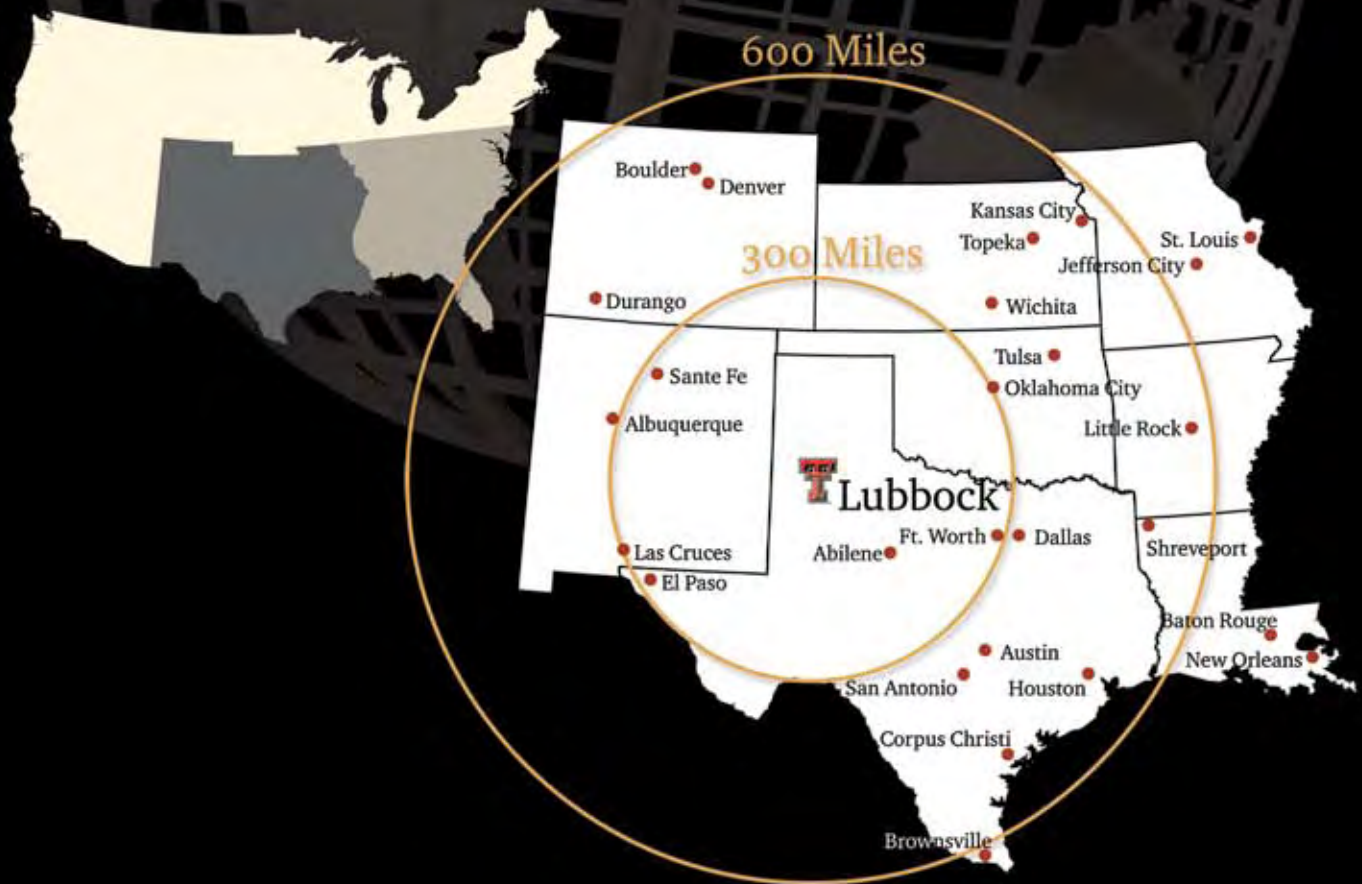
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TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY
School of Law™

LAW

A TEXAS LAW SCHOOL WITH NATIONAL AND GLOBAL IMPACT



DEAN'S MESSAGE



Forty years ago this fall, 72 men and women in business suits became the first entering class of the state's newest law school. When that class graduated in 1970 and took the July bar exam, Texas Tech School of Law earned its first 100 percent bar passage rate.

Our students no longer come to class in business suits, but one thing hasn't changed. We still believe that as your men-

tors, we have a responsibility to go beyond the theory and doctrine of law to ensure that you are prepared for the actual practice of law. You must have a license to practice law, and we are proud of our historically high bar passage rates.

America has many fine law schools, and we are proud to have law programs ranked among the nation's best. 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 University School of Law.

Most 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 University School of Law was intentionally created as a smaller law school, 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. Faculty members at a smaller school can be more than just teachers; they can be mentors guiding you through your law school experience.

Part of knowing how to practice is knowing how to function in a courtroom. You'll get this experience through our extensive and nationally recognized moot court and mock trial programs. To broaden your experience internationally, we will give you the opportunity to work, learn, and study in Mexico, Spain, Australia or France. We are particularly proud of our unique summer program held in cooperation with one of Mexico's leading law centers.

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.

Walter Huffman



Dean and W. Frank Newton Professor of Law Walter B. Huffman signs the steel beam that will form the highest structural point in the new \$13.5 million Mark and Becky Lanier Professional Development Center.



1965

Alvin R. Allison succeeded in efforts to convince the Texas Legislature to authorize funds for a new law school in Lubbock.



1974

The Order of the Coif, a law school equivalent of Phi Beta Kappa, chartered a chapter at Texas Tech. Institutional membership is offered to only one-third of the nation's law schools. Only the highest 10% of a class can become individual members.



1980

A Texas Tech team won the school's first national championship in intercollegiate moot court competition in New York City. After winning the championship and reaching the national competition four times in five years, Texas Tech emerged as one of the leading moot court powers in the nation.



1970

The School of Law graduated its first class, had a 100% bar passage rate and claimed the top five highest scorers on the July 1970 bar exam.



A permanent new building opened to classes and was acclaimed as one of the most attractive and functional law buildings in the United States.

1985



Frank Newton was the School of Law's longest serving dean (1985 to 2001) and a former president of the State Bar of Texas. He was instrumental in implementing the Bar's Pro Bono Policy and establishing the Bar's Pro Bono College. Known for his dedication to ensuring access to justice for low-income Texans, Newton served for nine years as chair of the State Bar's Legal Services to the Poor in Civil Matters Committee. He is the founding president and chief executive officer of the Beaumont Foundation, which supports the use of technology to enhance and advance the lives of underprivileged individuals and populations.

2008



Mark and Becky Lanier

With completion expected in 2008, the new Mark and Becky Lanier Professional Development Center will incorporate the latest technology and provide a trial courtroom expected to be the most advanced of its kind in the nation. Adding more than 34,000 square feet to the existing law building, the new addition was made possible by a \$6 million gift from Mark and Becky Lanier with matching funds from Texas Tech

University and the State of Texas. Lanier was a Texas Tech law student in 1984 and the nation's top oralist in the American Bar Association's moot court competition. By 2006 the *National Law Journal* called the Houston lawyer one of the 100 most influential lawyers in America and one of the nation's Top 10 Trial Lawyers.



1987

In 1987 when Sam Medina ('76) became judge of the County Court at Law No. 2 in Lubbock, he was the first Hispanic to be elected to a county-wide position. Within three years he was elected to the 237th Judicial District Court. Medina is recognized as one of the most influential Hispanics in Texas.



1992

Jeffrey Wentworth ('72) of San Antonio became the first Texas Tech law graduate elected to the Texas Senate.



The School of Law began its first international program with a six-week course in Mexico. The program has expanded to include study programs in Spain, France and Australia.



2002

Walter B. Huffman, Class of 1977, became the first alumnus to serve as Dean. Huffman served previously as Judge Advocate General of the United States Army and held the rank of Major General.

1991

Lance Evans became the first legacy graduate of the School of Law. His father, R. Tim Evans, graduated in 1969 and is a prominent Fort Worth attorney. Lance has a solo practice in Fort Worth and specializes in criminal law.



1994

Texas Tech School of Law renovated and expanded its law library, giving the School of Law one of the finest physical facilities in the nation.





2003



Karen Tandy became administrator of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency in 2003 and the first

woman ever to lead a federal law enforcement agency. Tandy graduated in 1977 from the School of Law after serving as president of the Student Bar.



When Art Hall ('96) was elected to the San Antonio City Council District 8 in 2003, he became the first African-American councilman ever elected outside the city's East side. Two years later he was recognized along with the mayor as one of San Antonio's Most Influential of 2005. An investment banker and attorney, Hall graduated from Harvard University before coming to Texas Tech School of Law. He later received his LL.M. from the University of Wales.

2007

The last steel beam was signed and hoisted into place as the highest structural point on the new Mark and Becky Lanier Professional Development Center.



2005

A School of Law team won the school's first international competition when Joy Gibbs and Mandy Gundlach competed against 195 U.S. teams and 15 international teams to win the International Negotiation Competition in Dublin, Ireland. Gibbs is an associate for Hicks & Lucky, P.C., in El Paso, and Gundlach is an associate with Hirst & Applegate, P.C., in Cheyenne, Wyo.



Philip W. Johnson was appointed in 2005 as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Texas after serving as Chief Justice of the Seventh Court of Appeals. He graduated *cum laude* from the School of Law in 1976.



Mission Statement

The mission of Texas Tech University School of Law is to educate and train individuals for the ethical practice of law in the 21st century; to engage in productive, effective scholarship both within our academic community and within the larger academic community throughout our state and nation; and to render public service.



“Do the best you can in every task, no matter how unimportant it may seem at the time. No one learns more about a problem than the person at the bottom.”

Sandra Day O'Connor

Former Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court

The Texas Tech University School of Law has established an annual distinguished lecture series named in honor of Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, who will give the inaugural lecture in the fall of 2007.



Statistical Profile

Fall 2006 Enrollment

702, including entering class of 226

2006-07 Student-to-Faculty Ratio

15.3 to 1

Faculty

38 full-time faculty as well as additional adjunct and visiting professors

Bar Exams

Approximately 90% bar passage rate during the past 15 years for first-time Texas Bar examinees

Program

Full-time; daytime only

Applicant Pool

	YR 2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
Total Applications	1,831	1,834	1,619	1,595	1,394
Class Size	226	270	244	224	246
Minority Enrollment	19%	21%	22%	17%	14%
Male/Female Enrollment	132/94	150/120	118/126	112/112	131/115

LSAT Scores

	YR 2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
75th Percentile	157	158	157	158	157
Median	155	154	154	155	153
25th Percentile	151	151	150	151	150

GPA

	YR 2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
75th Percentile	3.76	3.75	3.78	3.75	3.67
Median	3.61	3.54	3.55	3.53	3.45
25th Percentile	3.41	3.28	3.33	3.27	3.17



'Open Door' Policy Creates Unique Learning Environment

The Texas Tech School of Law 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. The Texas Tech School of Law was created as a smaller law school by design. A smaller school allows students to know each other personally and to know the faculty. With a low student-faculty ratio, each student has abundant opportunities for extensive personal contact with the faculty. This type of faculty-student environment can be found in private law schools but seldom in a public law school.

Start Training Today for the Future You Want Tomorrow

The objective of the faculty is to train men and women for the practice of law anywhere in the United States, whether as an advocate, counselor, judge, or law professor, 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.



“You are helping people and your whole thrust should be for others. We are no different than the medical profession. We heal people economically and protect their property and their person.”

Martin C. Cude Jr. ('70)

*President, First Graduating Class
Attorney and Counselor
Dallas, Texas*

*Arnold H. Loewy, J.D., LL.M.
Judge George R. Killam Jr. Chair of Criminal Law*



Administration and Faculty

Administrative Team



Cochran



Lewis



Torres



Fletcher



Cook



Jarmon



Ramos

**Date following rank indicates calendar year of initial appointment to Texas Tech.*

Walter B. Huffman

DEAN AND W. FRANK NEWTON 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.

TEACHES National Security Law

J. Wesley Cochran

ASSOCIATE DEAN FOR ACADEMIC AFFAIRS AND MADDOX 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 High Technology

Calvin L. Lewis

ASSOCIATE DEAN FOR STUDENT AND MINORITY AFFAIRS; ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF LAW, 2003

B.A., Norfolk State University, 1975; J.D., University of Virginia, 1978. Admitted to Practice in Virginia 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, Criminal Law

Arturo Torres

ASSOCIATE DEAN FOR LAW LIBRARY AND COMPUTING; PROFESSOR OF LAW, 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

Kay Patton Fletcher

ASSISTANT DEAN FOR CAREER SERVICES, 1987

B.S., Baylor, 1971; J.D., Texas Tech University, 1980.

Admitted to practice in Texas.

AREAS OF INTEREST Law Office Management

Terence L. Cook

ASSISTANT DEAN FOR ADMISSION AND RECRUITMENT, 2002

B.A., Texas A&M University, 1996; J.D., Texas Tech University, 1998.

Admitted to Practice in Texas. Clerked for the Honorable Brian Quinn, Seventh Judicial District Court of Appeals of Texas, 1999-2000.

AREAS OF INTEREST Criminal Law and Procedure, Family Law, Trial and Appellate Advocacy

Amy Jarmon

ASSISTANT DEAN FOR ACADEMIC SUCCESS PROGRAMS AND LECTURER, 2004

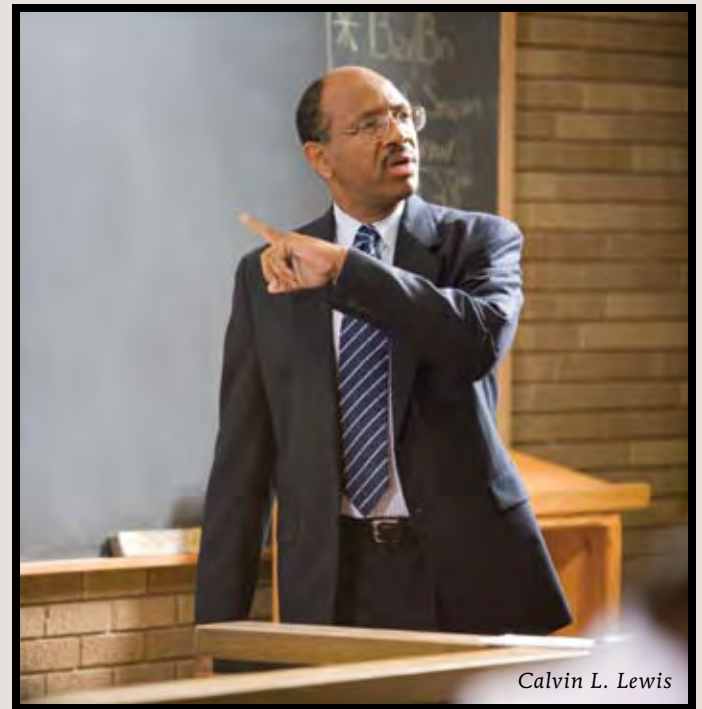
A.B., College of William and Mary, 1971; M.Ed., Boston University, 1972; Ed.D., College of William and Mary, 1983; J.D., 1992. Admitted to practice in Virginia. Solicitor for England and Wales. Clerked for the Virginia Supreme Court, 1992-93, 1999-2000.

TEACHES Comparative Law: The English Legal System

Frank Ramos, Jr.

ASSISTANT DEAN FOR ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE, 1995

B.A., Texas Tech University, 1998; M.A., 2001; Ed.D., (candidate), 2008.



Calvin L. Lewis



Kimberly D. Phillips

Faculty

**Date following rank indicates calendar year of initial appointment to Texas Tech.*

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. Courts of Appeal for the Fifth and Tenth Circuits.

TEACHES Trial Advocacy
COACHES Mock Trial Teams

Jennifer S. Bard

PROFESSOR OF LAW; ADJUNCT ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR, DEPARTMENT OF NEUROPSYCHIATRY (HEALTH SCIENCES CENTER); DIRECTOR, HEALTH LAW CERTIFICATE PROGRAM, 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. Clerked for Chief Federal District Court Judge Frank H. Freedman, District of Massachusetts, 1987-88.

TEACHES Insurance Law, Public Health, Medical Malpractice and Correctional Health Care, Torts

Daniel H. Benson

ADJUNCT PROFESSOR OF LAW (FORMER PAUL WHITFIELD HORN PROFESSOR OF LAW), 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 Criminal Law, Federal Criminal Law, Military Criminal Justice

Gerry W. Beyer

GOVERNOR PRESTON E. SMITH REGENTS PROFESSOR OF LAW, 2005

B.A., Eastern Michigan University, 1976; J.D., Ohio State University, 1979; LL.M., University of Illinois, 1983; J.S.D., 1990. Admitted to

practice in Texas and before the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces and the U.S. Supreme Court.

TEACHES Wills and Trusts, Property, Texas Estate Administration, Estate Planning

Jeff Blackburn

ADJUNCT PROFESSOR OF LAW; DIRECTOR, INNOCENCE PROJECT, 2005

B.S., University of Alabama, 1980; J.D., University of Houston, 1986. Admitted to practice in Texas and before the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Texas, and the Fifth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

AREAS OF INTEREST Civil Rights Law

Christopher M. Bruner

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF LAW, 2006

B.A., University of Michigan, 1995; M. Phil., Oxford University, 1997; J.D., Harvard University, 2001. Admitted to practice in Massachusetts.

TEACHES Securities Regulation, Business Entities, Mergers and Acquisitions, International Economic Regimes, Advanced Business Entities

Charles P. Bubany

ADJUNCT PROFESSOR OF LAW (FORMER GEORGE HERMAN MAHON PROFESSOR OF LAW), 1971

B.A., Saint Ambrose University, 1962; J.D., Washington University, 1965. Admitted to practice in Missouri.

TEACHES Criminal Law, Texas Criminal Procedure, Criminal Procedure

Bryan T. Camp

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 before the U.S. Claims Court. Clerked for the Honorable John P. Wiese, U.S. Court of Federal Claims, 1988-89.

TEACHES Administrative Law, Legal History, Income Tax, Tax Administration

When a pet owner dies, what happens to ‘man’s best friend’?

The love that some owners have for their pets transcends even death, says one of the leading U.S. authorities on wills, trusts, probate, and estate planning.

Gerry W. Beyer cites studies revealing between 12 to 27 percent of pet owners include pets in their wills. This significant increase reflects the desire of many people to provide care for pets that might outlive their owners.

In recent presentations and published articles regarding estate planning for non-human family members, Beyer has cited the cases of well-known individuals who have made provisions for their pets. Doris Duke, the sole heir to Baron Buck Duke who built Duke University and started the American Tobacco Company, left \$100,000 in trust for the benefit of her dog. Actress Betty White reportedly wrote a will leaving her estimated \$5 million estate for the benefit of her pets, and Oprah Winfrey’s will purportedly mandates that her dog live out his life in luxury.

The long life and special needs of some animals make pet trusts almost essential in providing adequately for the pet. Some types of parrots, such as the Amazon, may live for 75 years or more and have owners with special long-term attachments that have caused the pet to become almost a family member. Because of the long lives of parrots, a trust to care for a parrot might need greater funding than trusts for other types of pets.

Beyer is the Governor Preston E. Smith Regents Professor of Law at Texas Tech and a frequent contributor to scholarly and practice-oriented publications focusing on various aspects of estate planning. In addition,

he has authored and co-authored numerous estate planning books and articles.

