

School of Law



1985-86 Catalog

George Mason University

School of Law

1985-86 Catalog

3401 N. Fairfax Drive
Arlington, VA 22201
(703) 841-2600

George Mason University

Accreditation

The School of Law is provisionally approved by the American Bar Association.

George Mason University is fully accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools for undergraduate and graduate programs. The University is a member of the Council of Graduate Schools in the United States.

Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action

George Mason University is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action institution committed to the principle that access to study or employment opportunities afforded by the University, including all benefits and privileges, be accorded to each student or member of the faculty or staff on the basis of individual merit and without regard to race, color, religion, national origin, sex, or age (except where sex or age is a bona fide occupational qualification). Appropriate procedures shall be adopted for the promotion of this principle in every phase of University operations. Furthermore, affirmative action will be taken to ensure that opportunities afforded by the University are fully available to the handicapped, women, and minorities. The University will make every reasonable accommodation to enable the handicapped to undertake work or study for which they qualify.

The University is also committed to the principle prescribed in Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, which specifically prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex in educational programs or activities that receive federal funds.

The University is also committed to the principle set forth in HEW 504 regulations to the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 regarding handicapped students, which requires that the University make programs accessible to qualified handicapped students.

Any student, employee, or applicant for admission or employment who believes that he or she has not been dealt with by the University in accordance with the principles and requirements stated above may address the Office of Affirmative Action, George Mason University, and then state the facts that occasioned the complaint, present any relevant documents or correspondence, and request assistance in resolution of the matter.

Notice

Although this catalog was prepared on the basis of the best information available at the time of publication, all information, including statements of tuition and fees, course offerings, admissions and graduation requirements, is subject to change, without notice or obligation. A fuller statement of requirements for the School of Law may be found in Academic Regulations, which are available in the Law Library.

Table of Contents

Law School Academic Calendar 1985-86	3	Women's Law Association, 18	
Board of Visitors	6	Delta Theta Phi, 19	
President of the University, 6		Phi Delta Phi, 19	
Dean of the School of Law, 6		Honor Code, 20	
Faculty of Law	7	Fellowship and Scholarship Funds, 20	
Professional Law Librarians	10	Tuition and Fees	21
General Provisions	11	General Provisions, 21	
History of the Law School, 11		Deferred Payment Plan, 21	
Accreditation of the Law School, 12		Financial Suspension and Reinstatement, 21	
Mission of the University, 12		Refunds, 21	
The School of Law, 12		Eligibility for In-State Tuition, 22	
Admission to the Bar, 12		Tuition and Fees, 23	
Physical Plant, 13		Admissions	25
Law Library, 13		General, 25	
Programs Offered, 14		Application Requirements, 25	
Confidentiality of Student Records, 14		Admission Criteria, 26	
Other Documents, 15		Transfer Admission, 27	
General Regulations, 15		Accepted Applicants, 27	
Motor Vehicles, 15		Official Transcripts, 27	
Identification Cards, 15		Acceptance Deposit, 27	
Firearms, 15		General Provisions, 28	
Alcoholic Beverages, 15		Leaves of Absence, 28	
Pets, 15		Terms, 28	
Solicitors and Salesmen, 15		Academic Provisions	29
Student Affairs	16	Matriculation, 29	
Student Services, 16		Classification, 29	
General, 16		Maintenance of Matriculation, 29	
Placement, 16		Leaves of Absence, 29	
Financial Aid, 16		Registration, 29	
Veterans' Affairs, 17		Academic Credit, 30	
Health Insurance, 17		Unit of Credit, 30	
Housing, 17		Grades, 30	
Student Organizations and Activities, 18		Academic Averages, 31	
Student Bar Association, 18		Interpretation of Cumulative Averages, 31	
Law Review, 18		Residence Credit, 32	
Moot Court Program, 18		Graduation Requirements, 33	
International Law Society, 18		Instruction, 34	
		Class Attendance, 34	
		Examinations, 34	
		Reexamination, 35	

Program Requirements, 36	
Programs, 36	
Course Loads, 36	
Academic Performance, 37	
Minimum Academic Performance and Readmission, 37	
Readmission of Students with Academic Deficiencies, 38	
Other Conditions, 39	
Curriculum	40
General Provisions, 40	
First Phase, 40	
Second Phase, 42	
Elective and Program Requirements for Phase Two, 43	
Third Phase, 43	
Third Phase Program Requirements, 46	
Third Phase Limitations, 46	
Courses	48