Beyer joined the faculty of the Texas Tech School of Law in 2005 after having taught at the St. Mary’s University School of Law in San Antonio and served as a visiting professor at several other law schools, including Boston College, Southern Methodist University, the University of

New Mexico and Santa Clara University. Beyer has received many awards for his classroom teaching, including recent awards at St. Mary’s University as Student Bar Association Professor of the Year in 2002 and 2003 and Phi Delta Phi’s Professor of the Year in 2003 and 2005. At the Texas Tech School of Law, Beyer received Phi Alpha Delta’s Outstanding Professor Award in 2006 and again in 2007. He also received the Texas Tech President’s 2007 Excellence in Teaching Award and was named 2007 Faculty Member of the Year by the Student Bar Association.

Beyer received his J.D. *summa cum laude* from the Ohio State University and was inducted into the Order of the Coif. After practicing law in Columbus, Ohio, he received his LL.M. and J.S.D. degrees from the University of Illinois.



Gerry W. Beyer

William R. Casto

PAUL WHITFIELD HORN PROFESSOR OF LAW, 1983

B.A., University of Tennessee at Knoxville, 1970; J.D., 1973; J.S.D., Columbia University, 1983. Admitted to practice in Tennessee and before the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit, and the U.S. Supreme Court. Clerked for the Honorable Frank Wilson, U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee, 1973-74.

TEACHES Federal Courts, Contracts

Joseph B. Conboy

ADJUNCT PROFESSOR OF LAW (FORMER ASSOCIATE DEAN FOR STUDENT AFFAIRS), 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

Rosemary Dillon

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF LEGAL PRACTICE, 2004

B.A., Providence College, 1977; M.S.J., Northwestern University, 1980; J.D., University of New Mexico, 1992. Admitted to practice in New Mexico and before the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit and the U.S. District Court for New Mexico. Clerked for the Honorable Harris L. Hartz, New Mexico Court of Appeals, 1992-93.

TEACHES Legal Practice

Gabriel E. Eckstein

GEORGE W. McCLESKEY PROFESSOR OF WATER LAW; DIRECTOR, CENTER FOR WATER LAW AND POLICY, 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, West Virginia, District of Columbia and before the Federal District Courts of West Virginia.

TEACHES International Environmental Law, Property Law, Water Law, International Water Law

James R. Eissinger

ADJUNCT PROFESSOR OF LAW (FORMER ASSOCIATE DEAN FOR ACADEMIC AFFAIRS AND INTERIM DEAN), 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

Susan Saab Fortney

GEORGE HERMAN MAHON PROFESSOR OF LAW; DIRECTOR, HEALTH CARE AND BIOETHICS MEDIATION CLINIC, 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. Clerked for Chief Justice Carlos Cadena of the Fourth Judicial District Court of Appeals of Texas, 1977-78.

TEACHES Torts, Legal Malpractice, Professional Responsibility, Bioethics, Advanced and Comparative Legal Ethics, Health Care and Bioethics Mediation Clinic

Jarod S. Gonzalez

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF LAW, 2004

B.A., University of Oklahoma, 1997; J.D., 2000. Admitted to practice in Texas. Clerked for Chief Judge John H. Hannah, Jr., U.S. District Court of the Eastern District of Texas, 2000-2001, and the Honorable Robert M. Parker, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, 2001-02.

TEACHES Employment Law, Discrimination in Employment, Texas Pre-Trial Procedure, Texas Trial and Appellate Procedure

Ann Graham

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF LAW, 2004

B.A., Texas Tech University, 1972; J.D., University of Virginia, 1975; Diploma in Comparative Legal Studies, Cambridge University, 1976; M.B.A., University of Texas, 1997. Admitted to Practice in Texas, Oklahoma, and District of Columbia.

TEACHES Banking Law, Commercial Law, Corporate Governance, Business Analysis

Kent Hance

CHANCELLOR AND PROFESSOR OF LAW, 2007

B.B.A., Texas Tech University, 1965; J.D., University of Texas, 1968. Admitted to practice in Texas and before the U.S. Supreme Court.

AREAS OF INTEREST Legislative Process, Federal Administrative Law, Regulatory Law, Oil and Gas

Michael Hatfield

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF LAW, 2005

B.A., Texas A&M University, 1991; M.A., 1993; J.D., New York University, 1996. Admitted to practice in Texas, New York, and before the U.S. Tax Court.

TEACHES Federal Income Tax, Wills and Trusts, Marital Property

D. Murray Hensley

ADJUNCT PROFESSOR OF LAW, 1983

B.B.A., Texas Tech University, 1979; J.D., 1982.

Admitted to practice in Texas.

COACHES Moot Court and Mock Trial Teams

Jennifer B. Horn

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF LEGAL PRACTICE, 2006

B.S., West Texas A&M University, 1978; J.D., Texas Tech University, 1994. Admitted to practice in Texas.

TEACHES Legal Practice

Wendy A. Humphrey

VISITING ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF LEGAL PRACTICE

B.A., Westminster College, 1995; M.Ed., Texas Tech University, 1997; J.D., 2001. Admitted to practice in Texas and New Mexico; before the U.S.

District Courts for the Northern District of Texas and the District of New Mexico; before the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth and Tenth Circuits.

TEACHES Legal Practice

A COMMUNITY OF SCHOLARS

Who owns the copyright when a 'starving artist' divorces in a community property state?



J. Wesley Cochran

Conflict between Texas and federal laws can create "a real inequitable situation" in a divorce dispute over copyright and patent ownership, says J. Wesley Cochran, Associate Dean for Academic Affairs and Maddox Professor of Law.

Ownership of everything acquired during marriage would be community property in Texas, but several federal courts have ruled that the creating spouse owns the copyright because federal copyright law does not provide for community property ownership.

So what's the problem? In Texas one problem could be the disadvantaged spouse who may have provided the income during the author's "starving artist" days prior to becoming a successful author. Because Texas is the only community property state that doesn't have alimony, this copyright decision has the potential to create an inequitable situation for the non-creating spouse. "Other states can compensate the disadvantaged spouse by increasing alimony, but not in Texas," Cochran says.

He discusses the complex issues related to copyrights and patents in "It Takes Two to Tango!: Problems with Community Property Ownership of Copyrights and Patents in Texas" published in 2006 by the *Baylor Law Review*. His expertise in intellectual property law and technology has made Cochran a frequent speaker at professional trade associations and within community and university groups. Because copyright laws are different for distance education and face-to-face education, one state college called for Cochran's help after heavy hurricane damage resulted in the college expanding its distance education course offerings. Cochran also assisted in drafting the Texas Tech University Board of Regents' policies defining ownership interests in intellectual property developed by faculty members using university resources and in course materials developed for distance education courses.

In addition to copyright law, Cochran writes and teaches on a variety of issues, including gaming and racing law, business torts and mass media law. In 2004 he received the Texas Tech President's Excellence in Teaching Award. Cochran also serves as advisor to students enrolled in the intellectual property track of the Law and Science Certificate Program, advisor to the Intellectual Property Students Association, and president of the Texas Tech Chapter of the Order of the Coif.

Before coming to the law school in 1991, Cochran taught at the law schools of Loyola University in New Orleans, the University of Washington and the University of Mississippi. He received a J.D. from the University of Houston in 1976 and a M.L.L. from the University of Washington in 1980.

When does 'to the victor belong the spoils' become an excuse for looting art?

European Jews caught more than 60 years ago in the clutches of a Nazi stranglehold lost valuable artwork and artifacts that now decorate homes, museums and businesses across Europe and the world. Determining legitimate or ethical ownership is a muddled and complex process.

"For a long time public opinion supported the concept of 'to the victor belong the spoils,' but now that's changing," says Paul Whitfield Horn Professor of Law Marilyn Phelan. "Changes in opinion seem to support victims of cultural theft, and people on both sides of the issue have begun to realize these disputes aren't hopeless."

On one side are families, countries and cultures willing to fight fiercely for artifacts they feel were wrongfully obtained by other parties. On the other are museums or organizations that feel they are better prepared to preserve, restore and publicly display artifacts. The value of the art recovered in the last five years alone has been estimated at \$700 million.

The International Council of Museums (ICOM), headquartered in Paris, has adopted a mediation plan developed by Phelan to help settle disputes of ownership involving museums. It is the first time anyone has attempted such an initiative in a global context, and so far it has been met with thunderous applause. In a statement praising Phelan, the ICOM president said the mediation plan would allow ICOM to offer a workable alternative to expensive and time-consuming lawsuits pending in courts in several nations.

Phelan moderated a 2006 symposium that attracted lawyers and historians from across the nation to discuss legal and ethical issues related to the international restitution of stolen cultural property. Sponsored and hosted by the Texas Tech School of Law and the Museum of Texas Tech, the symposium featured the co-founder of the Holocaust Art Restitution Project as well as California and New York lawyers representing clients whose art was taken from their families during the Holocaust.

In her dual role as a professor of law and a professor of museum science, Phelan has been teaching courses in museum law for nearly 30 years and is a member of the Legal Affairs and Properties Committee to the Executive Council of ICOM. In 2004 she spoke at the 20th General Conference and the 21st General Assembly of ICOM in Seoul, Korea. More recently, she was appointed vice chair of the International Art and Cultural Heritage Law Committee of the American Bar Association section of International Law and Practice.

Also an expert in tax law, The Texas Tech professor is director of the Tax Clinic at the School of Law and has served as general counsel for Texas Tech University and Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center. In addition, she has served as associate dean of the Graduate School and associate dean for academic affairs for the School of Law.

Phelan received a bachelor's, M.B.A., and a Ph.D. from Texas Tech before earning her J.D. with honors from the University of Texas. She is a certified public accountant and board certified in tax law by the Texas Board of Legal Specialization. She is a member of the American Association of Certified Public Accountants and a Texas Commissioner to the National Commission on Uniform State Laws. Phelan also

has served as chair of the International Taxation Committee for the American Bar Association Section of International Law and Practice.

She has been recipient of the President's Excellence in Teaching Award; the President's Academic Achievement Award for Excellence in Teaching, Research, and Service; and the Law School's Faculty Research Award. Phelan is a member of the American Law Institute, which is limited to the top one-third of the nation's lawyers, and has authored 40 articles on legal and tax issues and authored or co-authored 12 books. As a result of her widely cited books and articles, Thomson West Publishing has designated her as a "West Key Author."

Phelan is married to Harold Phelan, Judge of the 286th Judicial District of Texas. Two of their three children are attorneys.



Gary Edson, an internationally renowned expert of museum science and executive director of the Museum of Texas Tech University, sits on the executive council for the International Council of Museums and credits Horn Professor of Law Marilyn Phelan with creating the first solution to the complex issue of who owns what in some of the world's finest museum collections. Edson said Phelan's plan allows for "an agreeable outcome for all parties."



William D. Jeffery

Donald M. Hunt

ADJUNCT PROFESSOR OF LAW, 1974

B.A., McMurry University, 1956; LL.B., University of Texas, 1961. Admitted to practice in Texas.

COACHES Moot Court Teams

Vaughn E. James

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. Clerked for the New York State Court of Appeals, 1998-2000.

TEACHES Federal Estate and Gift Taxation, Estate Planning, Law and Religion, Wills and Trusts, Elder Law

William D. Jeffery

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF LAW; DEPUTY DIRECTOR, CENTER FOR WATER LAW AND POLICY, 2006

B.A., University of Colorado, Boulder, 1971; J.D., Stanford Law School, 1975. Admitted to practice in California, Arizona and Colorado.

TEACHES Natural Resource Law, Environmental Law

Travis Dale Jones

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF LEGAL PRACTICE, 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

John E. Krahmer

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, Advanced Commercial Law

Angela M. Laughlin

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF LAW, 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. Clerked for the Honorable Nancy Koenig, U.S. Magistrate, Northern District of Texas, 2000-01.

TEACHES Civil Procedure, Evidence, Pretrial Litigation, Supreme Court Seminar

Arnold H. Loewy

GEORGE R. KILLAM JR. PROFESSOR OF CRIMINAL LAW, 2006

B.S., Boston University, 1961; J.D., 1963; LL.M., Harvard University, 1964. Admitted to practice in Connecticut.

TEACHES Criminal Law, Constitutional Law

William B. Mateja

ADJUNCT PROFESSOR OF LAW, 1995

B.S., University of Notre Dame, 1983; J.D., Texas Tech University, 1986. Admitted to Practice in Texas and before U.S. Court of Appeals, Fifth Circuit, and the Eastern, Northern, Southern, and Western Federal and Bankruptcy Districts of Texas.

TEACHES White-Collar Crime

Patrick S. Metzger

ADJUNCT PROFESSOR OF LAW; CRIMINAL JUSTICE CLINIC, 2007

B.A., Texas Tech University, 1970; J.D., University of Houston Law Center, 1973. Admitted to practice in Texas, U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Texas.

TEACHES Criminal Justice Clinic

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. Clerked for the Honorable Roger J. Nierengarten, Minnesota Court of Appeals, 1985-86.

TEACHES Civil Procedure, Comparative Constitutional Law, Constitutional Law, Criminal Procedure, Jurisprudence, Criminal Law

Can playing games in virtual economies have tax consequences?



Bryan T. Camp

Staggering sums of money are traded in virtual economies every day, and Professor Bryan T. Camp sees the potential for tax consequences that could plague both game makers and their more than 30 million regular players.

“As soon as you start looking at what’s going on in these worlds, they look a lot like real economic transactions,” says Camp, who left the IRS Office of Chief Counsel after eight years to join the Texas Tech law faculty in 2001. In the real world, if

someone trades goods and services without the exchange of real money, also known as bartering, that’s a taxable event.

In online games such as World of Warcraft and SecondLife, players create value in an online, in-world environment by creating, acquiring and exchanging tools, lands and skills. Players sell and trade virtual items for both in-world currency and real-world currency, and they also sell player accounts for real-world dollars.

As an example, a “Level 70 Warrior” for the online game World of Warcraft might be sold on eBay for \$800. The president of one third-party auction site estimated that over \$880 million passed through

that site in 2004 as a result of online gaming.

What all the massive multiplayer online games have in common is a thriving marketplace of virtual goods that are often bought and sold for hundreds or even thousands of real U.S. dollars. No one questions that the income is taxable when those goods are sold for American currency on an auction site like eBay. The trickier question is whether the goods are taxable long before that, when players trade virtual goods for virtual currency.

As an expert in tax law, Camp was invited last fall to join four other panelists at the New York Law School in examining the uncharted territory of taxing virtual assets and using virtual worlds for money-laundering. His conclusions will be published in the *Hastings Law Journal* in November 2007 (<http://ssrn.com/abstract=980693>).

Camp is chair of the Committee on Individual and Family Taxation of the American Bar Association’s Tax Section and has written and lectured extensively on tax law, bankruptcy law, constitutional law, statutory interpretation and jurisprudence. In 2007 he received the Texas Tech School of Law Faculty Research Award.

Camp earned his B.A. from Haverford College and his J.D. and M.A. (legal history) from the University of Virginia before clerking for the Honorable John P. Wiese of the U.S. Court of Federal Claims. After receiving his LL.M. from Columbia University, he worked as a senior attorney for the Internal Revenue Service Office of Chief Counsel’s National Office in Washington, D.C. The IRS named him Attorney of the Year for the General Litigation Division in 2000.

As a result of his long-standing interest in U.S. legal and social history, Camp was one of 12 scholars nationwide invited in 2003 to participate in the Supreme Court Historical Society Summer Seminar.

Dean G. Pawlowic

PROFESSOR OF LAW, 1989

B.A., Creighton University, 1970; M.A., 1972; J.D., 1979. Admitted to practice in Nebraska. Clerked for the Honorable Albert G. Schatz, U.S. District Court for the District of Nebraska, 1979-81.

TEACHES Advanced Bankruptcy Law, Banking Law, Business Entities, Contracts, Creditors’ Rights

Marilyn Phelan

PAUL WHITFIELD HORN PROFESSOR OF LAW AND PROFESSOR OF MUSEUM SCIENCE; DIRECTOR, LOW-INCOME TAX CLINIC, 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, Estate and Gift Taxation

Kimberly D. Phillips

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF LEGAL PRACTICE; DEPUTY DIRECTOR, CENTER FOR MILITARY LAW AND POLICY, 2003

B.B.A., Texas Tech University, 1992; J.D., Washburn University, 1996. Admitted to Practice in Texas, Oregon, and Kansas.

TEACHES Legal Practice, Criminal Law

Jorge A. Ramírez

PROFESSOR OF LAW; DIRECTOR OF INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS, 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. Clerked for the Honorable Homer Thornberry, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, 1990-1992.

TEACHES Public International Law, International Business Transactions, NAFTA, Professional Responsibility

Melanie D. Reed

VISITING ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF LAW, 2007

B.A., Brigham Young University, 1997; J.D., 2003. Admitted to practice in California, District of Columbia and U.S. Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit

TEACHES Torts, Legislation, Conflict of Laws

Glenn Roque-Jackson

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF LAW; CRIMINAL JUSTICE CLINIC, 2006

A.B., Duke University, 1988; J.D., Harvard University, 1992. Admitted to practice in Western, Eastern, Northern and Southern Districts of Texas.

TEACHES Criminal Justice Clinic, Evidence

Richard D. Rosen

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR; DIRECTOR, CENTER FOR MILITARY LAW AND POLICY, 2003

B.A., Ohio State University, 1970; J.D., University of Miami, 1973; LL.M., University of Virginia, 1987. Admitted to practice in Florida and before the U.S. Supreme Court and the U.S. Courts of Appeal for the Fifth, Ninth, Tenth, and Federal Circuits.

TEACHES Torts, Constitutional Law, Litigation with Federal Government

Wendy Tolson Ross

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF LAW; DIRECTOR, CIVIL PRACTICE CLINIC, 2005

B.A., Texas Tech University, 1988; J.D., University of Missouri–Columbia, 1991. Admitted to practice in Texas.

TEACHES Civil Practice Clinic, Negotiation, Race and Racism

Brian D. Shannon

CHARLES B. "TEX" 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, Externships

Nancy Soonpaa

PROFESSOR OF LAW; DIRECTOR, LEGAL PRACTICE PROGRAMS, 2001

B.A., University of North Dakota, 1983; J.D., 1987; M.A. 1990. Admitted to practice in North Dakota. Clerked for the Honorable Herbert Meschke of the North Dakota Supreme Court, 1987-88; the Honorable Russell Anderson of the Ninth Judicial District in Minnesota, 1989-91; and the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Texas, 1994.

TEACHES Health Law, Negotiation

Larry R. Spain

PROFESSOR OF LAW; DIRECTOR OF CLINICAL PROGRAMS, 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 Practice Clinic, Advanced Dispute Resolution Clinic, Professional Responsibility, Family Law

Victoria Sutton

ROBERT H. BEAN PROFESSOR OF LAW; DIRECTOR, CENTER FOR BIODEFENSE, LAW AND PUBLIC POLICY, 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., American University, 1998.

TEACHES Environmental Law, Law and Science, Native American Law, Law and Biotechnology, Law and Bioterrorism, Constitutional Law

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 Property Finance and Transaction

Robert A. Weninger

J. HADLEY EDGAR 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, Complex Litigation

Faculty Recognition

President's Excellence in Teaching Award
Governor Preston E. Smith Regents
Professor of Law Gerry W. Beyer

Texas Tech Alumni Association
New Faculty Award
Associate Professor Michael Hatfield

Outstanding Researcher Award
Professor Bryan Camp

Chancellor's Council Distinguished
Teaching Award
George Herman Mahon Professor
of Law Susan Saab Fortney

Paul Whitfield Horn Professor of Law
Professor William Casto

Emeritus Faculty

Professor of Law, Emeritus, 1970-2000
David Charles Cummins

Robert H. Bean Professor of Law,
Emeritus, 1971-1991
J. Hadley Edgar, Jr.

Professor of Law, Emeritus, 1966-1980
U.V. Jones

Maddox Professor of Law, Emeritus, 1974-2007
Bruce Kramer

Associate Professor of Law, Emeritus, 1973-1992
Annette Wilson Marple

Associate Professor of Law, Emeritus, 1975-1991
Richard Wayne Maxwell

George Herman Mahon Professor
of Law, Emeritus, 1966-1995
William Reed Quilliam, Jr.

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

George W. McCleskey Professor of
Water Law, Emeritus, 1972-1994
Frank Skillern

Academic Excellence

{ACADEMIC SUCCESS PROGRAMS}

The Office of Academic Success Programs is dedicated to helping Texas Tech University law students achieve their full academic potential. All law students are encouraged to use the resources and services of the Office of Academic Success Programs. The office works with new law students as well as advanced law students and those students and graduates preparing for the bar examination.

The study of law is very different from the prior educational experiences of most law students. In order to assist students as they adjust to their legal studies, the Office of Academic Success Programs offers workshops on a variety of legal study skills: reading and briefing cases, note-taking and outlining, exam writing, studying in groups, and using study aids effectively. In addition, workshops are offered on life skills that improve academic performance: learning styles, time management, stress management, and curbing procrastination. First-year students can also meet indi-

vidually with the Assistant Dean for Academic Success Programs to discuss specific study problems.

The Office of Academic Success Programs coordinates the weekly tutoring program for first-year students through which advanced students hired by the faculty provide group sessions and office hours for individual assistance. All first-year students are encouraged to participate in the tutoring sessions for their classes in order to gain a deeper understanding of the course material and to practice applying the legal concepts to new fact patterns.

Advanced law students are encouraged to attend workshops designed to increase their academic success through more efficient and effective use of study and life skills. Advanced law students can also meet individually with the Assistant Dean for Academic Success Programs for focused sessions on specific study problems. The Office of Academic Success Programs provides an extensive library for short-term loans of the major

supplemental study aids from a variety of legal publishers. The library includes study aids for the required courses in the curriculum as well as for many elective courses. All Texas Tech law students are eligible to use the library.

Preparation for the bar examination is another area in which assistance is provided. A workshop is held for graduating students to discuss preparation strate-

gies. A faculty member works part-time with the Office of Academic Success Programs to assist students and graduates with bar preparation.

Dr. Amy L. Jarmon, Assistant Dean for Academic Success Programs, directs the Office for Academic Success Programs. **Wendy Tolson Ross**, an Associate Professor in the Legal Clinic, assists on a part-time basis with bar preparation.

Top Bar Exam Scores

Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Texas and 1976 graduate Philip W. Johnson was among those congratulating Rick Haan when the announcement was made in Austin last fall that Haan was the high scorer among the 2,528 candidates who took the July 2006 Bar Exam. On the past eight bar exams, Texas Tech School of Law had the most top scorers of any law school.



From here, it's possible.

Law schools represented by the person making the highest score on the Texas Bar Exam

- February 2007 Pepperdine University
- July 2006 Texas Tech University**
- February 2006 Texas Tech University**
- July 2005 Harvard University
- February 2005 University of Texas
- July 2004 Duke University
- February 2004 University of California, Hastings
- July 2003 Texas Tech University**



Ross

Associate Professor of Law;
Director, Civil Practice Clinic



Jarmon

Assistant Dean for Academic
Success Programs & Lecturer

Doctor of Jurisprudence

The Doctor of Jurisprudence (J.D.) program is designed to provide a general background in law. Although concentration or specialization is neither required nor encouraged, the law school curriculum is broad enough that students may, through their choice of electives, emphasize a particular area of the law. These areas include the following: Property and Estate Planning, Tax Law, Litigation, Judicial Administration and Procedure, Environmental and Natural Resource Planning, Public Interest Law, Commercial Law, Business Associations, Criminal Law, International Law, and Administrative Law.

To be recommended for the Doctor of Jurisprudence 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 *Student Handbook*, which is given to students at orientation 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 offers only 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 for financial aid. 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 without special permission.

Normally students must complete 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 attended classes regularly. 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 being unprepared. 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.

Law and Science Certificate Program

The Law and Science Certificate Program offers students an opportunity to concentrate in an area of the law relating to science. The program requires that students complete particular courses and directed research at a high level of performance. Completion of the certificate program is noted on the student's transcript. Students may obtain a General Law and Science Certificate or choose one of the following specializations: Environmental Law, Health Law, Intellectual Property Law, or Biodefense Law. Interested applicants should contact Dr. Victoria Sutton (vickie.sutton@ttu.edu) for additional information.



Joint Degree Programs

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

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.

Eligibility and Admission

To ensure eligibility for any of the programs, students should consult with officials at the School of Law and Graduate School prior to beginning coursework. Students must meet the admission requirements for both the Law School and Graduate School and be accepted by both. The Graduate School will accept the LSAT in lieu of the GRE or GMAT exam. Applications to the Graduate School can be obtained by writing directly to that school. 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. For

Academic Excellence



additional information, refer to the contact list included at the end of this catalog section.

Doctor of Jurisprudence—Master of Business Administration

The School of Law, in association with the Graduate School, offers a program that enables interested students to earn both the Doctor of Jurisprudence (J.D.) and Master of Business Administration (M.B.A.) degrees in three to four years of academic work. The program is designed principally for the student who wishes to acquire broad business knowledge to complement legal training. A student without a business background may complete both degrees with 112 hours of law and business courses (a net savings of 24 hours from the total hours necessary if the degree programs were pursued separately). This savings is made possible by allowing 12 hours of approved law courses to transfer as elective credit toward the M.B.A. degree and vice versa. These transfers are of credit hours, not grades. Therefore, graduate coursework will not be computed in the student's Law School GPA and class ranking. Interested students must declare their intent to pursue the joint degree no later than their fourth semester in Law School. 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. Students may enroll in the Graduate School at Texas Tech University and complete all leveling coursework and earn up to 12 credit hours toward the M.B.A. in the academic year prior to matriculation to the Law School. Students who have earned more than 12 credit hours (excluding leveling coursework) prior to matriculation to the Law School are ineligible for the J.D. joint degree program.

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

The School of Law, in association with the Graduate School, offers a program that enables interested students to earn both

the Doctor of Jurisprudence (J.D.) and Master of Science (M.S.) in Agricultural and Applied Economics degrees in three to four years of academic work. This program is of particular interest and benefit to students who are interested in practicing law in a rural setting or who want to pursue certain types of careers in agribusiness finance or natural resource law. Both degrees may be completed with considerably fewer hours than if pursued independently. This savings is made possible by allowing 12 hours of approved law courses to transfer as elective credit toward the M.S. degree and vice versa. These transfers are of credit hours, not grades. Therefore, graduate coursework will not be computed in the student's Law School GPA and class ranking.

Interested students must declare their intent to pursue the joint degree no later than their fourth semester in Law School. 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. Students may enroll in the Graduate School at Texas Tech University and complete all leveling coursework and earn up to 12 credit hours toward the M.S. in the academic year prior to matriculation to the Law School. Students who have earned more than 12 credit hours (excluding leveling coursework) prior to matriculation to the Law School are ineligible for the J.D. joint degree program.

Doctor of Jurisprudence—Master of Public Administration

The School of Law, in association with the Graduate School, offers a program that enables interested students to earn both the Doctor of Jurisprudence (J.D.) and Master of Public Administration (M.P.A.) degrees in three to four years of academic work. This degree program may be particularly beneficial to students with interests in administrative positions within government, public agencies, and institutions. Both degrees will be awarded upon completion of 108 hours (78 hours of law courses and 30 hours of public administration courses). This savings is made possible by allowing 12 hours of

approved law courses to transfer as elective credit toward the M.P.A. degree and vice versa. These transfers are of credit hours, not grades. Therefore, graduate coursework will not be computed in the student's Law School GPA and class ranking. Interested students must declare their intent to pursue the joint degree no later than their fourth semester in Law School. 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. Students may enroll in the Graduate School at Texas Tech University and complete all leveling coursework and earn up to 12 credit hours toward the M.P.A. in the academic year prior to matriculation to the Law School. Students who have earned more than 12 credit hours (excluding leveling coursework) prior to matriculation to the Law School are ineligible for the joint degree program.

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

The School of Law, in association with the Graduate School, offers a program that enables interested students to earn both the Doctor of Jurisprudence (J.D.) and Master of Science (M.S.) Accounting-Taxation degrees in three to four years of academic work. For the student interested in specializing in tax law, both degrees may be completed with considerably fewer hours than if pursued independently. This savings is made possible by allowing 12 hours of approved law courses to transfer as elective credit toward the M.S. degree and vice versa. These transfers are of credit hours, not grades. Therefore, graduate coursework will not be computed in the student's Law School GPA and class ranking. Interested students must declare their intent to pursue the joint degree no later than their fourth semester in Law School. 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. Students may enroll in the Graduate School at Texas Tech University and complete all leveling coursework and earn up to 12 credit hours toward the M.S. in the academic year prior to matriculation to the Law School. Students who have earned more than 12 credit hours (excluding leveling coursework) prior to matriculation to the Law School are ineligible for the J.D. joint degree program.

Doctor of Jurisprudence— Master of Science in Personal Financial Planning

The School of Law, in association with the Graduate School, offers a program that enables interested students to earn both the Doctor of Jurisprudence (J.D.) and Master of Science (M.S.) Personal Financial Planning degrees in three to four years of academic work. The program is designed principally for the student who wishes to supplement his or her legal training with a broad understanding of personal financial planning issues. This combination is 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 (CFP) exam. A student may complete both degrees with 102 hours of law and financial planning courses. This savings is made possible by allowing 12 hours of approved law courses to transfer as elective credit toward the M.S. degree and vice versa. These transfers are of credit hours, not grades. Therefore, graduate coursework will not be computed in the student's Law School GPA and class ranking. Interested students must declare their intent to pursue the joint degree no later than their fourth semester in Law School. The first year of study consists entirely of law courses. During the second and third years, the remaining required law selected law electives and an appropriate number of graduate business core courses. Students may enroll in the Graduate School at Texas Tech University and complete all leveling coursework and earn up to 12 credit hours toward the M.S. in the academic year prior to matriculation to the Law School. Students who have earned more than 12 credit hours (excluding leveling coursework) prior to matriculation to the Law School are ineligible for the J.D. joint degree program.

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

The School of Law, in association with the Graduate School, offers a program that enables interested students to earn both the 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 J.D.—M.S. 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

JULIE PARSLEY (1990)



Commissioner, Public Utility Commission

Gov. Rick Perry appointed Julie Parsley to the three-member Public Utility Commission of Texas in 2002 to oversee the telecommunications and electric markets in Texas. Prior to her appointment, Parsley served as Solicitor General of Texas with the Office of the Attorney General and maintained an appellate practice before state and federal courts representing the State of Texas and its agencies. She has argued cases before the U.S. Supreme Court, the Texas Supreme Court, and the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals. Before joining the Attorney General's office, she practiced appellate law with the law firm of Thompson and Knight, LLP, and was a briefing attorney to Justice Eugene A. Cook of the Supreme Court of Texas.

Academic Excellence



Brian D. Shannon

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 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**.

Doctor of Jurisprudence—Master of Science in Biotechnology

The School of Law, in association with the Graduate School, offers a joint program leading to the degrees of Doctor of Jurisprudence (J.D.) and Master of Science (M.S.) in Biotechnology. The joint degree candidate must choose to pursue the second degree by the end of the third or fourth semester in law school and must also 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 Bio-

chemistry 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 program is designed principally for the student with an interest in medical or agricultural areas of practice utilizing 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 School of Law, in association with the Graduate School, offers a joint program leading to the degrees of Doctor of Jurisprudence (J.D.) and Master of Science (M.S.) in Environmental Toxicology. The joint degree candidate must choose to pursue the second degree by the end of the third or fourth semester in Law School and must also 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. 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.

JERRY L. STARKEY (1984)



President & CEO, WCI Communities, Inc., Florida

Jerry Starkey was one of the few students in his law class who had no plans to practice law, but he knew that big legal issues come with big business. To build a large development company successfully, Starkey believed he would need a legal education. As a third-year law student he began building homes in Lubbock. Over time he expanded so successfully that the private start-up company he directed has emerged as one of the nation's leading developers of distinctive lifestyle communities, luxury homes and tower residences, with divisions in Florida, the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic states. The company's peak revenue was \$2.6 billion in 2005. Today WCI has an in-house law firm with a dozen lawyers and a host of paralegals and assistants.

Joint Degree Contact List

J.D.—Master of Business Administration

J.D.—M.S. Accounting (Taxation)

LAW SCHOOL

Terence L. Cook, J.D.
Asst. Dean for Admissions
terence.cook@ttu.edu
www.law.ttu.edu

GRADUATE SCHOOL

Cindy Barnes
Director, Graduate Services Center
mba@ba.ttu.edu
http://mba.ba.ttu.edu
http://msa.ba.ttu.edu

J.D.—M.S. Personal Financial Planning

LAW SCHOOL

Terence L. Cook, J.D.
Asst. Dean for Admissions
terence.cook@ttu.edu
www.law.ttu.edu

GRADUATE SCHOOL

Dr. William Gustafson
Associate Professor, Division of
Personal Financial Planning
bill.gustafson@ttu.edu
www.depts.ttu.edu/pfp

J.D.—Master of Public Administration

LAW SCHOOL

Terence L. Cook, J.D.
Asst. Dean for Admissions
terence.cook@ttu.edu
www.law.ttu.edu

GRADUATE SCHOOL

Dr. Brian Collins
Department of Political Science
brian.collins@ttu.edu
www.depts.ttu.edu/politicalscience/mpa

J.D.—M.S. Agricultural and Applied Economics

LAW SCHOOL

Terence L. Cook, J.D.
Asst. Dean for Admissions
terence.cook@ttu.edu
www.law.ttu.edu

GRADUATE SCHOOL

Dr. Tom Knight
Dept. of Agricultural & Applied Economics
tom.knight@ttu.edu
www.aeco.ttu.edu

J.D.—M.S. Environmental Toxicology

LAW SCHOOL

Dr. Victoria Sutton
Professor of Law & Director
Center for Biodefense, Law,
& Public Policy
vickie.sutton@ttu.edu
www.law.ttu.edu

GRADUATE SCHOOL

Dr. Todd Anderson
The Institution of Environmental
Human Health (TIEHH)
todd.anderson@tiehh.ttu.edu
www.tiehh.ttu.edu

J.D.—M.S. Biotechnology

LAW SCHOOL

Dr. Victoria Sutton
Professor of Law & Director
Center for Biodefense, Law,
& Public Policy
vickie.sutton@ttu.edu
www.law.ttu.edu

GRADUATE SCHOOL

Dr. David Knaff
Horn Professor of Chemistry &
Biochemistry & Co-Director of Center
for Biotechnology & Genomics
david.knaff@ttu.edu
www.orgs.ttu.edu/
biotechnologyandgenomics

J.D.—M.S. Crop Science / Horticulture / Soil Science / Entomology

LAW SCHOOL

Dr. Victoria Sutton
Professor of Law & Director
Center for Biodefense, Law,
& Public Policy
vickie.sutton@ttu.edu
www.law.ttu.edu

GRADUATE SCHOOL

Dr. Richard Zartman
Assoc. Chair, Dept. of Plant & Soil
Science
richard.zartman@ttu.edu
www.pssc.ttu.edu



International Programs and Study Abroad

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.

The Law School gives students the option to learn and study in Mexico, Spain, France, and Australia. These programs are offered under the direction of professors from Texas Tech as well as professors, practitioners, and jurists from around the globe. Professor **Jorge A. Ramírez** administers the Law School's study abroad programs and serves as Director of International Programs.

Ramírez's international travels and real-world law experience made him a logical choice in 2000 to direct the Law School's international programs. The Texas Tech Alumni Association awarded him its New Faculty Award



Lyon, France

for 2002, and the university's College of Education named him as a Tribute to Teachers Honoree in 2005 for going beyond the expected level of performance and serving as a role model for students, peers and the community.

Ramírez received the Texas Tech President's Excellence in Teaching Award in 2006 and was selected by the International Rotary Foundation as one of five profes-

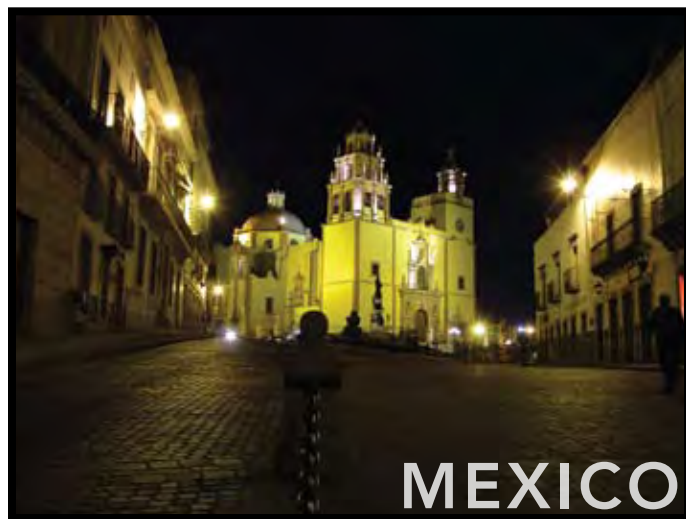
sionals to participate in a group exchange program that provided opportunities to meet international traders and government officials and academic professors working in the area of international trade.

International Law

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; Comparative Law: The English Legal System; Overview of Mexican Business Law; and Public International Law.

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 program also provides students with an



Cathedral in Guanajuato, Mexico



Ramírez

Professor of Law; Director, International Programs

International Programs and Study Abroad

opportunity to participate in a two-week externship program that allows students to observe the practice of law in Mexico under the direct supervision of a Mexican judge, attorney or notary. 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

In 2006 the School of Law continued to pursue its goal of broadening international opportunities for its students with the signing of a new student/faculty exchange agreement with the La Trobe

University School of Law in Melbourne, Australia. The Australian agreement provides the Texas Tech School of Law with its first presence in the Asia-Pacific region and expands the school's reach beyond existing programs in Europe and Mexico. The Law School's European programs offer French- and Spanish-speaking students legal study for credit through cooperative agreements with the Universidad Pablo de Olavide in Sevilla, Spain, and the Université de Jean Moulin, Lyon III in Lyon, France. Like the Australian program, students interested in these two European programs select from the regular course offerings at these universities and study with foreign students and professors to learn first-hand about the legal systems in these countries.



Bell tower of cathedral in Seville, Spain



Law students in San Miguel de Allende, Mexico



Central Business District, Melbourne, Australia

Law Curriculum

Method of Teaching

Legal education differs significantly from the undergraduate and graduate experiences of most students. First, the goal in most classes is not for students simply to memorize information but for them to be able to analyze that information, apply it, and manipulate it. Toward that end, professors employ a number of teaching methods. Each approach starts with the typical law school text: a casebook. Students learn about the law by reading the law — cases decided by courts, statutes passed by legislative bodies, administrative regulations, constitutions, and treaties. Some professors teach by the Socratic method, a scheme of guided questioning designed to lead the student to recognize the existence of certain ideas of knowledge. Some professors use lecture or discussion or a problems method, but all approaches rely on students' having prepared for class by reading and considering the material to be covered. The amount of material to be covered and the depth of thought required to learn the law offer deep and continuing intellectual challenges to students as they progress through the three years of law school.

Course Offerings

Scheduling of courses in any semester depends on the decisions of the faculty and dean. Courses commonly offered are listed below. In addition to the "advanced required" courses listed below, law 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.

First-Year Courses

All students are required to take these courses.