Academic Calendar 1985-86

Monday, July 8	Course Schedule and Tuition Due Notices Mailed to All Incoming Students.
Monday, July 15	Class Schedule for 1985-86 Academic Year Sent to All Returning Students.
Monday, July 29	Deadline for Receipt of Course Selections by Returning Students for 1985-86 Academic Year.
Monday, August 12	Course Schedule and Tuition Due Notices Mailed to Returning Students.
Wednesday, August 21	Final Date for Receipt of Official Transcripts from Incoming Students.
Friday, August 23	Final Date for Fall Quarter Course Selection Changes for Returning Students.
Tuesday, August 27	Final Date for Fall Term Registration Verification.
Tuesday, August 27	Orientation for Incoming Students 6 p.m.
Fall Term 1985	
Wednesday, August 28	Fall Term Classes Begin: Monday Classes Meet; Wednesday Classes Do Not Meet.
Monday, September 2	Recess, 8 a.m. - 10 p.m.
Friday, November 1	Final Date for Winter Course Selection Changes.
Wednesday, November 6 November 7-19	Fall Term Classes End at 10 p.m.
Wednesday, November 13	Fall Term Examinations.
Monday, November 18	Course Schedule and Tuition Due Notices Mailed to Students.
Monday, November 25	Final Date for Winter Term Registration Verification.
	Fall Law Graduation.
Winter Term 1985-86	
Wednesday, November 20	Winter Term Classes Begin at 8 a.m.
Wednesday, November 27	Commence Recess at 10 p.m.
Monday, December 2	Recess Ends; Classes Resume at 8 a.m.
Friday, December 20	Recess Begins at 10 p.m.
Thursday, January 2	Recess Ends; Classes Resume at 8 a.m.
Friday, February 9	Final Date for Spring Term Course Changes.
Tuesday, February 11	Winter Term Classes End at 10 p.m.
February 12-22	Winter Term Examinations.
Friday, February 21	Course Selection and Tuition Due Notices Mailed to Students.
Monday, February 24	Winter Law Graduation.
Thursday, February 27	Final Date for Spring Term Registration Verification.

February 23-March 2

Spring Recess.

Spring Term 1986

Monday, March 3

April 14-28

Friday, May 9

May 10-23

Monday, May 12

Saturday, May 17

Monday, May 26

Monday, June 17

Monday, July 8

Monday, July 29

Monday, August 12

Wednesday, August 21

Friday, August 23

Tuesday, August 27

Tuesday, August 27

Spring Classes Begin at 8 a.m.

Summer Quarter Registration

Spring Term Classes End at 10 p.m.

Spring Term Examinations.

Course Schedule and Tuition Due Notices

Mailed for Summer Term A.

University Commencement; School of Law
Collegial Meeting.

Spring Law Graduation.

Course Schedule and Tuition Due Notices

Mailed to All Incoming Students.

Class Schedule for 1985-86 Academic Year

Sent to All Returning Students.

Deadline for Receipt of Course Selection by
Returning Students for 1985-86

Academic Year.

Course Schedule and Tuition Due Notices

Mailed to Returning Students.

Final Date for Receipt of Official Transcripts
from Incoming Students.

Final Date for Fall Quarter Course Selection

Changes for Returning Students.

Final Date for Fall Term Registration

Verification.

Orientation for Incoming Students 6 p.m.

Summer Terms A & B and Summer Quarter 1986

Monday, May 26	Summer Term A and Summer Quarter Classes Begin.
Monday, June 23	Final Date for Summer Term B Course Selection Changes.
Wednesday, June 25	Course Schedule and Tuition Due Notices Mailed for Summer Term B.
Friday, June 27	Summer Term A Classes End.
Thursday, July 3	Final Date for Summer Term B Registration Verification.
June 30-July 3	Summer Term A Examinations.
Monday, July 7	Summer Term B Classes Begin.
Friday, August 8	Summer Term B Classes End.
August 11-15	Summer Term B Examinations.

Rector and Visitors George Mason University 1985-86

Randolph W. Church, Jr., Rector
Fairfax

Michael Gardner
Fairfax

C. Douglas Adams
Burke

Nancy M. Hirst
Annandale

Hector Alcalde
Arlington

Jean Anne Klinge
Fairfax

Carroll A. Baltimore, Sr.
Herndon

Henry O. Lampe
Arlington

Robert H. Barrow
Richard A. Barton
Arlington

Val S. McWhorter
Springfield

Frances F. Batchelder
Fairfax

Helen Hill Miller
Edgar Allen Prichard
Fairfax

Robert P. Crouch, Jr.
Martinsville

S. Maynard Turk
Elizabeth T. Walker
Alexandria

President of the University: George W. Johnson
Dean of the School of Law: Ralph Norvell

Faculty of Law 1984-85

William H. Allen, Lecturer in Law, A.B. and LL.B., Stanford University

Robert Armstrong Anthony, Professor of Law, B.A., Yale University; B.A. Juris., Oxford University; J.D., Stanford University

Brandon Becker, Lecturer in Law, B.A., University of Minnesota; J.D., University of San Diego, California; LL.M., Columbia University

Martin I. Bierman, Lecturer in Law, B.A., University of Michigan; J.D., Wayne State University

Stephen Bodolay, Lecturer in Law, B.A., University of California (Los Angeles); J.D., Loyola University (Los Angeles); LL.M., Georgetown University

Margaret F. Brinig, Associate Professor of Law, B.A., Duke University; J.D., Seton Hall University

Stephen L. Burnett, Associate Professor of Law and Law Librarian, B.A., University of California (Los Angeles); J.D., University of Connecticut; M.L.S., Southern Connecticut State College

James Byrne, Assistant Professor of Law, B.A., University of Notre Dame; J.D., Stetson University; LL.M., University of Pennsylvania

John C. Cady, Assistant Professor of Law and Associate Dean, Academic Affairs, B.A., University of Omaha; M.S., Washington State University; J.D., George Washington University

June R. Carbone, Assistant Professor of Law, A.B., Princeton University; J.D., Yale University

Anne Cauman, Assistant Professor of Law, A.B., Brandeis University; J.D., St. John's University

David F. Condon, Jr., Professor Emeritus, A.B., Brown University; J.D. and D.L., Fordham University, LL.M., George Washington University; M.S., American University

John L. Costello, Jr., Professor of Law, A.B., Dickinson College; J.D., Dickinson School of Law; M.A., Fletcher School of Law; LL.M., University of Virginia

Kenneth W. Curtis, Lecturer in Law, B.A., University of Buffalo; M.S., Seton Hall University; J.D., George Washington University

Edward Damich, Visiting Associate Professor of Law, A.B., St. Stephen's College; J.D., Catholic University; LL.M., Columbia University

Robert P. Davidow, Professor of Law, A.B., Dartmouth College; J.D., University of Michigan; LL.M., Harvard University; J.S.D., Columbia University

Charles H. Duff, Lecturer in Law, B.S.S. and J.D., Georgetown University

John Kingsley Ebiasah, Professor of Law, LL.B., University of Ghana; M.C.J., Howard University; M.B.P.A., Southeastern University; S.J.D., George Washington University

Charles R. Engle, Professor of Law, B.S.M.E., Kansas State University; LL.B., American University

Charles E. Friend, Professor of Law, B.A.,
George Washington University; B.F.T.,
American Graduate School of International
Management (Arizona); J.D., College of
William and Mary

Lawrence D. Gaughan, Professor of Law,
B.A. and J.D., University of Montana; LL.M.,
University of Virginia

Michael Gilman, Lecturer in Law, B.S.,
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David M. Hunsaker, Lecturer in Law, B.A.,
University of California, Santa Barbara; M.A.,
Bradley University; J.D., Columbia University;
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George R. Johnson, Jr., Assistant Professor
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Columbia University

Howard E. Katz, Assistant Professor of Law,
B.A., Case Western Reserve University; J.D.,
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Mark E. Kellogg, Associate Professor of Law,
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Frank Matthews, Lecturer in Law, B.A.,
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Veryl V. Miles, Assistant Professor of Law,
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James W. Muskett, Professor of Law and
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Ralph Norvell, Dean and Professor of Law,
B.A., and J.D., Baylor University; LL.M.,
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School of Law

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University

Patrick J. Petit, Lecturer in Law, B.A., Illinois
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Maryland; J.D., Catholic University

Conrad D. Philos, Professor Emeritus, A.B.,
University of Illinois; J.D., Chicago-Kent
College of Law