CIVIL PROCEDURE 5405 (4 HRS)

A general survey course using federal court procedure as a model, including jurisdiction of courts, pleading, disposition without trial, joinder of claims and parties, effects of judgments, and appellate review.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW 5401 (4 HRS)

A study of the federal judiciary's doctrine and practice of judicial review, judicial power, and jurisdiction of the courts, the power of Congress to regulate commerce, the power of the states to regulate commerce, and the protection of private rights, privileges, and immunities under the Constitution, which includes the substantive rights of freedom of enterprise, freedom of expression, freedom of religion, and freedom from discrimination.

CONTRACTS 5402 (4 HRS)

A study of the enforceability of promises, the creation of contractual obligations, performance and breach, the impact of the contract on the legal relationships of nonparties, and the examination of con-

First-Year Curriculum

Each first-year student enrolls in 29 semester credit hours in the following courses:

Fall Semester	Credit Hours	Spring Semester	Credit Hours
Civil Procedure	4	Legal Practice II	3
Contracts	4	Property	4
Legal Practice I	3	Constitutional Law	4
Torts	4	Criminal Law	3
Total	15	Total	14

tract doctrine in three settings: personal service, sales of goods, and construction contracts.

CRIMINAL LAW 5310 (3 HRS)

Inquiry into the sources and goals of the criminal law, limitations on the state's power to define criminal liability, general principles of liability and defenses, and the characteristics of particular crimes.

LEGAL PRACTICE I 5306 (3 HRS)

An introduction to the legal system covering case briefing, case synthesis, and statutory analysis, as well as principles and practice of legal writing, client interviewing, client counseling, negotiations, and legal bibliography and research.

LORI A. WILLIAMS (1998)



NCAA Eligibility Center Indianapolis

Lori Williams is director of academic certifications and reviews with the National Collegiate Athletic Association Eligibility Center. She began her career

in intercollegiate athletics during her third year of law school while working in the university's athletics compliance office. Today she serves as the principal contact for legal matters affecting the NCAA Eligibility Center and oversees the work of approximately 30 staff members responsible for certifying and reviewing all domestic and international prospective student-athletes seeking to participate at an NCAA Division I or II member institution. Williams graduated from Baylor University with a degree in business administration.

LEGAL PRACTICE II 5307 (3 HRS)

Instruction in legal method, including case and statutory analysis, through objective and persuasive legal writing and oral argument. Instruction in the sources and use of materials for legal research, including computer-assisted research, and legal citation. Written assignments, including letters, memoranda, and briefs. Introduction to dispute resolution processes, including mediation, arbitration, settlement conferences, mini-trials and summary jury trial.

PROPERTY 5403 (4 HRS)

An introduction to the law of personal property and real property, including estates and other interests in land, real property marketing and conveyancing, and landlord and tenant problems.

TORTS 5404 (4 HRS)

Standards and principles governing legal liability for intentional and unintentional invasions of interests of person and property.

Advanced Required Courses

Students must take all of these courses during their second and third years with 16 of 26 hours taken during their second year.

BUSINESS ENTITIES 6435 (4 HRS)

A study of business organizations (including partnership, limited partnership, and other unincorporated business forms) and business corporations; the factors affecting the selection of the form of a business enterprise; the nature of corporate entities; and the promotion, organization, activities, financing, management, and dissolution of business corporations.

COMMERCIAL LAW 6420 (4 HRS)

A study of the financing and distribution of goods from manufacturer to ultimate consumer, with special emphasis given to the financing of sales transactions (Article 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code) and to the processes for payment of sales-generated obligations (Articles 3, 4, and 5 of the Uniform Commercial Code).

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE 6339 (3 HRS)

Survey of procedures applicable in the criminal justice system from arrest through postconviction remedies.

EVIDENCE 6416 (4 HRS)

An examination of the problems of proof, including study of the admission and exclusion of information on the basis of relevancy, economy, policy and protection of the individual or the state, examination of witnesses, substitutes for evidence, and procedural considerations.

INCOME TAXATION 6434 (4 HRS)

A basic understanding of federal income taxation relating to individuals, trusts, partnerships and corporations and the use of complex statutes and regulations.



Wendy Tolson Ross

PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY 6357 (3 HRS)

Provides a basic foundation for dealing with ethical and professional responsibility problems that practitioners encounter. Students examine the duties, roles, and responsibilities of practicing attorneys. Discussion focuses on applying ethics rules and avoiding grievances and professional malpractice claims.

WILLS AND TRUSTS 6415 (4 HRS)

A study of the transfer of property by descent, wills, testamentary substitutes, and trusts, including a study of construction problems.

Advanced Elective Courses

To view a brief summary of each course, refer to the online course descriptions Web site at www.depts.ttu.edu/officialpublications/courses/law.html.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW 6303 3 HRS

ADMIRALTY 6044 V2-3 HRS

ADVANCED ADVOCACY SKILLS FOR MOOT COURT 6202 2 HRS

ADVANCED BANKRUPTCY LAW 6087 V2-3 HRS

ADVANCED BUSINESS ENTITIES 6098 V2-3 HRS

ADVANCED COMMERCIAL LAW 6230 2 HRS

ADVANCED CRIMINAL LAW 6045 V2-3 HRS

ADVANCED DISPUTE RESOLUTION CLINIC 7360 3 HRS

ADVANCED INCOME TAX 6323 3 HRS

ADVANCED LEGAL ETHICS 6029 V2-3 HRS

ADVANCED LEGAL RESEARCH 6078 V2-3 HRS

ADVANCED RESEARCH AND WRITING REQUIREMENT 7010

AGRICULTURAL LAW 6254 2 HRS

ANATOMY OF A TRIAL 6301 3 HRS

APPELLATE ADVOCACY 6101 1 HRS

BANKING LAW 6317 3 HRS

BIOETHICS 6002 V2-3 HRS

BOARD OF BARRISTERS 7105 1 HRS

BUSINESS ANALYSIS FOR LAWYERS 6308 3 HRS

BUSINESS TORTS 6052 V2-3 HRS

CIVIL PRACTICE CLINIC 7407 4 HRS

CIVIL RIGHTS LAW 6210 2 HRS

COMPARATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL LAW 6059 V2-3 HRS

Law Curriculum

- COMPARATIVE LAW: THE ENGLISH LEGAL SYSTEM 6046 V2-3 HRS
 COMPLEX LITIGATION 6402 4 HRS
 CONFLICT OF LAWS 6022 V2-3 HRS
 CONSTITUTIONAL LAW SEMINAR 6233 2 HRS
 CONSUMER LAW 6226 2 HRS
 CONTEMPORARY LEGAL DEVELOPMENTS 6021 V2-4 HRS
 COPYRIGHT LAW 6063 V2-3 HRS
 CORPORATE GOVERNANCE 6356 3 HRS
 CORRECTIONAL HEALTH CARE LAW 6246 2 HRS
 CREDITOR'S RIGHTS AND BANKRUPTCY 6001 V2-3 HRS
 CRIMINAL JUSTICE CLINIC PART I 7405 4 HRS
 CRIMINAL JUSTICE CLINIC PART II 7406 4 HRS
 CRIMINAL PRACTICE SKILLS 6070 V2-3 HRS
 DISABILITIES AND THE LAW 6093 V2-3 HRS
 DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT 6065 V2-3 HRS
 ELDER LAW 6061 V2-3 HRS
 EMPLOYMENT LAW 6071 V2-3 HRS
 ENVIRONMENTAL LAW 6327 3 HRS
 ESTATE AND GIFT TAXATION 6019 V2-3 HRS
 ESTATE PLANNING 6227 2 HRS
 EXTERNSHIP PROGRAM 6275 2 HRS
 FAMILY LAW 6326 3 HRS
 FEDERAL COURTS 6033 V3-4 HRS
 FIRST AMENDMENT 6068 V2-3 HRS
 GAMING AND RACING LAW 6090 V2-3 HRS
 GUARDIANSHIP LAW 6099 V1-3 HRS
 HEALTH CARE AND BIOETHICS MEDIATION 7011 V3-4 HRS
 HEALTH CARE LAW 6366 3 HRS
 HEALTH CARE TRANSACTIONS AND FINANCING 6203 2 HRS
 HUMAN RIGHTS 6212 2 HRS
 IMMIGRATION LAW 6031 V2-3 HRS
 INNOCENCE PROJECT CLINIC 7212 2 HRS
 INSURANCE LAW 6009 V2-3 HRS
 INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND HIGH TECHNOLOGY 6234 2 HRS
 INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS 6306 3 HRS
 INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC REGIMES: LAWS, NORMS,
 AND MARKET POWER 6260 2 HRS
 INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAW 6322 3 HRS
 INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM TRANSACTIONS 6235 2 HRS
 INTERNATIONAL WATER LAW 6221 2 HRS
 INTERVIEWING, COUNSELING AND NEGOTIATION 6264 2 HRS
 INTRODUCTION TO INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY 6231 2 HRS
 INTRODUCTION TO LEGAL STUDIES 5221 2 HRS
 JURISPRUDENCE 6003 V2-3 HRS
 LABOR LAW 6042 V2-3 HRS
 LAND-USE PLANNING 6025 V2-3 HRS
 LAW AND BIOTECHNOLOGY 6006 V2-3 HRS
 LAW AND BIOTERRORISM 6007 V2-3 HRS
 LAW AND ETHICS OF CLINICAL RESEARCH 6013 V2-3 HRS
 LAW AND PSYCHIATRY 6272 2 HRS
 LAW AND RELIGION 6237 2 HRS
 LAW, MEDICINE AND LITERATURE 6043 V2-3 HRS
 LAW OFFICE MANAGEMENT 6243 2 HRS
 LAW PRACTICE TECHNOLOGY 6222 2 HRS
 LAW REVIEW 7002 V1-2 HRS
 LAW, SCIENCE AND THE ENVIRONMENT 6048 V2-3 HRS
 LAW, SCIENCE, POLICY AND SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE 6038 V2-3 HRS
 LEGAL HISTORY SEMINAR 6241 2 HRS
 LEGAL MALPRACTICE 6058 V1-3 HRS
 LEGISLATION 6062 V2-3 HRS
 LITIGATION WITH THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT 6072 V2-3 HRS
 LOW INCOME TAX CLINIC I 7209 2 HRS
 LOW INCOME TAX CLINIC II 7210 2 HRS
 MARITAL PROPERTY 6008 V2-3 HRS
 MEDICAL MALPRACTICE 6054 V2-3 HRS
 MERGERS AND ACQUISITIONS 6053 V2-3 HRS
 MILITARY CRIMINAL JUSTICE 6315 3 HRS
 MUSEUM AND ART LAW 6350 3 HRS
 NAFTA 6325 3 HRS
 NATIONAL SECURITY LAW 6277 2 HRS
 NEGOTIATION WORKSHOP 6297 2 HRS
 NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS 6312 3 HRS
 OIL AND GAS LAW 6311 3 HRS
 PATENT LAW 6294 2 HRS
 PENSION AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS 6213 2 HRS
 PRETRIAL LITIGATION 6274 2 HRS
 PROBLEMS IN SMALL BUSINESS 6240 2 HRS
 PRODUCTS LIABILITY 6276 2 HRS
 PUBLIC EDUCATION LAW 6032 V2-3 HRS
 PUBLIC HEALTH LAW 6305 3 HRS
 PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW 6342 3 HRS
 PUBLIC LAND LAW 6211 2 HRS
 RACE AND RACISM 6073 V2-3 HRS
 REAL PROPERTY FINANCE AND TRANSACTION 6304 3 HRS
 REPRODUCTIVE TECHNOLOGY LAW 6097 V2-3 HRS
 RESEARCH 7001 V1-2 HRS
 SECURITIES REGULATION LAW 6028 V2-3 HRS
 SEXUALITY AND THE LAW 6214 2 HRS
 SKILLS DEVELOPMENT 7004 V1-4 HRS
 SPORTS LAW 6255 2 HRS
 STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT 6036 V2-3 HRS
 SUPREME COURT SEMINAR 6096 V2-3 HRS
 TAXATION OF INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS 6012 V2-3 HRS
 TAX PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE 6324 3 HRS
 TEXAS ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JOURNAL 7003 V1-2 HRS
 TEXAS ADMINISTRATIVE PRACTICE 6209 2 HRS
 TEXAS BANK LAWYER 7005 V1-4 HRS
 TEXAS CRIMINAL PROCEDURE 6310 3 HRS
 TEXAS ESTATE ADMINISTRATION 6253 2 HRS
 TEXAS LAND TITLES 6250 2 HRS
 TEXAS PRETRIAL PROCEDURE 6037 V2-3 HRS
 TEXAS TRIAL AND APPELLATE PROCEDURE 6314 3 HRS
 TRANSACTIONAL PRACTICE 6284 2 HRS
 TRIAL ADVOCACY 6228 2 HRS
 WATER LAW 6027 V2-3 HRS
 WATER QUALITY AND POLLUTION LAW 6273 2 HRS
 WHITE-COLLAR CRIME 6257 2 HRS

S. PRIYA COFFEY (1997)



Jackson Walker, LLP, Houston

S. Priya Coffey is a partner in the business transactions section and real estate practice group of Jackson Walker. She was selected as one of *Texas Monthly* magazine's Rising Stars for 2006 and 2007. Coffey has experience in assisting clients with complex commercial real estate transactions, including leasing, acquisition, and disposition of real estate. Her experience also extends to advising clients on City of Houston ordinances and government compliance related matters. Coffey received a bachelor's degree from the University of Chicago and a master's from the London School of Economics.

Practical Skills Programs

Legal Practice Program

The Legal Practice Program, under the direction of Professor **Nancy Soonpaa**, offers first-year law students a two-semester sequence of courses designed to let them apply the law they are learning in their other first-year courses.

Although learning the rules, principles, and doctrines of law is fundamental to a law education, that knowledge alone is not enough to prepare law students to practice. A course that asks students to apply that knowledge in a variety of ways serves to introduce students to the practical skills they will use in their professional lives.

Because the Law School and its faculty recognize the importance of students developing practice skills, the Texas Tech School of Law differs from many other schools by offering a full six hours of credit during the first year for courses that introduce practice skills.

Legal Practice I and II introduce first-year students to a variety of skills, including research, objective and persuasive writing, client interviewing and counseling, ethical responsibilities and professionalism, alternative dispute resolution, and oral advocacy. These skills are taught in the context of client-centered representation.

In the fall semester, students meet with a mock client, interview that person, and research the law related to the issues for which the client needs legal advice. Then students write an analysis of the law and facts in order to counsel the client about the best course of action. During the spring semester, each student represents a new client. Because the new clients have cases in litigation, students must learn to write to a judge and file various papers with the court. As they attempt to resolve the problems of their clients through negotiation and mediation, the students also must continue to represent their clients either at the trial level or on appeal to a higher court. This continued advocacy requires presenting the issue through writing and oral argument to one or more judges. The two-semester sequence offers additional exercises and assignments so that students leave their first year of law school ready to take a summer legal position and use their legal skills in a professional setting.



Soonpaa

Professor of Law; Director of Legal Practice Program



Beltz

Associate Director, Law Library; Director, Certificate of Excellence in Legal Research

The emphasis on professional skills requires an experienced group of professors to teach Legal Practice I and II. Every member of the Legal Practice Program has significant practice experience that ranges from practicing with a firm to serving as a military lawyer to clerking for an appellate judge. The breadth of experience that these professors bring to the classroom not only enriches the education of their students but also introduces students to the professional world and its expectations.

Certificate of Excellence in Legal Research

The Law Library at the Texas Tech University School of Law offers a non-credit certificate program in legal research. By completing this program, students earn a credential that can be listed on their

resume as proof of the research skills they offer prospective employers.



To earn the Certificate of Excellence in Legal Research, students must complete 30 clock hours of instruction and assessment. Each class consists of two or three hours of lecture and demonstration and one hour of

skills assessment. To earn credit for each class, the student must satisfactorily complete the one-hour skill assessment.

Students may begin the program as early as the second semester of their first year of law school and complete the required number of hours anytime before graduation. Classes in print research, electronic research, and general research topics are offered every semester and during the summer session.

Courses are free to all Texas Tech law students and taught by librarians, all of whom have graduate degrees in library science and legal research. Several also have J.D. degrees and experience practicing law.

Clinical Programs

Students have the opportunity to represent clients and participate in real cases through a clinical program that includes a **Civil Practice Clinic**, **Criminal Justice Clinic**, and **Low-Income Tax Clinic**. In addition, an **Advanced Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Clinic** and **Health Care and Bioethics Mediation Clinic** provide students with 40 hours of basic mediation training as well as the opportunity to mediate actual cases through the Lubbock County Dispute Resolution Center. The **Innocence Project** allows second- and third-year students the opportunity to perform all aspects of screening prisoner cases and investigating records of inmates claiming their innocence.

The clinical program is optional for third-year law students who meet the requirements and priorities of the Clinic Selection Process. This process determines which students will receive real-world experience while providing free legal representation and counseling to qualified low-income individuals. Full-time

Practical Skills Programs

faculty members who have extensive trial experience at both the state and federal levels teach the clinical courses.

Civil Practice Clinic

The **Civil Practice Clinic** is a full-year graded clinical course (4 credit hours each semester) limited to third-year law students who are given responsibility to represent actual clients with real legal problems. Students represent clients in a range of substantive areas, including family law, public benefits, civil rights, consumer law, housing and estate planning. To the extent possible, the caseload will reflect areas of interest to participating students.

Students handle cases from beginning to end, taking full responsibility for client cases. Thus students learn lawyering skills at both the practical and theoretical level through individualized instruction in the lawyering process in a closely supervised setting. Students will also provide legal services to low-income clients in the community who would otherwise lack access to legal services. To provide a quality educational experience for students, the Civil Practice Clinic will undertake a limited number of cases selected in close consultation with and through referral from Legal Aid of NorthWest Texas. With a small caseload, students will have the opportunity to investigate each case thoroughly and prepare client matters entrusted to them. They will be able to make independent judgments in a supervised clinical setting while reflecting on the strategic decisions they have made and the advocacy skills they have used, all of which will promote their future development as a highly effective and ethical professional.

Within the Civil Practice Clinic, students are given direct responsibility for handling all phases of client representation, including interviewing and counseling clients, investigating facts, developing case strategy, negotiating with parties and counsel, drafting pleadings and legal documents, and representing clients in court and before administrative agencies.

The Civil Practice Clinic was initiated in 2001 and consists of two sections supervised by Professors **Larry Spain**, who joined the faculty after 18 years as the clinical program director at the University of North Dakota School of Law, and **Wendy Tolson Ross**, who joined the faculty in 2005 after teaching in the clinical program at St. Mary's University School of Law for six years.

Under the supervision of Spain and Ross, the Civil Practice Clinic recently initiated a Night Divorce Project in cooperation with the Lubbock County Courts and Legal Aid of NorthWest Texas. To address concerns about the lack of access to the

courts for low-income individuals seeking a divorce, students in the clinical program participate in a monthly evening clinic in which they interview individuals screened by Legal Aid of NorthWest Texas and prepare and file their Petitions for Divorce. When the cases are ready for a final hearing, they are heard in the evening in the Texas Tech School of Law courtroom, which is more convenient for clients who are often unable to take time off from work.

Criminal Justice Clinic

The **Criminal Justice Clinic** represents indigent defendants in criminal cases while providing an opportunity for third-year law students to learn the practice of criminal law in a controlled, hands-on setting. Students defend people accused of misdemeanors, felonies, and juvenile offenses in Lubbock County and the surrounding metropolitan area. Students are fully responsible for their cases from intake through disposition.

The clinic is a full-year graded course open to 16 students, each of whom will receive 8 credit hours (4 per semester) for their work and study in the clinic. The Criminal Justice Clinic will consist of two sections: defense and prosecution.