Dominic J. Repici, Lecturer in Law, B.S.,
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University

Gary A. Ritter, Lecturer in Law, B.A.,
Bucknell University; J.D., Georgetown
University

Thomas A. Rothwell, Visiting Professor of
Law, J.D., University of Michigan

Charles S. Russell, Lecturer in Law, B.A.,
and LL.B., University of Virginia

Peter E. Scheer, Lecturer in Law, B.A.,
Amherst College; J.D., Harvard University

Linda A. Schwartzstein, Associate Professor
of Law, A.B., Brandeis University; J.D.,
University of Michigan; LL.M., New York
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Wallace L. Timmeny, Lecturer in Law,
B.B.A., Fairfield University (Conn.); LL.B.,
New York University

John Timmins, Lecturer in Law, LL.B.,
Victoria University; LL.M., Dalhousie
University

Scott C. Whitney, Professor of Law, A.B.,
University of Nevada; J.D., Harvard
University

George A. Zaphiriou, Professor of Law, LL.B.,
University of Athens (Greece); LL.M.,
University of London

Professional Law Librarians

Stephen L. Burnett, Law Librarian and
Associate Professor, B.A., University of
California (Los Angeles); J.D., University of
Connecticut; M.L.S. Southern Connecticut
State College

C. Richard Gibson, Assistant Law Librarian,
B.A. and M.L.S., University of Maryland

Ellen McGinn, Assistant Law Librarian, B.A.
and M.A., George Washington University;
M.L.S., Catholic University

Michael J. Petit, Assistant Law Librarian,
B.A. and M.S.L.S., Catholic University

Linda Smith, Assistant Law Librarian, B.A.,
Boston College; M.L.S., Simmons College

General Provisions

With the nation's capital at its doorstep, George Mason University, the State University in Northern Virginia, is in the mainstream of the political, artistic, and professional life of the country. Located on 583 wooded acres in the historic area of Fairfax, the University grants undergraduate, graduate, and professional degrees in more than 90 fields, including six doctoral degrees and a law degree, the juris doctor.

More than 900 full- and part-time faculty members instruct nearly 16,000 students through the College of Arts and Sciences, the College of Professional Studies, the School of Business Administration, the School of Information Technology and Engineering, the School of Nursing, the Graduate School, the School of Law and the Division of Continuing Education. In addition, approximately 6,700 students enroll for the Summer Session. Although the majority of students commute to GMU from Northern Virginia, Maryland, and Washington, D.C., the University offers on-campus housing for approximately 1,400 students, with more units being built. Also available to students is a full range of student activities and services, including financial aid, minority student services, health services, and services to disabled students.

Students can take advantage of the wealth of cultural and research resources in Washington, D.C., including a diversity of specialized libraries, archives, databases, governmental agencies, museums, and galleries. In addition, the University is becoming a cultural center in its own right, offering students and the neighboring community an exciting calendar of exhibitions, films, lectures, athletic events, special programs, and musical, theatrical, and dance performances.

History of the Law School

The School of Law of George Mason University was established by authority of an Act of the General Assembly of Virginia, which became effective July 1, 1979. The School became an operative unit of the University on that date through the acquisition of assets of the International School of Law.

For several years before 1979, the Rector and Visitors of George Mason University perceived the need to establish a law school at the University. George Mason's mission is imposed by statute to be the state university in Northern Virginia. The region's rapidly growing population was making demands for a more comprehensive range of educational services.

The International School of Law had operated for several years as an independent law school, a District of Columbia corporation, with a license from the District to grant the juris doctor degree. International had developed its faculty, library collection, and educational programs under the direction of a dedicated board and had graduated a number of lawyers now in practice in Virginia and elsewhere. In 1977 it moved its operations to Arlington, Virginia.

During 1978 it became apparent to the governing boards of both George Mason University and the International School of Law that a transfer of operational responsibility to the University would enhance the achievement of the goals of the respective institutions. After thorough study and consideration, the General Assembly agreed to allow George Mason to establish a law school by enacting Senate Bill 607 in its 1979 session. With the Governor's approval of the bill, the University proceeded to establish its School of Law on July 1, 1979.

Through a series of required legal steps, the International School of Law ceased to operate on June 30, 1979, and George Mason University established its School of Law on July 1, 1979, accepting operational responsibility to continue the students and to accept the faculty of International. The institution has been integrally a part of George Mason University since July 1, 1979.