Students who are accepted into the clinic must be registered for both fall and spring semesters, may not be enrolled concurrently in another clinic or externship, may not have outside employment while enrolled in this clinic (exceptions will be considered), and may not sit for the February bar exam.

The classroom component of the clinic focuses on skills development, ethics, and case strategy. By the end of the year, each student will have represented four to six clients, counseled and interviewed clients, investigated cases in the community, prepared cases for trial, and represented clients in hearings and, possibly, in trials. Students also have the opportunity to hone their writing skills by drafting motions and appellate briefs.

Students are closely supervised at all stages of their cases by Associate Professor **Glenn Roque-Jackson** and Adjunct Professor **Patrick S. Metz**. Roque-Jackson is an Assistant U.S. Attorney for the Western District of Texas Midland Division, and Metz is a Lubbock attorney in private practice.

The clinic works closely with members of the local and state bars to expose students to professional development, networking, and CLE opportunities while still in law school. Enrollment is by application and invitation only. The clinical experience will benefit students



Spain

Professor of Law;
Director of Clinical Programs



Ross

Associate Professor of Law;
Director, Civil Practice Clinic



Roque-Jackson

Associate Professor of Law;
Director, Criminal Justice Clinic



Metz

Adjunct Professor,
Criminal Justice Clinic

Practical Skills Programs

regardless of whether they are unsure of their future goals or wish to go into prosecution or defense, litigation, or transactional work.

Low-Income Tax Clinic

The **Low-Income Tax Clinic** began in 2000 to provide professional skills training and offer law students the opportunity to gain practical experience in administrative proceedings before the Internal Revenue Service and in judicial proceedings before the United States Tax Court. The clinic serves residents in the West Texas Panhandle area of Texas and Eastern New Mexico by offering representation to taxpayers who are unable to obtain professional tax counsel.

The Low-Income Tax Clinic is offered as a full-year, 4-credit hour graded course during the fall and spring semesters (2 credit hours per semester), as well as a 2-credit hour graded course during summer sessions (students must enroll for both summer sessions). Students are responsible for their own caseloads but are closely supervised by Professor and Tax Clinic Director **Marilyn E. Phelan**, who is a member of the American Association of Certified Public Accountants and certified in tax law by the Texas Board of Legal Specialization. Twice listed by *Texas Monthly* as a "Super Lawyer," Phelan has served as chair of the International Taxation Committee for the American Bar Association.

The clinic enrolls eight to ten advanced students each semester by application and invitation only. The tax clinic is funded by a matching grant from the Internal Revenue Service and provides legal help to taxpayers with incomes equal to or less than 250 percent of the federal poverty level in disputes with the Internal Revenue Service.

The clinic does not prepare returns or handle normal audit situations. However, clinic students will provide assistance in all areas involving collection disputes, including but not limited to levy and seizure action, summons, innocent spouse applications, offers in compromise, payment agreements, lien releases, and trust fund recovery penalties as well as representation in cases before the United States Tax Court. Students will develop important lawyering skills by interviewing and counseling clients; conducting factual investigations, legal research, and analysis; negotiating compromises; drafting documents; and litigating.

Health Care and Bioethics Mediation Clinic

The **Health Care and Bioethics Mediation Clinic** is a 3-credit hour graded course offered during the fall semester under the

direction of Professor **Susan Fortney** and Adjunct Professor **Gene Valentini**. This course and clinic gives students an opportunity to develop their communication, facilitation, and mediation skills.

Through reading, simulated exercises, fieldwork, and live co-mediations, students will learn the law, ethics, and procedures involved in mediating disputes. The study and work will focus on problems and disputes that arise in health care settings, including those that arise pre-admission, during hospitalization/residency, immediately before discharge, and post-discharge. The issues may relate to various conflicts, including those that arise between patients, their families, and providers. The actual matters handled will depend on referrals and approvals from participating hospitals and nursing homes.

Students who have received credit for the Advanced Alternative Dispute Resolution Clinic will not be able to enroll in this clinic. The students' training will satisfy the 40-hour requirement for Texas mediators.

Advanced Alternative Dispute Resolution Clinic

The **Advanced Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Clinic** provides student instruction that qualifies as the 40-hour basic mediation training course in Texas. Through classroom instruction and simulations, students will examine the issues, principles and skills necessary to the use of mediation as a method of conflict resolution. Each student will have the opportunity to observe and mediate actual disputes through the Lubbock County Dispute Resolution Center.

The Advanced ADR Clinic is a one-semester, 3-credit hour graded clinical course limited to 18 students. The course is co-taught by Professor **Larry Spain** and Adjunct Professor **Gene Valentini**, Director of the Lubbock County Dispute Resolution Center.

Innocence Project

The **Innocence Project Clinic** is offered as a full-year, 4-credit hour course during the fall and spring semesters (2 credit hours per semester), as well as a 2-credit hour course during the summer (students must enroll for both summer sessions).

This project is a vital part of the Texas Innocence Network, a consortium of law clinics at five universities devoted to freeing the innocent from prison and improving the Texas Criminal Justice System through direct action.

Under the supervision of Adjunct Professor **Jeff Blackburn**, students in the project are responsible for screening prisoner cases and performing all aspects of investigation into the claims of actual innocence. Each student is in charge of an investigation "and determines if an inmate is innocent, how the project can prove the inmate's innocence, and how to obtain the prisoner's release. Students from the Texas Tech Innocence Project Clinic will join efforts this year with students from the Wesleyan



Phelan

Paul Whitfield Horn Professor of Law and Professor of Museum Science; Director, Low-Income Tax Clinic



Fortney

George Herman Mahon Professor of Law; Director, Health Care and Bioethics Mediation Clinic



Blackburn

Director, The Innocence Project; Adjunct Professor of Law

Practical Skills Programs

Innocence Project at Texas Wesleyan School of Law to conduct an historical review of over 400 DNA cases in Dallas County. They will review cases in which DNA testing was requested but routinely denied. Of 35 cases studied in Dallas since 2001, 13 ended with exonerations based on DNA tests.

PUBLIC SERVICE

A crucial part of a legal education involves preparing students for all aspects of professional commitment as lawyers. Accordingly, we encourage all students to take part in the legal profession's commitment to public service. The School of Law provides a multitude of opportunities to perform pro bono legal services for low-income and disadvantaged members of the Lubbock community and surrounding areas. Many of our public service programs are sponsored in conjunction with one or more local agencies equally dedicated to assisting individuals that often feel disenfranchised. Students participating in our public service programs embrace the concept of the role of the lawyer as a community servant.

Wills Project

Each fall semester, students enrolled in the Wills and Trusts course are provided with the unique opportunity to integrate theory and doctrine with the practice of law by working with indigent citizens in the Wills Project. Under the supervision of Professor **Vaughn James** (course instructor) and Professor **Larry Spain**, student groups are responsible for preparing a questionnaire, conducting the client interview, drafting the will, and supervising the execution of their client's last will and testament. Legal Aid of NorthWest Texas assists by advertising the project and identifying clients.

Pro Bono Legal Clinics

In conjunction with Legal Aid of NorthWest Texas, law school faculty and students provide low-income members of the community with legal assistance in civil matters by volunteering in one of three Pro Bono Legal Clinics. The program provides law students with the opportunity to hone their interviewing and counseling skills by conducting the initial client interview to ascertain the specific legal issues the individual seeks to resolve. Students then work with faculty and local members of the bar to establish a plan of action and convey that plan to the client.

Volunteer Income Tax Assistance Program (VITA)

The Low-Income Tax Clinic (LITC) and the Coalition of Community Assistance Volunteers (CCAV), a 501c(3) non-profit organization, have partnered to administer the Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (VITA) program. The program is designed to assist low-income, elderly, disabled, and non-English speaking taxpayers with preparation of simple tax returns. The CCAV assists in identifying clients involved in controversies with the Internal Revenue Service at VITA sites and referring them to the LITC for representation. Training is provided to interested law students and members of the community at no cost, and tax returns are prepared at no cost to

taxpayers who meet the income eligibility guidelines. During the 2006 tax season, 75 volunteers were trained. Approximately 3,500 returns were completed with approximately \$3.6 million being returned to families within the community.

H.E.L.P. Program

A new outreach program, H.E.L.P. (Homeless Experience Legal Protection), has been started in Lubbock and modeled after similar programs in several other cities across the country. The program provides legal consultation, advice, brief service and referrals for homeless individuals in the community who have legal needs that are not met through existing resources.

Law school faculty and law students help staff this program to provide pro bono legal services to homeless individuals at a clinic held at the Salvation Army Homeless Shelter twice a month. Local attorneys are being recruited to assist with this program.

Volunteer Law Students Association, Student Public Interest Initiative

Students who are members of the Volunteer Law Students Association or the Student Public Interest Initiative co-sponsor two pro bono clinics per semester in conjunction with Legal Aid of NorthWest Texas. Clinics are hosted in the law school clinical program offices. These two organizations provide the necessary students to conduct initial intake interviews to ascertain the special legal issues the individual seeks to resolve while law school faculty conduct client interviews and provide legal advice as needed or establish a plan of action and convey that plan to the client.

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.

Advocacy Programs

Board of Barristers

The Board of Barristers is a student-governed, faculty-sponsored organization responsible for promoting and administering numerous programs designed to develop a wide range of lawyering skills, including courtroom advocacy, brief writing, client interviewing and counseling, and negotiation. Members of the board are selected from advanced students who have demonstrated competence in these skills and who are interested in assisting other students in improving their skills.

Among the board's responsibilities are presenting skills clinics and workshops, preparing and administering the first-year advocacy seminars, presenting mock trial demonstrations to various school groups, and judging high school mock trial competitions. In addition, the board administers the following intra-school competitions:

- ▶ First-Year Client Counseling Competition / First-Year Negotiation Competition
- ▶ The Mehaffy Weber First-Year Mock Trial Competition

Practical Skills Programs

- ▶ The Mounce, Green, Myers, Safi and Galatzan First-Year Moot Court Competition
- ▶ Fall Advanced Client Counseling Competition
- ▶ The Loncar and Associates Fall Advanced Negotiation Competition
- ▶ The Jose, Henry, Brantley and Keltner Fall Advanced Mock Trial Competition
- ▶ The Jackson Walker Fall Advanced Moot Court Competition
- ▶ The Scott, Hulse, Marshall, Feuille, Finger and Thurmond Spring Advanced Mock Trial Competition
- ▶ Spring Advanced Moot Court Competition

In addition to administering the numerous in-house competitions, many Board members serve on interscholastic competition teams that compete throughout the country and internationally. Our competition teams have enjoyed a tremendous amount of success, including numerous national championships.

Partial Listing of Annual Competitions

MOOT COURT

- ▶ John Marshall Law School National Moot Court Competition in Information Technology and Privacy Law
- ▶ National Moot Court Competition
- ▶ American Bar Association National Appellate Advocacy Moot Court Competition

- ▶ Texas Young Lawyers Association Moot Court Competition
- ▶ Philip C. Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition
- ▶ National Tax Law Moot Court Competition
- ▶ National Labor and Employment Law Moot Court Competition
- ▶ Duberstein National Bankruptcy Law Moot Court Competition
- ▶ National Environmental Law Moot Court Competition
- ▶ National Black Law Students Association Frederick Douglass Moot Court Competition
- ▶ National Women's Law Caucus Moot Court Competition
- ▶ Texas Bar Administrative Law Moot Court Competition

MOCK TRIAL

- ▶ Texas Young Lawyers Association State Mock Trial Competition
- ▶ William Daniel National Invitational Trial Competition
- ▶ Association Trial Lawyers of America National Trial Advocacy Competition
- ▶ National Black Law Students Association Thurgood Marshall Mock Trial Competition

NEGOTIATION

- ▶ American Bar Association National Negotiation Competition
- ▶ International Negotiation Competition in Dublin, Ireland (by invitation only)

CLIENT COUNSELING

- ▶ American Bar Association National Client Counseling Competition

Results of Annual Competitions

- ▶ A Texas Tech team placed second in the nation on a split decision in the 2006 ABA Arbitration Competition. After winning the regional competition in Milwaukee, the Texas Tech team was among only 12 teams nationwide that advanced to the national finals in Austin. Coached by Murray Hensley ('82)



and Brandon Benoit ('05), team members included Scott Goble, Geeta Yadav, Jonathan Stovall, and Derek Knolton.

Arbitration Team: (back) Scott Goble, Jonathan Stovall, Derek Knolton; (front) Geeta Yadav, Coach Murray Hensley

- ▶ The Texas Tech team of Graigory Fancher, Jamie Hoff, and Sara Thornton defeated a team from the New York Law School to become 2006-07 Ambassador Round champions of the 26th Annual John Marshall International Moot Court competition in Chicago. Twenty-eight law schools from throughout the nation participated in the competition. Don Hunt coached the Texas Tech team.
- ▶ Texas Tech School of Law captured the top two spots at the ABA Regional Negotiation Competition in Houston to be among 28 teams out of 220 nationwide to advance to the finals in Miami. Rachel Anthony and Mike Davis placed first in the region followed by Derek Knolton and Katy Sparks in second place. During the last 15 years, Texas Tech teams have won one international negotiation championship, two national championships, two national runners-up titles, five top-five national finishes, and numerous regional titles. Team coaches

in 2006-07 were Brian Shannon and Cristina Knolton.

- ▶ Erin Welch and Lori Truitt advanced to the quarterfinals in the 18th Annual National Criminal Procedure Moot Court competition last October in San Diego. The final results ranked the team among the top 10 of 42 teams from 25 law schools participating in the competition. The Texas Tech team also was ranked among the top 10 in briefs, and Welch was 10th best oralist from a field of 84 individuals. C. Dean Richard coached the criminal procedure team.
- ▶ Lynn Brooks and Marcus Blais finished third among teams that traveled from around the world to participate in the first annual Black Law Student Association Negotiation Competition in Boston.
- ▶ Selina Alaniz and Victor Rivera placed third in the 2007 Rocky Mountain Frederick Douglass National Moot Court Competition in Tulsa to become one of 18 out of 150 teams from regions across the nation to advance to the national competition in Atlanta. Angela Laughlin served as the team's coach.
- ▶ The Texas Tech team of Leila Kallel and Lori Ruiz placed second among teams from Texas, Colorado and Wyoming participating in the 2007 ABA Regional Client Counseling Competition in Houston. Larry Spain coached the team.
- ▶ A Texas Tech team reached the semifinals in regional competition of the 2007 Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition in Orange, California. Of the 14 teams and 56 students participating in the regional competition, Sean Long was named the fourth best oralist. Coached by Gabriel Eckstein, team members included Russ Shinn, Karyna Soldatova, Bryan Goldberg, Erin Brunson, and Sean Long.

Research Facilities and Intellectual Growth

{LAW LIBRARY}



The Law Library at Texas Tech is the largest legal information center in western Texas and the region covering eastern New Mexico and southern Oklahoma. Under the direction of Associate Dean Arturo Torres, the library and its staff serve and support the educational, instructional, and research needs of the Law School. Students have 24/7 access to the library.

Library Facilities

The Law Library is available to law students around the clock, year around. The 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 rooms that provide small office-like settings for students to study and conduct research. Each study room is equipped with data and power outlets for every laptop computer, thus allowing 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 nearly 300,000 volumes (or equivalents) in books, treatises, periodicals, microforms, government documents, and other multiple information sources.

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. 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.

Information Technology

The Law Library provides multiple computers that allow law students to access fulltext legal databases (e.g., LexisNexis, Westlaw, and Loislaw). In addition, the Law School provides wireless computer network access throughout the building, power and data connections to all classrooms and library desktops, and many other features aimed at enhancing the technological experience of the student. The university is a member of the



Torres

Associate Dean for Law
Library & Computing

Research Facilities and Intellectual Growth



Microsoft Campus Agreement group and as such offers discounts to enrolled law students. Students are able to download the software free of charge. 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. All classrooms and the courtroom are equipped with full multimedia capability.

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.



Research Facilities and Intellectual Growth

{RESEARCH INSTITUTES}

Center for Military Law & Policy

The Center for Military Law and Policy was established to capitalize on the unique experience and knowledge of the Texas Tech faculty in the field of military and national security law. The center provides a platform for scholarly research related to military law, a forum for discussion of current issues related to military law, and a resource for information about legal careers in military and national security law.

The center's purpose is not to create a civilian school of instruction for military law, but to provide a platform for scholarly discussion of contemporary military law issues.

Associate Professor **Richard D. Rosen** is the center's first director. Before joining the faculty, Rosen completed a 26-year career in the Army as a judge advocate. His assignments included Commandant (Dean) of the ABA-recognized Army

Judge Advocate General's School in Charlottesville, Virginia; Staff Judge Advocate of III Armored Corps; Staff Judge Advocate of the 1st Cavalry Division; and Deputy Legal Advisor to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in Washington, D.C.

Legal Practice Assistant Professor **Kimberly D. Phillips**, the center's deputy director, joined the faculty in 2003 after serving as an officer in the U.S. Navy Judge Advocate General's Corps for five and a half years. As a JAG officer, Phillips served as lead legal counsel when an American spy plane was forced to land in China in 2001. Prior to leaving the Navy, she was Staff Judge Advocate for Commander, Patrol and Reconnaissance Force, Pacific in Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii. Professor Phillips also served as Assistant Staff Judge Advocate for Commander, Navy Region Hawaii in Pearl Harbor, and as Defense Counsel and Legal Assistance Attorney for the Naval Legal Service Office Northwest in Bremerton, Washington.

With perhaps more former military lawyers on staff than any other law school in the nation, the Texas Tech School of Law has a unique opportunity to study and critique the military judicial system. In addition to Rosen and Phillips, law professors with military law backgrounds include Dean **Walter B. Huffman**, former Judge Advocate General of the Army; **Daniel H. Benson**, former major in the U.S. Army JAGC; **Joseph B. Conboy**, former Deputy Judge Advocate for Europe and Staff Judge Advocate in Vietnam and in Berlin, Germany; **James Eissinger**, former captain in the U.S. Air Force JAGC; **Calvin Lewis**, former Deputy Commandant and Director of Academics, JAG School; and **Brian Shannon**, former attorney-advisor in the Office of the General Counsel for the Secretary of the Air Force at the Pentagon.



Patrick Garcia, outgoing president of the Tech Law Military Association, presents a certificate of appreciation to Brig. Gen. Malinda E. Dunn, a guest speaker and the first female member of the U.S. Army Judge Advocate General's Corps to attain the rank of general.



Rosen

Associate Professor of Law;
Director, Center for
Military Law and Policy



Phillips

Assistant Professor of Legal
Practice; Deputy Director, Center
for Military Law and Policy

MAJ. SHAWN D. SMITH (2005)



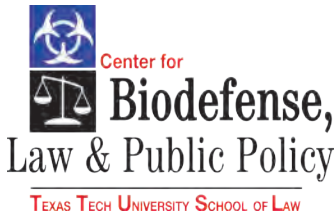
U.S. Army Judge Advocate General's Corps

Maj. Shawn Smith deployed to Iraq for a 15-month tour as the legal advisor to the Multinational Corps Plans Team in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom. He advises military operational planners on multidisciplinary issues such as international law and policy, Department of Defense policy and military rules of engagement. In addition to contributing to the plan to receive and integrate 21,500 additional combat troops in Iraq, Maj. Smith assisted in the drafting of an Iraqi Prime Minister's directive to set emergency conditions for the execution of the Baghdad Security Plan. Maj. Smith is a 1997 graduate of the U.S. Military Academy.

Research Facilities and Intellectual Growth

Center for Biodefense, Law, & 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 to address the complex problems 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 nation's leading authorities on legal issues surrounding bioterrorism, is director of the center. Before coming to Texas Tech, Dr. Sutton served in the George H.W. Bush Administration as assistant director in the Office of Science and Technology Policy in the White House. In addition to representing the White House in federal litigation, she coordinated science and technology research programs among the federal departments and agencies and was responsible for the President's Council of Advisers in Science and Technology.

Texas Tech University School of Law is the first law school in the nation to develop a program in biodefense law. The Law and Science Certificate Program in Biodefense Law is a specialty area in the completion of the J.D. degree at Texas Tech and includes the core course of Law and Bioterrorism, four elective courses ranging from individual civil rights to public international law, internships and a major research paper in an area of biodefense and law.

The center annually sponsors a symposium on legal issues and science, including bioterrorism. In addition, faculty members are available for consultation with government, industry, and associations. For additional information about the center, view www.ttu.edu/biodefense.

Center for Water Law

The Center for Water Law and Policy was created in 2005 in response to the growing need for research into and information about global water issues. The center was designed to focus and

develop opportunities for interdisciplinary collaboration on legal and policy issues related to the use, allocation, management, regulation, and conservation of fresh water resources at all levels of civil society—local, state, regional, national, and global.

The center is part of the Texas Tech University interdisciplinary water initiative involving faculty and students who represent the disciplines of law, public policy, economics, agriculture, geosciences, engineering, biological sciences, and health sciences. The mission of the center is to contribute to the understanding, development, teaching, and study of water law and policy.

Professor **Gabriel Eckstein**, an internationally recognized expert in water law, directs the Center for Water Law and Policy. In addition to teaching at the Law School and authoring numerous articles on water law and policy, Professor Eckstein serves as a global groundwater issues advisor to the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization. He also has consulted on domestic and international environmental and water issues for groundwater conservation districts in Texas, the World Commission on Dams, the Organization of American States, and the U.S. Agency for International Development.

Associate Professor **Bill Jeffery** is the deputy director of the Center for Water Law and Policy and teaches environmental and natural resource courses at the Law School. He has over 30 years of legal experience with environmental and natural resource issues, including serving as an attorney on water quality issues at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and counseling clients on issues such as dioxin contamination at Times Beach, Missouri; groundwater and Superfund site contamination; and compliance with air, water, and hazardous waste laws in the U.S. and several foreign countries. He also has worked on water supply issues in California and the Southwest and has helped design a market-based "cap and trade" program for sulfur dioxide emissions in the western United States.

View www.law.ttu.edu/lawWeb/centersprograms/centers/water/index.shtm for additional information.



Sutton

Robert H. Bean Professor of Law; Director, Center for Biodefense, Law and Public Policy



Eckstein

George W. McCleskey Professor of Water Law; Director, Center for Water Law and Policy

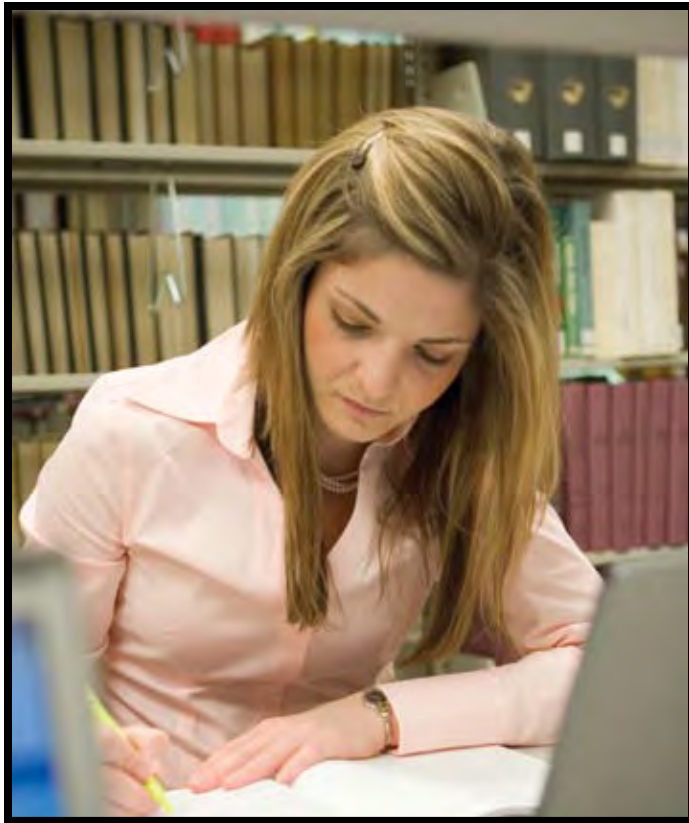


Jeffery

Associate Professor of Law; Deputy Director, Center for Water Law and Policy

Research Facilities and Intellectual Growth

{PUBLICATIONS}



Publications

Texas Tech Law Review

Founded in 1970, the *Texas Tech Law Review* is published quarterly by the students of Texas Tech University School of Law. Editors and staff members are selected based upon outstanding academic achievement and/or superior writing ability, as demonstrated in the “Write-On” Competition. Selection for membership in the *Texas Tech Law Review* is an honor that follows students throughout their legal careers.

The *Texas Tech Law Review*'s audience includes students and professors at law schools, attorneys, and judges throughout Texas and the United States. The *Law Review* accepts and publishes articles by prominent legal scholars and practitioners concerning various state, national, and international legal issues.

Law Review members write comments that address recent cases or statutes and discuss developments in a particular area of law. The *Law Review* members and staff perform all editing functions for articles selected for publication.

Texas Tech Administrative Law Journal

The *Texas Tech Administrative Law Journal* (ALJ) is a student-organized, student-led publication that prides itself on producing a scholarly and professional publication focused on Texas

Administrative Law. The ALJ is the only journal in Texas, and one of two journals nationally, that focuses on administrative law.

The ALJ is staffed by second- and third-year law students who devote substantial amounts of time to editing, self-checking, and publishing papers submitted by professionals regarding various administrative law topics. In addition, students use the skills learned during their tenure on the ALJ to research and write a scholarly comment of their own, the best of which are published in the ALJ. These efforts benefit students through enhanced legal writing skills, opportunities to work with practicing attorneys, and improved career opportunities.

Membership is offered to a few unique and talented individuals who take part in the joint “Write-On” Competition sponsored at the end of each spring semester by the *Texas Tech Administrative Law Journal* and the *Texas Tech Law Review*. In partnership with the State Bar of Texas, the ALJ publishes these papers in two volumes that are distributed to thousands of practitioners, judges, and justices in Texas and 15 other states. In addition, the ALJ is available to attorneys around the nation via both Westlaw and Lexis-Nexis. As a result of its commitment to excellence, the ALJ has become well known among practicing attorneys and has helped earn much-deserved appreciation and admiration for both Texas Tech University and the Texas Tech University School of Law.

Texas Bank Lawyer

The *Texas Bank Lawyer* is a monthly newsletter written and edited by Texas Tech students and read by over 1,100 attorneys nationwide. The *Texas Bank Lawyer* is published as a cooperative effort of

GANESHA M. MARTIN (2004)



Fadduol, Cluff, Hardy & Reyna, P.C. Albuquerque

Ganesha Martin is the litigation associate and managing attorney for the Albuquerque branch office of Fadduol, Cluff, Hardy and Reyna, P.C. After graduating *magna cum laude* from Baylor University, Martin participated in the Law School's Civil Practice Clinic as a third-year law student and began drafting legal documents and representing client interests at hearings. Martin is a member of the Texas and New Mexico State Bars. She serves on the New Mexico Bar's Committee on Women and the Legal Profession as well as the Bench and Bar Relations Committee. She also serves on Lt. Gov. Diane Denish's Women's Leadership Forum Committee and the lieutenant governor's cabinet.

Research Facilities and Intellectual Growth

The Texas Association of Bank Counsel (TABC) and the Texas Tech University School of Law. The TABC was founded in 1976-77 with the purpose of creating an association in which knowledge and information about legal problems unique to banks could be shared. The *Texas Bank Lawyer* contributes greatly by providing summaries of recent cases and regulatory matters of interest to bank lawyers, articles on new legislation or developing legal areas, and occasional editorial comments on banking and commercial matters.

Student Research and Writing

Faculty Research Assistant

Interested law students may submit an application and resume to the faculty member of their choice and express interest in serving as a student research assistant.

Independent Research Projects

Highly motivated students are encouraged to seek the guidance of faculty members in conducting independent research projects. In recent years, Texas Tech School of Law students have conducted independent research to accomplish the following:

- ▶ Satisfy the mandatory writing requirement to receive the J.D. degree.
- ▶ Submit the work for publication in legal and other scholarly books, journals and magazines.
- ▶ Submit the work as an entry in national and international writing competitions.
- ▶ Submit the work as a writing sample for potential employers and advanced educational programs.
- ▶ Satisfy intellectual curiosity.



MATTHEW D. ORWIG (1984)



Sonnenschein, Nath & Rosenthal, LLP, Dallas

Matthew Orwig serves as managing partner of Sonnenschein's Dallas office and as national chair of the firm's government litigation and investigations team. Prior to joining Sonnenschein, Orwig served for 20 years with the U.S. Department of Justice and directed thousands of federal prosecutions and civil cases as U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Texas. Orwig has served on the faculty of the Attorney General's Advocacy Institute in Washington, D.C., and the National Advocacy Center in Columbia, S.C. Before working as a federal prosecutor, Orwig served as a judicial law clerk for the Honorable Halbert O. Woodward, chief judge of the Northern District of Texas.

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.

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. With a goal of educating students and fostering development of career planning skills, the Career Services Center serves as a liaison among students, alumni and employers and is staffed by licensed attorneys **Kay Fletcher**, Assistant Dean of Career Services, and **Julie Shoop**, Director of Career Services.

On-Campus Interviews

The Career Services Center coordinates an on-campus interviewing (OCI) program that attracts law firms, governmental entities, and corporations from around the state and nation. OCI provides opportunities for both summer clerkships and full-time associate positions.

Off-Campus Interviews

In 2007 the Career Services Center hosted off-campus interviews in Austin, Dallas, and Houston. Joint recruitment programs with other law schools are held throughout the year. The school participates in the Sunbelt Minority Recruitment Program, Texas-in-Washington, Texas Young Lawyers Association Recruitment Program, Texas Public Service Career Day, Southeastern Minority Job Fair, and Loyola Patent Law Interview Program.

Video-Teleconference Interviews

The Career Services Center is fully equipped with video-teleconferencing capabilities, enabling students to connect with employers across the nation.

Web Site

The Career Services Center Web site is an excellent resource for job opportunities and informational handouts. The Web site includes a database of job listings for part-time jobs, clerkships, internships, externships, and full-time employment.



Fletcher
Assistant Dean
of Career Service



Shoop
Director of Career Services

Programs

The Career Services Center conducts workshops focusing on resume writing, interviewing skills, and individualized job search strategies. The center sponsors programs, workshops, and panel presentations on a variety of topics throughout the academic year. 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. Additional program topics have included Careers in Prosecution, Dealing with Disappointing Grades, Judicial Clerkships, and Job Searching for First-Year Students.

Mock Interview

Students may schedule mock interviews with Career Services personnel year round. Taking advantage of this service is an excellent opportunity for students to practice interviewing skills and receive valuable feedback.

Resources

The resource library of the Career Services Center contains law firm and corporate resumes, employer directories, computer employer databases, and other materials useful in a personalized job search. The Career Services Center also produces informational packets for use in job searching and career planning. The Career Services Center Web site provides students and alumni with information vital to job searching. Both Dean Fletcher and Director Shoop have an open door policy and are available for individual counseling.

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 School of Law 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. Other graduates choose to complete judicial clerkships before entering the practice of law. Graduates also may 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.

Class of 2006 Career Choices

Within six months of graduation, 97% of the Class of 2006 had accepted positions.

Judicial Clerks (4%)

George G. Hoyt '06
Briefing Attorney, Texas Supreme Court, Austin

"My tenure as editor-in-chief of the *Texas Tech Administrative Law Journal* was the key to my success in getting a judicial clerkship. Students seeking judicial clerkships should have a distinguishing academic achievement to set themselves apart."



Government (17%)

Kelly Berry '06
FBI Special Agent, Texas

"I received an excellent legal foundation at Texas Tech Law School. My work at the FBI builds on that foundation every day."



Private Practice (73%)

Camisha Simmons '06
First-Year Associate
Weil, Gotshal & Manges LLP, New York

"Membership on the *Texas Tech Law Review* and participation in the Duberstein National Moot Court Competition provided excellent preparation for my judicial clerkship with the U.S. Bankruptcy Court and ultimately my current position."



Michael L. King '06
Attorney at Law, Lubbock



"I opened my own law firm with a focus on criminal, family and immigration law. In law school I participated in the Criminal Justice Clinic, which provided a hands-on, real-world experience that was very beneficial in opening my own firm."

LaKeisha M. Forté '06
First-Year Associate
Akin, Gump, Strauss,
Hauer & Feld, LLP, Dallas

"I attribute my success at the firm to two things: brave professors who taught me to 'think like a lawyer' and a very hard-working career services team who took my future as seriously as I did."



Military (3%)

Capt. Brandon W. Barnett '06
Marine Judge Advocate Corps
MCAS Miramar, San Diego

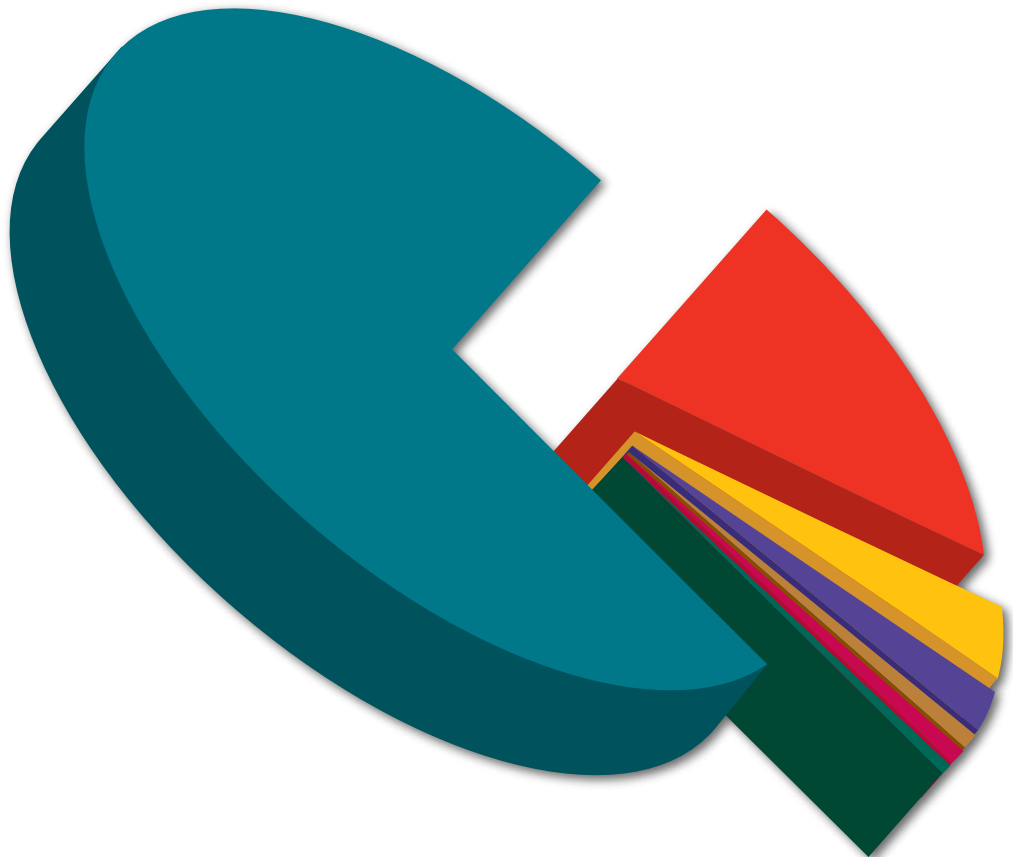
"Working as a Judge Advocate in the military requires that you be an accomplished oral advocate. I thank Texas Tech and its many outstanding advocacy programs for preparing me for my future in litigation."



Advanced Degree (1%)

Christina Lee '06
LL.M. Graduate
University of Florida
Levin College of Law

"The opportunity to work as a student attorney at the Tax Clinic at Texas Tech changed my life. Without that experience, I would never have pursued a career in tax law."



Corporate/Business (1%)



Jane Campbell '06
ExxonMobile, Houston

"I attended Texas Tech Law School because I knew that the broad curriculum would open many doors for me. The outstanding faculty and high standards prepared me well for my chosen career in the oil and gas business."

Public Interest (1%)



Sonya Jones '06
Pacific Legal Foundation
Bellevue, Washington

"Legal writing and appellate advocacy programs provided the skills for the extensive briefing and oral arguments required in federal courts. In addition, the networking opportunities through student organizations were invaluable in landing my dream job immediately after graduation."

A photograph of the iconic tower of Texas Tech University, featuring a brick base and a white, ornate upper section with a dome. In the foreground, four students are walking on a paved path, engaged in conversation. The scene is set against a backdrop of lush green trees and a clear blue sky.

Texas Tech University

Special Distinctions

Texas Tech is the only campus in the state that is home to a major university, law school and medical school. It is the 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. The university is classified as a Research University Extensive by the Carnegie Foundation, making it one of the top 125 universities in the nation. The Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center is a separate university that includes the School of Medicine, School of Nursing, School of Allied Health Sciences, Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences, and the School of Pharmacy.

Facts at a Glance

Enrollment	28,000+
Founded	1923
Athletic Conference	Big 12
Campus	1,839 acres, one of nation's largest





Student Recreation Center

Recreation

Robert H. Ewalt Student Recreation Center: Seven basketball/volleyball courts; indoor soccer arena; 6,500-square-foot Olympic weight room; more than 10,000 square feet of cardiovascular machines and selectorized weight machines; four-lane, 1/8 mile elevated jogging track; two aerobic/dance studios; 52-foot-high climbing center; 12 racquetball courts; fitness/wellness center; locker rooms; outdoor pursuits center; and indoor/outdoor Olympic-size swimming pool.

The Rawls Course: 7,207-yard, par-72 golf course named as one of the nation's "Top 10 New Courses" by *Golf Magazine* and one of the nation's "Top 50 Courses Under \$50."

For Information: www.ttu.edu

Student Union at Sunset



PHOTO BY SOTHY ENG



Top: Texas Tech finished fourth in the nation last season in Division 1 women's basketball home attendance.

Right: Coach Bob Knight shares a proud moment with players Jarrius Jackson, Charlie Burgess and Martin Zeno after his 880th career win made him the winningest NCAA Division 1 men's head basketball coach in history.



NORVELLE KENNEDY

Jones AT&T Stadium



Texas Tech Ice Hockey Team

Lubbock

Hub of the Plains

Lubbock is the “Hub of the Plains” and the largest cultural and music center between the Dallas-Fort Worth metroplex and Albuquerque, N.M. It has earned the moniker of the Hub City for many reasons, including being the educational hub of West Texas, serving as a major retail center for a 26-county area, and providing the most comprehensive health care services between Dallas and Phoenix. The Hub of the Plains is home to award-winning wineries, Big 12 sports, and the friendliest people you will ever meet. Whether you want to play a round of golf at the championship Rawls Course, have a night out on the town in the Depot Entertainment District, or explore real western heritage traditions at the National Ranching Heritage Center, Lubbock has something for you.