Accreditation of the Law School

The School of Law is provisionally approved by the American Bar Association. It was placed on the list by action of the House of Delegates, American Bar Association, on August 6, 1980.

Mission of the University

George Mason University will provide superior, traditional education that enables students to develop critical and analytical thinking and to make rigorous, honorable decisions. The University seeks to prepare students to interpret the complex questions facing them in society. It further seeks to meet the needs of students by providing the opportunity for innovative educational methods and programs, and it will enhance these programs with undergraduate, graduate, and professional courses of study that are cross-disciplinary.

The University will support a faculty that is excellent in teaching, active in pure and applied research, and responsive to the needs of the community.

The University will strive to be a resource of the Commonwealth serving government and private enterprise, and to be the intellectual and cultural focus of Northern Virginia.

The School of Law

The School of Law offers educational programs leading to the first professional degree in law, the juris doctor. Through a stimulating instructional program, the School affords its students a sound curriculum responsive to contemporary demands.

The curriculum provides in the first two years the basic skills and knowledge required for the challenge of the emphasis in the third year on the arraying of problems for legal analysis. The various social, economic, business, and financial implications of problems with a legal aspect are explored both extensively and intensively.

Admission to the Bar

Each state and the District of Columbia have their separate rules relating to admission to the practice of law. Students are advised to determine the requirements of the particular jurisdictions in which they have interest. These inquiries should be made during the process of applying to law school because some jurisdictions require the filing of an intention to study law within very short periods of time after commencing study.

The School attempts to keep current information on rules from various jurisdictions as a service to its students. However, the nature of the reporting service is such that uniform update cannot be ensured. Therefore, students are urged to make direct contact with the admitting agency of the particular states in which they have interest.

Bar examination certifications and related matters are handled by the Office of the Recorder, School of Law.

Physical Plant

The School of Law is located at 3401 North Fairfax Drive in Arlington. Parking facilities are available on campus via the Kirkwood Street entrance (between Washington Boulevard and Fairfax Drive). The Law School occupies approximately 100,000 square feet of air-conditioned space in a building containing approximately 138,000 square feet. Four classrooms, three seminar rooms, and offices for faculty, administration, and students activities are available and a large, attractive space is devoted to the Law Library. Food service and a bookstore are located on the premises.

Law Library

The Law Library currently consists of more than 200,000 volumes and is rapidly expanding. In addition, the Library benefits from increasing access to computer-stored resources as a result of its subscriptions to LEXIS and Westlaw. The School of Law is a member of the library network of the Consortium for Continuing Higher Education in Northern Virginia. This membership affords access to the general university and public library collections of Northern Virginia.

Proximity to the District of Columbia and the resources of its federal libraries and law school collections adds yet another dimension to the research capabilities available to students and faculty.

A special international law collection held by the Library, the Murdock collection, contains many books not now in print and some manuscript material not available elsewhere. The collection was established through a donation by Professor James O. Murdock from his private library and consists of nearly 2,000 volumes.

Another special collection contains case records, briefs, and law school notebooks of Frederick Berneys Wiener, Esquire. This hundred-volume collection makes up one of the most unusual and valuable histories available of the life in court of a highly respected attorney.

The Patricia C. Bateman English Collection was established through a large contribution by an anonymous donor in tribute to Ms. Bateman. Presently it contains the basic elements, but plans are that future development and gifts will afford a significant collection of English materials that have a direct bearing on and support the curriculum and basic research. A more recent gift from Administrative Law Judge Stanley N. Ohlbaum contains early medical, as well as sociological and psychological, texts.

Programs Offered

All programs consist of a course of study leading to the juris doctor degree. For those who can devote substantially the whole of their working time to the study of law, a full-time program is offered in the Day Division. This program can be completed in nine quarters of three academic years.

Day Division classes are scheduled from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday. Special sessions may be scheduled during weekdays with prior announcement.

For those who must work to help defray expenses, or for those who have other obligations that prevent full-time class attendance and study, the Evening Division offers two programs of study. The Evening Regular program is designed to be completed in 12 quarters of four academic years. The Evening Extended program requires attendance during the three

intervening summers in addition to the 12 quarters of four academic years, thus reducing the load during the academic year as compared to Evening Regular.