Population	212,365
Founded	1890
Climate	An average of 263 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.
Annual Snowfall	10.1 inches
Annual Precipitation	18.23 inches
Location	320 miles west of Dallas on the southern plains of the Texas Panhandle.
Transportation	Lubbock International Airport has three commercial carriers: American Eagle, Southwest Airlines and Continental Express.
Economy	Strong influence from agriculture, health care, and higher education. Area produces 25 percent of nation’s cotton, 56 percent of state’s cotton. Major medical center and retail center.
For Information	www.visitlubbock.com www.lubbockcvb.com





Buffalo Springs Lake



Caprock Winery



Lubbock Veterans War Memorial



Buddy Holly Memorial Statue

The Depot District, an area of the city dedicated to music and nightlife, is located in the old railroad depot area and features numerous theatres, upscale restaurants, shops, pubs and nightclubs. This unique entertainment district offers visitors a variety of live music and fabulous food. The Depot District also serves as home to the Buddy Holly Center, a cultural arts facility that houses the Texas Musician Hall of Fame as well as a permanent exhibition dedicated to the life and music of Lubbock's favorite son, Buddy Holly.



Lubbock

Gateway to the Southwest

Lubbock can be your gateway to the exciting open spaces and mountain hideaways of the great Southwest. You can spend weekends on the ski slopes of New Mexico and Colorado or stay close to home and visit 120-mile long Palo Duro Canyon, the nation's second largest canyon. You can camp, hike, fish for trout in a mountain stream, or watch a desert sunset.

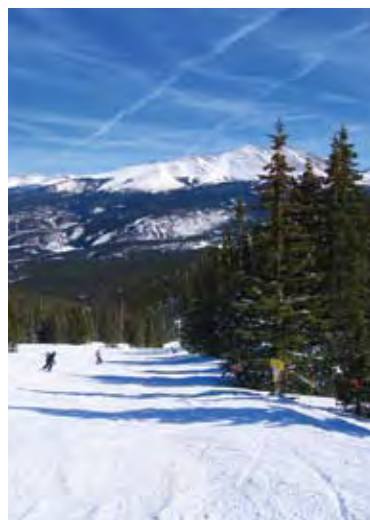
From here, it's all possible.



Sandia Peak, New Mexico



River Rafting in Colorado



Breckenridge, Colorado

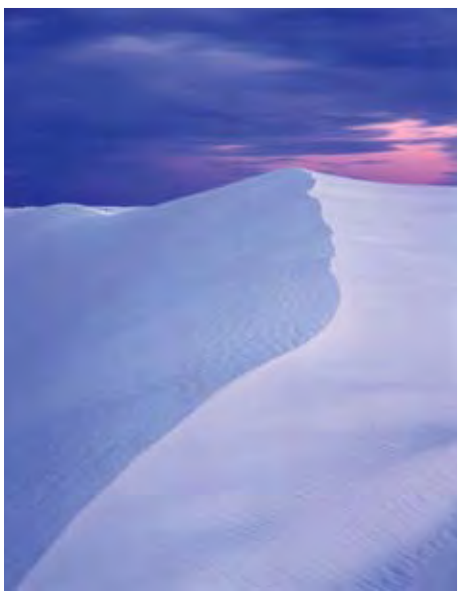


Colorado's Rocky Mountains



TO DO LIST

- Visit oldest capital city in North America (Santa Fe)
- Climb 700-year-old cliff-dweller ruins (Mesa Verde)
- See International Space Hall of Fame (Alamagordo)
- Ski and snowboard 7 easy drive sites
- Whitewater rafting Colorado or NM
- Visit second largest U.S. canyon (Palo Duro)
- Visit White Sands in Alamagordo, NM
- Check out the caverns in Carlsbad
- Camp and hike (lots of choices)
- Savor the sunsets



White Sands, New Mexico



Ruidoso, New Mexico



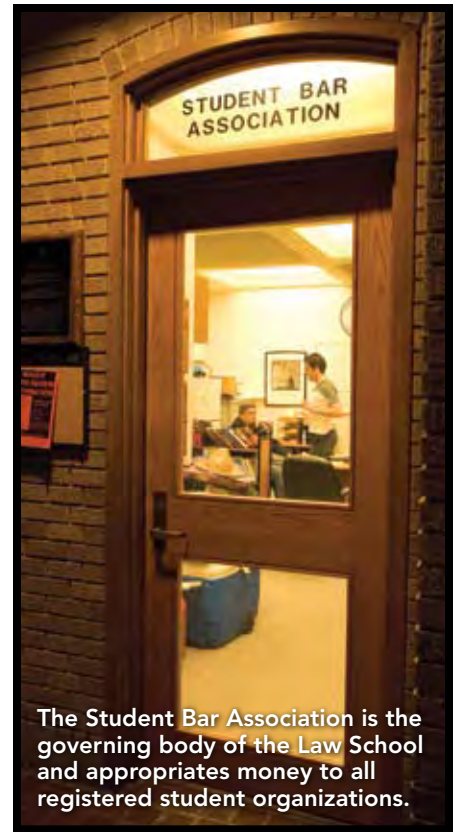
Carlsbad Caverns, New Mexico

Student Life

Some of the skills you will need can be learned in class, but others may take you beyond the classroom into a world where collaboration, cooperation and negotiation are a part of interacting with others. The open door to developing these skills may come by participating in some of the more than 50 student organizations offered at the School of Law.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW SOCIETY
AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION
BLACK LAW STUDENTS ASSOCIATION
BOARD OF BARRISTERS
CHRISTIAN LEGAL SOCIETY
CORPORATE AND BANKRUPTCY LAW SOCIETY
CRIMINAL TRIAL LAWYERS ASSOCIATION
DELTA THETA PHI
ENVIRONMENTAL LAW SOCIETY
EQUAL JUSTICE SOCIETY
FAMILY LAW SOCIETY
FEDERALIST SOCIETY FOR LAW AND
PUBLIC POLICY STUDIES
HISPANIC LAW STUDENTS ASSOCIATION
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY STUDENTS
ASSOCIATION
INTERNATIONAL LAW SOCIETY
INTERNATIONAL LAW STUDENTS ASSOCIATION
J. REUBEN CLARK SOCIETY
LAMBDA LAW STUDENTS

LAW AND SCIENCE STUDENTS ASSOCIATION
LEGAL RESEARCH BOARD
LONGHORN BAR ASSOCIATION
MINERAL LAW INTEREST GROUP
MULTICULTURAL LAW STUDENT ASSOCIATION
PHI ALPHA DELTA
PHI DELTA PHI
RED RAIDER BAR ASSOCIATION
ROO BAR ASSOCIATION (AUSTIN COLLEGE)
SECOND AMENDMENT STUDENT ASSOCIATION
STATE BAR ASSOCIATION
STUDENT PUBLIC INTEREST INITIATIVE
STUDENT RECRUITMENT COUNCIL
TECH HEALTH LAW ASSOCIATION
TECHLAP
TECH LAW ANGLERS
TECH LAW DEMOCRATS
TECH LAW GOLF
TECH LAW MILITARY ASSOCIATION
TECH LAW REPUBLICANS
TECH LAW SPORTSMAN
TEXAS AGGIE BAR ASSOCIATION
TEXAS TECH ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JOURNAL
TEXAS TECH LAWYER ALUMNI MAGAZINE
TEXAS TECH LAW AND BIODEFENSE
STUDENTS' SOCIETY
TEXAS TECH LAW REVIEW
TEXAS TECH STUDENT BAR ASSOCIATION
TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY LAW PARTNERS
THE TEXAS BANK LAWYER
TOASTMASTERS
VOLUNTEER LAW STUDENTS ASSOCIATION
WOMEN'S CAUCUS



The Student Bar Association is the governing body of the Law School and appropriates money to all registered student organizations.



Accepted Students Day Annual Chili Cook-Off



Women's Caucus



Student Life

{STUDENT ORGANIZATION LEADERS}



TECH LAW ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (TECHLAP)

TechLAP is a student mentoring committee whose purpose is to assist in the acclimation of first-year law students by pairing them with second- and third-year law students who have similar interests.

Neda Jahansouz CLASS OF 2009

Hometown Plano, Texas

Undergraduate Institution Texas A & M University

Why Texas Tech Law

Texas Tech was the best “bang for your buck.” Additionally, I had heard great things about the school and teachers from attorneys in town. I’m thrilled with the decision I made.



STUDENT BAR ASSOCIATION (SBA)

The SBA is the governing body of the Law School and acts as liaison between the student body and the administration. The SBA serves three main functions: appropriates money to all registered student organizations, coordinates charity and social events and promotes the Law School.

Tadd Tobkin CLASS OF 2008

Hometown Veblen, South Dakota

Undergraduate Institution North Dakota State University

Why Texas Tech Law

I wanted to attend a law school with upward momentum. There is a genuine belief at Texas Tech University School of Law that our best days are ahead of us and everyday we are committed to moving towards those goals. In addition, the students, faculty, and alumni are outstanding individuals, and I am glad to be associated with them. It is truly exciting to be a part of a school that has such a bright future.



LAW PARTNERS

Law Partners exists to foster friendship and support to spouses and significant others of law students through service activities and social gatherings benefiting the Law School as well as the Lubbock community.

Kenneth Bateman

Hometown Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Undergraduate Institution United States Military Academy at West Point

Why I Chose Law Partners

In relating to the purpose of Law Partners, I chose to become a member because it was a great way to meet people and have fun while supporting my wife’s desire to attend law school (Aimee Bateman, Class of 2008).



STUDENT RECRUITMENT COUNCIL (SRC)

The SRC works closely with the Admissions Office serving as a liaison for prospective students seeking to learn more about the Law School and the admissions process. Council members assist in representing the Law School at various recruiting events throughout the state and nation.

Abby Glisan CLASS OF 2008

Hometown San Antonio, Texas

Undergraduate Institution Sam Houston State University

Why Texas Tech Law

I chose Texas Tech because of its excellent reputation with the attorneys I knew as well as for the vast array of programs offered, especially the Criminal Justice Clinic.



Curtis Parrish

CLASS OF 2008

Hometown

Lubbock, Texas

Undergraduate

Institution

Texas Tech University

Experience

Legislative Aide for Senator Duncan; Assistant News Director for NewsChannel 11 and KAMC-TV; Public Address Announcer at Jones AT&T Stadium – “The Voice of Texas Tech Football”

Why Texas Tech Law

Texas Tech University School of Law is known for producing graduates who are well trained and ready to perform any job in the legal profession. Our graduates are among the leaders in the legal field and our reputation continues to grow each year.



Myron May

CLASS OF 2009

Hometown

Dayton, Ohio

Undergraduate

Institution

Florida State University

Experience

Store Manager of Walgreens

Why Texas Tech Law

I chose Texas Tech University School of Law because of its Summer Entry Program, and I am continuously reaping benefits from my decision. The out-of-state tuition waiver program also was a tremendous asset.



Stacy Stockard

CLASS OF 2009

Hometown

Sanger, Texas

Undergraduate

Institution

Texas Tech University

Experience

Texas Tech University Masked Rider

Why Texas Tech Law

I chose to attend Texas Tech University School of Law because of the overwhelmingly positive feedback of students and employers, the consistently high bar passage rate, the success of competition teams, and the variety of student involvement opportunities. I was also impressed with the cooperative spirit of the students and the willingness of professors

to answer questions—both in and out of class—to ensure that students grasp concepts.



Christopher Ha

CLASS OF 2009

Hometown

Houston, Texas

Undergraduate

Institution

University of Texas at Austin

Experience

Wells Fargo Commercial Banking Intern, Washington Mutual Teller

Why Texas Tech Law

I believe Texas Tech offers a combination of community, rigorous coursework, and great value that few, if any, other law schools can match. The small classes, accessible professors, and a wide selection of both law and dual degree course offerings (especially the top-rated master of personal finance program) were major selling points for me.



Charity Mireles

CLASS OF 2008

Hometown

Edinburg, Texas

Undergraduate

Institution

University of Texas

Pan American

Experience

Clerkship with 13th Court of Appeals

Why Texas Tech Law

My decision to attend Texas Tech was primarily based upon the school's reputation for excellence in academics, exceptional performance on the bar exam, and the collegial law school community. I am confident that my time at Texas Tech has prepared me effectively for the bar exam, the legal profession and life.



Admissions

Prelegal Education

Because diversity in background and experience among members of a law school class enhances the educational experience of law study, 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 that may be of interest to potential applicants, including information about how to choose a law school. 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 is November 1, and the deadline for Regular Decision Admission is February 1.)

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 email 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.

All applicants must subscribe to the Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS) through the Law School Admission Council (LSAC). Applicants must submit official copies of all their transcripts to LSDAS. When LSDAS receives the transcripts, email notification will be sent to the applicants. Applicants can confirm receipt of their transcripts by accessing their online LSAC/LSDAS account. Applicants who have not received an acknowledgment within a reasonable time should contact LSAC at 215.968.1001. After the LSDAS file is complete, the report will be sent to the school.



“Texas Tech University School of Law provides a broad-based, practical legal education in a student-centered environment where you will be assisted in achieving your full academic potential through the support of the administration, faculty and cooperative spirit of your peers.”

Terence L. Cook

Assistant Dean for
Admission and Recruitment



Admissions team members include (from left) Donna Williams, Yolonda Sewell, Cheri Livermore and Lynn Karnavas.

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.

The Early Decision Program is binding. 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. Applicants that are “undecided” about which law school they wish to attend or desire to “weigh their options” should not apply under the Early Decision Program. Early Decision applicants must meet the following conditions:

- ▶ Take the LSAT no later than the September/October test preceding the fall semester for which they seek admission.
- ▶ Submit the admission application to the Admissions Office by



receive them by November 10.

All of these conditions must be met in order for the Admissions Committee to consider the application as part of the Early Decision Program. Otherwise, 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 those students removed from the academic realm 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.

Texas Tech Honors College '3+3' Early Admission Program

- November 1. Applications postmarked after November 1 will be considered with applications in the regular admission process. If you are submitting an electronic application through LSDAS, you must submit your application by midnight, November 1, 2007.
- ▶ Register for the Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS) through the Law School Admission Council and submit necessary documents such as transcripts and letters of recommendation so that LSDAS receives them by November 10.
 - ▶ To be considered for the Early Decision Program, your law school application file must be complete by November 10. The official copies of your transcripts must be received and processed by LSDAS by November 10. Also, your LSDAS file must be complete by November 10, including any letters of recommendation you are submitting through the Letter of Recommendation Service provided by LSDAS. If the letters of recommendation are being sent directly to the Texas Tech University School of Law, we must

The Law School, in conjunction with the Texas Tech University Honors College, offers a "3+3" Early Admission Program. Under this program, honors students in good standing who are working toward the B.A., B.S., B.F.A., B.M., or B.G.S. degree in the College of Visual and Performing Arts, the College of Arts

Application Procedures

The information on these pages 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 admissions.law@ttu.edu.

All applications can be accessed online at www.law.ttu.edu.

Admissions

and Sciences, or the Honors College may gain early admission to the Texas Tech Law School by completing a minimum of 100 semester hours of coursework (three years) in their undergraduate college and then completing three years of coursework at the Law School.

These students can receive a baccalaureate degree and Doctor of Jurisprudence degree in a minimum of six years as opposed to the traditional seven years of study. Students must apply during the fall semester of their third year (or during the fall semester of a year in which they are classified as juniors) and must take the LSAT by December of that year. The Admissions Committee applies the same standards and procedures for “3+3” applicants as those received under the traditional admission process.

To be eligible for admission under this plan, students must meet the following criteria:

- ▶ Have an undergraduate GPA of at least 3.5.
- ▶ Have a LSAT score that places them in the top half nationwide.
- ▶ Have a SAT score of at least 1300 or an ACT score of at least 29.
- ▶ Be enrolled in the Texas Tech University Honors College and be making satisfactory progress toward a Visual and Performing Arts, Arts and Sciences, or Honors College degree (B.A., B.S., B.F.A., B.M., or B.G.S.) consistent with the regulations established by the colleges.

Of the minimum 100 semester hours of undergraduate work, at least the last 30 must be completed in residence at Texas Tech. This minimum will apply to transfer students from other higher education institutions, provided they have satisfactorily completed the work outlined in the freshman and sophomore years or its equivalent. (Note that the Honors College residency requirement generally calls for a minimum of three long semesters of work at Texas Tech for Honors graduation.)

The minimum 100 hours of work must satisfy all graduation requirements for the B.A., B.S., B.F.A., B.M. or B.G.S. degree in the home college at Texas Tech, with the exception of requirements in the minor (for students in the Honors College or the College of Visual and Performing Arts who do not have a minor, the hours will be applied toward elective credit). Students must also complete the minimum requirements for an Honors College designation as outlined in the *Honors Student Handbook*.

To earn the baccalaureate degree, the applicant for a degree under this plan must submit an official transcript from the Texas Tech School of Law after completion of the first year of law school. Evidence of successful completion of the first year of law school coursework (totaling 29 hours) will substitute for the 18 hours required for the minor and any electives needed (totaling up to 11 hours) for the baccalaureate degree.

For students in the College of Arts and Sciences, the total number of credit hours from outside the college (including those transferred as non-Arts and Sciences credit) and the credit hours from the School of Law applied to the baccalaureate degree cannot exceed 30. For students with a major in the Honors College or the College of Visual and Performing Arts, the 30-hour limit applies to courses from outside the student’s major degree program that do not satisfy a Texas

Students with Disabilities

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 the variety of mobility, sensory, health, psychological, and learning disabilities. 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. 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 from MALDEF, 634 South Spring Street, 11th Floor, Los Angeles, CA 90014.

Tech Core Curriculum requirement.

Any student selecting the “3+3” Early Admission Program option should plan carefully in consultation with an Assistant or Associate Dean of the Honors College and the home college at least one year prior to beginning professional school. Also, due to the unique nature of the law school application process, students are strongly encouraged to meet with the Assistant Dean for Admissions at the School of Law at least two years prior to the desired start date for law school.

Students wishing to pursue the “3+3” program must file a degree plan with an appropriate major and a law minor at least one semester prior to beginning their law school coursework.

Further information may be found at www.prelaw.ttu.edu, www.honr.ttu.edu, and www.law.ttu.edu/lawWeb/prospective/specialprograms/3plus3Program.shtm.

Texas Tech Honors College Early Decision Plan

The School of Law and the Texas Tech University Honors College cooperate in an Early Decision Plan. Under this plan, exceptional applicants with a minimum of 90 semester credit hours

can seek and receive notification of their acceptance to the Law School during their third year at Texas Tech and then enroll in the Law School after receiving their baccalaureate degrees. To be eligible to apply under the Early Decision Plan, applicants must meet the following criteria:

- ▶ Have an undergraduate GPA of at least 3.5.
- ▶ Have a LSAT score that places them in the top half nationwide.
- ▶ Have a SAT score of at least 1300 or an ACT score of at least 29.
- ▶ Be enrolled in the Honors College and be making satisfactory progress toward a baccalaureate degree with a diploma designation in Honors studies.

Students must apply during the fall semester of their third year (or during the fall semester of a year in which they are classified as juniors) and must take the LSAT by December of that year. The Admissions Committee applies the same standards and procedures for Early Decision applicants as those received under the traditional admission process. Students who receive and accept an Early Decision offer must commit to enroll at the Texas Tech University School of Law and may not apply to other law schools. For more information regarding admissions to the Honors College, please visit www.honr.ttu.edu.

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 (LSAT). Texas Tech University School of Law requires that your foreign transcripts be submitted through the LSAC J.D. Credential Assembly Service. If you completed any postsecondary work outside the United States (including its territories) or Canada, you must use this service for the evaluation of your foreign transcripts. The one exception to this requirement is if you completed the foreign work through a study abroad, consortium, or exchange program sponsored

by a U.S. or Canadian institution and the work is clearly indicated as such on the home campus transcript. This service is included in the LSDAS subscription fee. A Foreign Credential Evaluation will be completed by the American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers (AACRAO), which will be incorporated into your LSDAS report.