Evening Division classes are scheduled from 6 p.m. to 10 p.m., Monday through Friday. It should be noted that it is not possible to complete the required sequences unless the student can attend class on any given night of the week. Special sessions may be scheduled on weekends with prior announcement.

Confidentiality of Student Records

All information in student records is considered confidential and subject to the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974. This act was designed to protect the privacy of educational records, to establish the right of students to inspect and review their educational records, and to provide guidelines for the correction of inaccurate or misleading data through informal and formal hearings. Students also have the right to file complaints with the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act Office (FERPA) concerning alleged failures by the institution to comply with the Act.

Local policy explains in detail the procedures to be used by the institution for compliance with the provisions of the Act. A copy of the policy may be found in the Office of the Recorder. Questions concerning the Family Education and Privacy Act may be referred to the same office.

Access to student records is strictly limited to:

1. The student
2. Members of the School and University staff, who need access to perform their respective duties

3. Courts of competent jurisdiction, upon the issuance of a subpoena, and

4. Other persons and agencies approved by the Privacy Act and as set forth in law.

Attention is directed to the fact that information as to name, home address, telephone number, marital status, and name of spouse will appear in directories unless a student indicates, in writing, to the contrary.

Census data (race, national origin, age, etc.) required as part of the admissions process is not considered by the School to be part of the student records. The data is used only to make required reports to governmental and accrediting agencies. It is released only for such purposes, at the request of the student, or in response to subpoena.

Students are cautioned that when applying for jobs or loans, or otherwise initiating any action that may prompt inquiries at the school, they should make arrangements with the Office of the Recorder for release of information to avoid embarrassment.

Other Documents

The information provided in this catalog is intended to be merely descriptive of the principal effects of the regulations under which the faculty, administration, and staff conduct the programs of the School. Copies of the Faculty By-Laws and the Academic Regulations are on file in the Law Library.

General Regulations

Motor Vehicles

The School of Law, which is located on the Metro Campus in Arlington, Virginia, has sufficient parking for students, staff, and faculty. The privilege of operating and parking a motor-driven vehicle at George Mason University is extended to all students, subject to the following procedures:

Vehicles must be registered with the Department of Traffic and Parking. At the time of registration the student must certify that (1) the vehicle has a valid state registration and valid insurance from a recognized insurance carrier to afford coverage for public liability in conformity with the laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia; (2) the student has a valid driver's license; and (3) the student understands that he or she is governed by University Motor Vehicle and Traffic Rules and Regulations, a copy of which is furnished at the time of registration of the vehicle. A fee of \$35 is charged for a parking decal. Every registered vehicle must display in full view the parking decal, which immediately upon issuance is to be affixed to the bottom left of the rear bumper. The decal is valid from September 1 through August 31 of the specified year.

Decals for law students are issued through the Traffic and Parking Office at the Law School.

Identification Cards

Identification cards are issued to each student as part of the registration process. Serving as the student's official University identification, this card must be presented for use of library materials and may be required for admission to University events or for using University facilities after normal

operating hours. The identification card is issued for the student's use and is not transferable.

Firearms

The unauthorized possession, storage, display, or use of any kind of ammunition, firearms, fireworks, explosives, air rifles, air pistols, or other lethal instruments is prohibited on University property. Any questions regarding this regulation should be directed to the Campus Police Office (323-2158) on the Fairfax Campus.

Alcoholic Beverages

The possession or consumption of any alcoholic beverage is prohibited on University property unless the University has sanctioned the location and/or conditions for possession or consumption.

Pets

No pets will be permitted in University buildings at any time. In addition, pets that are on University property must be on a leash and under supervision at all times.

Solicitors and Salesmen

Solicitors and salesmen, except those on official business with the University, are not permitted on University property (or in buildings) without prior approval of the University's Business Office.

Student Affairs

Student Services

General

The Office of the Recorder and the Admissions Office are located in the same area at the Law School. The Office of the Recorder maintains the records of enrolled students. The Admissions Office contains the files of current applicants. In addition, these offices are the source of information concerning schedules and registration. The offices are located on the second floor at the Law School and are open Monday, Tuesday, and Friday from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., and Wednesday and Thursday from 8:30 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Counseling and information relating to the academic programs, readmission, advanced standing and degree requirements are available through the Office of Law Academic Affairs located on the second floor of the Law School. That office is open Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. and Thursday from 8:30 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Placement

The Placement Office at the School of Law provides assistance to students seeking part-time and summer jobs and to graduating students and alumni in finding permanent positions. The Office serves as a clearinghouse for information on available positions, oversees on-campus interviews, and provides advice on resume preparation, interviewing techniques, and other aspects of successful employment search.