To use the J.D. Credential Assembly Service, log in to your online account and follow the instructions for registering for the service. Be sure to print out a Transcript Request Form for each institution and send it promptly to them. More time is usually required to receive foreign transcripts. Questions about the J.D. Credential Assembly Service can be directed to LSAC at 215.968.1001 or LSACINFO@LSAC.org.

TOEFL/IELTS score reports showing proficiency in English also must be submitted to LSAC and cannot be more than two years old. The TOEFL score must be received directly from the Educational Testing Service (ETS), and the IELTS score must be received directly from ielts.org. Your score will be included in the Foreign Credential Evaluation document that will be included in your LSDAS law school report.

The minimum TOEFL score required is 550 (paper-based version), 213 (computer-based version), or 79 (internet-based version); the minimum IELTS required score is an overall band score of 6.5. The TOEFL/IELTS examinations are not waived unless an applicant has a degree from a U.S. university or from a university in a country where English is the native language. Countries Texas Tech University considers to have English as the native language include Australia, Canada (except the Province of Quebec), Commonwealth Caribbean Countries (Anguilla, Antigua, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, British Virgin Islands, Bermuda, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad and Tobago, and Turks and Caicos Islands), Ireland, Liberia, New Zealand, United Kingdom (England, Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales), and the United States.

Information about the TOEFL may be obtained from the Educational Testing Service, P.O. Box 6151, Princeton, NJ 08541-6151, 877.863.3546 (U.S., U.S. Territories and Canada), 609.771.7100 (all other locations), www.toefl.org. LSAC's TOEFL code for the J.D. Credential Assembly Service is 0058.

Information about the IELTS may be obtained from IELTS International, 100 East Corson Street, Suite 200, Pasadena, CA 91103, T 626.564.2954, F 626.564.2981, www.ielts.org, ielts@ieltsintl.org.

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 University School of Law from the dean concerning the present academic status and rank in class. If the school no longer ranks its students, the school must advise Texas Tech in which percentile of the first-year class

RHONDA RHODES (1988)



Williams and Rhodes, LLP Englewood, CO

Before opening a private practice in Colorado, Rhonda Rhodes was an attorney in the U.S. Department of Energy's Office of the General Counsel,

Western Area Power Administration. She was responsible for administrative and U.S. District Court resolution and/or litigation of employment and discrimination complaints. Rhodes also was appointed Special Assistant U.S. Attorney for the District of Colorado in Title VII litigation. Her private practice continues to emphasize federal statutory claims, including federal employee claims before the EEOC, MSPB and U.S. courts as well as claims arising under the Federal Tort Claims Act, Freedom of Information Act and Privacy Act.

Admissions

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 30 hours) of law study and be in good standing at an ABA accredited law school to be considered for transfer.** If accepted, a transfer student may be awarded a maximum of 30 semester hours of credit, with hours rather than grades noted on the final transcript from Texas Tech University School of Law. Transfer students must complete a minimum of 60 hours of credit and four semesters in residence to be eligible for a degree from Texas Tech University School of Law.

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.

Admissions Process

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. Students who intend to practice law in Texas will be required to answer similar questions from the State Board of Law Examiners shortly after beginning law school. 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.

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 1 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.

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

DOUGLAS C. ATNIPP (1985)



Managing Shareholder,
Houston Office
Greenberg Traurig, LLP

Douglas C. Atnipp has been recognized as a leading energy lawyer by *The Best Lawyers in America* in the natural

resources law section for the past five years. He has been listed as one of the Top 100 Lawyers in the City of Houston and as a Texas Super Lawyer by *Texas Monthly* magazine. Atnipp serves as co-chair of the international firm's Energy and Natural Resources practice group. He has more than 20 years of experience representing clients engaged in all facets of the energy business. Atnipp graduated *cum laude* from Vanderbilt University.

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. Graduate grades, however, are not included in the calculation of your undergraduate grade point average. 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. You may send transcripts directly to the Admissions Office or to the LSDAS.

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 typically not high enough to make a difference to 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 consider taking the LSAT again. Without such a reason, however, most applicants will not score significantly better on a subsequent test.

Important Dates 2007-2008

June, September/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 1 Deadline for applying for Regular Decision Admission.
- MARCH 15 Deadline to request an interview.
- APRIL 1 Estimated start date for announcing financial assistance awards.
- APRIL 1 Last day to request a refund of initial deposit.
- JUNE 1 Deadline for second deposit to secure a place in the entering class.

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 Samples

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. Two letters of recommendation are required, and the Admissions Committee will consider up to three letters in an applicant's file. The applicant 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. 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 assist the Admissions Committee. The committee values much more the comments made by teachers, employers, and others who have had a close working relationship and know firsthand the strengths of the applicant.

Personal Statement and Resume

Item #13 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.

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.

Admissions

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 race or ethnicity.
9. The applicant's involvement in community activities.
10. The applicant's extracurricular activities.
11. The applicant's admission to a comparable accredited institution.
12. Any other consideration the School of Law deems necessary to accomplish its stated mission.

Information Concerning Offenses

The Law School requests disclosure of offenses to prevent problems for the applicant later. Disclosing an offense does not preclude admission automatically. Failing to disclose an offense is often more significant and leads to more serious consequences than the offense itself. The law school may also report applicants who failed to disclose offenses to the Law School Admission Council. Applicants should review their transcripts and disciplinary records to insure that they have answered correctly the questions on page three of the application. If you have any questions, consult the admissions office (806-742-3990, ext. 273). Inquiries may be made anonymously. 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 more appropriate for that group of applicants who depend upon the "other factors" (previously listed) for admission. All requests for an interview must be in writing and be received by the Admissions Office by March 15. 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 applica-

tion form and Oath of Residency. The applicant must 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, reconstructing the materials in the file is not necessary.

Declaration of Intention to Study Law

The Texas Board of Law Examiners requires that every person who intends to take the Texas Bar examination 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; summer entrants, September 15. The declaration must be filed on a form promulgated by the Board. 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. Possible disciplinary action, including revocation of admission or suspension, may result.

After filing the Declaration of Intention to Study Law, the applicant will have to be fingerprinted. A time will be scheduled at the law school for the fingerprinting. Each student will be required to pay a fee of \$9.95 by credit card, certified check, or money order at the time the prints are taken.

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.

CECILIA H. MORGAN (1977)



Mediator/Arbitrator/Facilitator, Dallas

Cecilia Morgan, an alternative dispute resolution (ADR) professional, has been associated since 1994 with JAMS, the nation's largest private provider of ADR services. She has mediated, arbitrated and/or facilitated over 2,000 cases. Before her association with JAMS, Morgan's private law practice consisted of representing private parties in complex business litigation in both state and federal courts. She is chair of the State Bar of Texas ADR Section Council and has served as an officer and director at both the national and local levels of the Association of Attorney-Mediators. She is a former national chair for the Legislation Committee of the ABA Section of Dispute Resolution and is a Credentialed Distinguished Mediator of the Texas Mediator Credentialing Association.

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, the Texas State Legislature, or other authority as the case may be.

Tuition and Costs

Tuition for 2007-2008 is \$373.67 a semester hour for Texas residents and \$621.67 a semester hour for nonresidents. These tuition figures could change in the 2008-2009 academic year. All students will have additional expenses of about \$1,245 per semester in fees and approximately \$1,000 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).

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 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 finance section in the university catalog available at www.depts.ttu.edu/officialpublications.

Deposit

Each accepted applicant is required to pay a deposit soon after acceptance 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. Applicants accepted in the Early Decision Program will be required to pay a nonrefundable deposit of \$750. Those accepted in the Regular Decision Admission will be required to pay a deposit of \$300.

In accordance with the LSAC Statement of Good Admission



Finances

Cost of Education

	2007-08 Resident	2007-08 Non-Resident
Tuition and Fees*^	\$13,654	\$20,946
Room and Board	7,680	7,680
Books and Supplies	1,000	1,000
Transportation	1,744	1,744
Personal and Misc.	2,566	2,566
TOTAL	\$26,644	\$33,936

* Estimated cost based on 15 hours per semester (August through May).
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).

^ Subject to change

Payment Options

Although tuition for summer terms must be paid in full, tuition and fees for the fall and spring semesters may be paid using one of the following options:

Option 1

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

Option 2

INITIAL PAYMENT NO LESS than 50 percent 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 percent 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 percent) prior to the beginning of the 11th class week.

and Financial Aid Practices, the deposit for Regular Decision applicants is refundable through April 4 to allow them to choose among multiple offers of admission without penalty. After April 4 the Regular Decision 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 refunded 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 must provide documentation showing financial responsibility. Before an I-20 can be approved, accepted international students have to show they will have access to \$24,800. 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.

All students must complete the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) as the initial step for federal and state financial aid. This application enables the school to determine eligibility for all types of grants and loans available to assist students with their education. If you file a tax return, a copy of your 2007 1040 IRS tax form is needed to complete the requested information on the FAFSA. Complete instructions are provided on the FAFSA Web site (www.fafsa.ed.gov) to assist students. For the 2007-2008 academic year, the total loan limit available to graduate-level students in both subsidized and unsubsidized Stafford loans is \$20,500 per academic year (fall, spring, and summer).

Stafford borrowers and students applying for the Grad Plus Loan at Texas Tech University must complete the loan application process on the Loans by Web (LBW) site once an award is made. An instruction sheet for LBW may be found online at www.financialaid.ttu.edu.

The current interest rate on Stafford loans is 6.8 percent with an interest rate cap of 8.25 percent. The current interest rate for a Grad Plus loan is 8.50 percent with an interest rate cap of 9 percent. The interest rate for each loan is variable and is recalculated each July 1.

▶ Stafford and Grad Plus 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 online Entrance Loan Counseling.
 2. Be enrolled in at least half-time hours each semester.
 3. Be making satisfactory academic progress. Students can view the Satisfactory Academic Policy at www.financialaid.ttu.edu.
- ▶ Students may also apply for an Alternative Loan (<http://ttu.collegelenderlist.com>) to help pay for living and other educational expenses while in school. Alternative loans are subject to approval by the lender. The loan amount and other aid may not exceed the cost of education as determined by the awarding institution.
- ▶ 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 applied 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 West Hall.
- ▶ Processing fees will be deducted from the loan before the money is disbursed from the lender. There is a loan origination fee and guarantee fee of up to 3 percent. Some lenders charge no fees. Check with your lender regarding loan fees.

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 to the lender on the loan while the student is enrolled at least half-time and during the grace



period. The student begins paying interest on the loan after the 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 entire 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. With at least half-time enrollment, 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 2007-08

Subsidized Stafford Loan	\$8,500
Unsubsidized Stafford Loan	\$12,000

Grants 2007-08

\$3,400*

*Subject to change

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.

Financial aid awards will be made as early as March or April.

Summer Aid

Any student who applies for summer financial aid must complete an online Summer Aid application. The application is available as early as February 1st. A separate budget is used to calculate summer awards with an overall minimum summer course load of 4 credit hours required to be considered for federal and/or state aid. The amounts awarded will vary based in part on the balance available from the previous nine-month award period.

Scholarship Programs

The School of Law has numerous scholarships available to both the entering class and advanced law students. 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

RICHARD A. GINSBURG (1994)



Weil, Gotshal & Manges, LLP,
London

Richard Ginsburg is a banking and finance partner with Weil, Gotshal & Manges in London and head of the firm's European Private Equity Finance Practice. He is one of a very few U.S.-trained, dual-qualified (admitted to practice in both the U.S. and U.K.) finance lawyers in England. Ginsburg is recognized as among the best high-end acquisition finance lawyers by *Chambers UK 2006* and is described as "first rate" by *Legal 500 UK*. The Dallas office of Weil Gotshal hired Ginsburg after he completed a clerkship at the Fifth District Court of Appeals in Dallas. Because the firm valued Ginsburg's first career in business and subsequent joint J.D./M.B.A., he was later transferred to the London office to develop the firm's European finance practice.

Finances



same factors as those considered in evaluating the application. Scholarship recipients will be notified of their awards at the time of acceptance or shortly thereafter.

Regent's Scholarship Program

The Law School Scholarship Committee awards Regent's Scholarships, ranging from \$1,000 per year to a full scholarship covering tuition and tuition-generated fees and providing a book allowance.

Presidential Scholarship Program

The School of Law created the Presidential Scholarship Program as a type of partnership to bring legal education opportunities to outstanding students at select Texas colleges and universities. Although the School of Law funds the scholarship, each partner school is charged with nominating the recipient. Nomination under this program does not guarantee admission to the School of Law. The Admissions Committee must accept each nominee based on the same criteria applied to other applicants. Students attending the institutions listed below are eligible for a renewable scholarship in the amount of \$7,500.

ABILENE CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY
TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY - SAN MARCOS
ANGELO STATE UNIVERSITY
TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY - CORPUS CHRISTI
AUSTIN COLLEGE
TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY - KINGSVILLE
STEPHEN F. AUSTIN STATE UNIVERSITY
TEXAS A&M INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY OF DALLAS

TEXAS WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY
HARDIN-SIMMONS UNIVERSITY
LAMAR UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS - EL PASO
LUBBOCK CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS - PAN AMERICAN
MCMURRY UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS - SAN ANTONIO
MIDWESTERN STATE UNIVERSITY
WEST TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY
PRAIRIE VIEW A&M UNIVERSITY

Interested students should contact the Office of the President at their respective institution for additional information.

Out-of-State Tuition Waiver Program

Texas law allows an out-of-state student (non-resident) who receives a competitive academic scholarship of at least \$1,000 for the academic year to pay the significantly lower tuition rates otherwise available only to Texas residents. This award results in a current savings of approximately \$7,000.

Advanced Law Student Scholarship Program

These scholarships are available to students in their second or third year of law school and awarded on the basis of academic performance and financial need. Applications from advanced students should be returned to the Law School by May 15.

Other Loans

The Office of Student Financial Aid at Texas Tech University works with student loan lenders through various alternative loan programs to aid students in paying their college-related expenses. Students may apply online through the lender of their choice. To receive full consideration for all programs, a student should begin the financial aid process as soon as possible after January 1.

BRIAN ROGERS (2005)



Legal Affairs Reporter *Houston Chronicle*

As a law student, Brian Rogers was editor of the Law School's alumni magazine. As a law graduate, he is a legal affairs reporter for the seventh largest newspaper in the nation. According to Rogers, he went to law school to get that job. Rogers covers crime and legal decisions in more than 50 courts in Houston. He spends most days watching high-profile criminal trials unfold and writing daily stories for both the newspaper and multimedia presentations, but he also writes on broader trends and profiles in the Harris County criminal courthouse. Before joining the *Houston Chronicle*, Rogers spent a year as a drafting attorney for the Open Records Division of the Texas Attorney General's Office in Austin.

Frequently Asked Questions

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.

Where do I mail my application and any correspondence?

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

How early may I apply for admission?

You may apply as early as September 1 when the new application forms for the upcoming year become available online at www.law.ttu.edu. 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.

Can I apply after the deadline?

We will accept your application for Regular Decision after the February deadline, but your chance of admission will be diminished because many acceptances will have been made by the time your file is considered. Your application and application fee may be returned to you.

Can the application form be used for any semester?

We accept first-year students for the fall semester only, though the Admissions Committee will select a small number of applicants to begin studies in the summer semester. We accept transfer and visiting students for all semesters. Please indicate the semester you plan to begin your study 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 Law School operates under a rolling admissions policy. 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.

Where can I obtain information about LSAC/LSAT/LSDAS?

The Web site is www.lsac.org and the phone number 215-968-1001.

Should I delay submitting my application due to late LSAT scores?

No. We will request your LSAT scores from Law Services upon receipt of your application.



What is the fice code for completing the FASFA?

The code for Texas Tech University is 003644.

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?

If you notify the Admission Office of your decision, 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 are my chances of being admitted to the School of Law?

Because so many variables are associated with making an admission decision, it is impossible to predict which applicants will be successful.

Who is eligible for the “3+3” admission program?

Only students in the Texas Tech University Honors College are eligible for this program. For information regarding admissions to the Honors College, please visit www.honr.ttu.edu.

Who is eligible for the early decision plan?

Only students in the Texas Tech University Honors College are eligible for this program. For information regarding admissions to the Honors College, please visit www.honr.ttu.edu.

Frequently Asked Questions

Should I apply under the Early Decision Program or the Regular Admission Program?

The Early Decision Program is for applicants that 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 Early Decision Program is binding and requires a nonrefundable deposit. Applicants that are “undecided” about which law school they wish to attend or desire to “weigh their options” should apply under the Regular Admission Program.

May I apply for the summer entry program?

No. The Admissions Committee will select approximately 20 students for summer entry from among the early and regular admission applicants.

What scholarship opportunities are available, and when will I know if I am receiving a scholarship?

The School of Law awards scholarships through four programs: Regent’s Scholarship Program, Presidential Scholarship Program, Out-of-State Tuition Waiver Program, and Advanced Student Scholarship Program. Some scholarships are designed to promote academic excellence; others have been established to assist those in financial need. There is no separate application required. All recipients will be notified of their awards at the time of acceptance or shortly thereafter.

May I appeal the denial of my application?

Decisions made by the Admissions Committee are final and not subject to appeal. Occasionally, an applicant wishes to report a material change in his or her application, such as a new LSAT score or GPA as evidenced by an updated LSDAS Report. In this event, an applicant’s file may be selected for reconsideration.

Academic Calendar

Fall 2007

- AUGUST 14–17 Orientation
- AUGUST 20 Classes begin
- SEPTEMBER 3 Labor Day, University Holiday
- SEPTEMBER 15 Timely deadline for first-year law students who entered in July to file a Declaration of Intention to Study Law with the Texas Board of Law Examiners. (www.ble.state.tx.us)
- OCTOBER 1 Timely deadline for first-year law students who entered in August to file a Declaration of Intention to Study Law with the Texas Board of Law Examiners. (www.ble.state.tx.us)
- OCTOBER 1 Last day to drop a course and receive an automatic W.
- NOVEMBER 21–23 Thanksgiving Holiday
- NOVEMBER 26 Classes resume
- NOVEMBER 30 Last Class Day
- DECEMBER 3 Reading Day
- DECEMBER 4–14 Final Exams

Spring 2008

- JANUARY 9 Classes begin
- JANUARY 21 Martin Luther King Jr. Day, University Holiday
- JANUARY 30 Timely application deadline with the Texas Board of Law Examiners for the July 2008 Bar Examination.* (www.ble.state.tx.us)
- MARCH 17–21 Spring Break
- MARCH 24 Day of no classes
- MARCH 25 Classes resume
- APRIL 25 Last Class Day
- APRIL 28 Reading Day
- APRIL 29–MAY 9 Final Exams

Summer Program in Guanajuato, Mexico

JUNE 1–JUNE 28 (Tentative Dates)

First Summer 2008

- MAY 20 Classes begin
- MAY 22 Last day for student-initiated add on the Web or otherwise add a class
- MAY 26 Memorial Day, University Holiday
- JUNE 10 Last day to drop a course and receive an automatic W.
- JUNE 23 Last Day for Summer I classes
- JUNE 24 Reading Day
- JUNE 25–27 Final Exams

Second Summer 2008

- JULY 1 Classes begin.
- JULY 4 Independence Day, University Holiday
- JULY 6 Last day for student-initiated add on the Web or otherwise add a class
- JULY 14 Summer Entry Program Begins
- JULY 22 Last day to drop a course and receive an automatic W.
- AUGUST 4 Last class day for Summer II classes
- AUGUST 5 Reading Day
- AUGUST 6 Last class day for Summer Entry class
- AUGUST 6–8 Final Exams for Summer II classes
- AUGUST 8 Final Exam for Summer Entry Program

* Does not pertain to first-year law students