Alumni of the School of Law are members of the Bar in 34 states and the District of Columbia. The Placement Office is a member of the National Association for Law Placement Consortium of Washington, D.C. Area Law Schools.

Office hours are Monday, Tuesday, and Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. and Wednesday and Thursday, 8:30 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Financial Aid

The University Financial Aid Office provides a variety of services to assist students in financing their education. These services include financial counseling, referral and information resources, and financial assistance. Student financial assistance consists of grants, loans, and employment; awards are based on financial need. The University Financial Aid Office is located in the Student Union Building, on the Main Campus in Fairfax.

Information and assistance is also available through the Office of Support Services of the School of Law.

Guaranteed Student Loan Programs

The Guaranteed Student Loan Program enables students to borrow up to \$5,000 each year (for a total of \$15,000) from banks, credit unions, savings and loan associations, or other participating lenders who are willing to make educational loans. The loan is guaranteed by a state or private nonprofit agency or is insured by the federal government. The commercial lending institution, not the University, makes the loan directly to students, not to their parents. A Need Analysis is required if family adjusted gross income is greater than \$30,000. The federal government will pay the interest subsidy while a student is in college. In all cases, the key to obtaining a guaranteed loan lies in finding a bank or other lender willing to make the loan. For further information about the Guaranteed Loan Program for Virginia students, prospective borrowers are urged to contact participating lending institutions in their

localities. If the local lender is unwilling to make the loan, Virginia borrowers should obtain loan application forms from the Office of Financial Aid to Students for a guaranteed loan through the Virginia Education Loan Authority (VELA). Prospective non-Virginia borrowers should obtain information from their state loan agency or the addresses of participating lenders in their localities.

You may contact the Financial Aid Office at the Law School for applications and information about the Virginia Education Loan Authority.

Auxiliary Loans to Assist Students (ALAS)

Some banks or lending institutions may participate in the Auxiliary Loan to Assist Students (ALAS) program. These loans are available to independent students. The maximum that may be borrowed in a year is \$3,000. The interest is 12 percent, and repayment must begin 60 days after approval of the loan. In all cases the key to obtaining one of these loans is finding a bank or lender willing to make the loan. In addition, the School of Law participates in the Law School Assured Access Program (LSAAP), which offers ALAS loans with the options of deferring payment of both principal and interest until after the completion of school.

National Direct Student Loans

Very limited funds are available under the terms of the National Direct Student Loan Programs, by which students may borrow funds for the academic year. To be eligible under this program, applicants must be U.S. citizens, enrolled in a recognized degree program within the school, and be able to demonstrate financial need. Repayment of the loan begins nine months after the borrower completes his or her academic

work or leaves the University, whichever occurs first. Interest is charged on any unpaid balance at the rate of three percent a year beginning six months after the student leaves the University.

Student Part-Time Employment

In addition to its regular financial assistance programs, the Law School Placement Office maintains a part-time referral service to assist students in finding gainful, part-time employment. Through the part-time employment service, students are placed in suitable part-time positions that give them valuable legal experience.

Veterans Affairs

The University maintains an Office of Veterans Affairs to assist veterans, service personnel, dependents, and survivors in obtaining authorized educational benefits. It is located in the Student Union I Building on the Main Campus in Fairfax.

Law students who are veterans may obtain information and applications for benefits through the Financial Aid Office at the Law School.

Health Insurance

Students are eligible for enrollment in a health insurance policy administered by the Law Student Division of the American Bar Association or under a master University policy. The University also has a dental care plan open to students. Further information is available in the Student Bar Association office.

Housing

Although University housing is not available on the Metro Campus, a convenient transportation system offers students abundant housing opportunities in the city of

Alexandria and counties of Arlington and Fairfax in Virginia, Montgomery and Prince Georges counties in Maryland, and the District of Columbia.

The Admissions Office each summer sponsors a program to acquaint first-year students with housing opportunities and serves as a conduit for shared housing accommodations.

Student Organizations and Activities

Student Bar Association

The student body is organized under a constitution as the Student Bar Association (SBA). All students admitted to the Law School are members of the SBA and are encouraged to contribute to the educational and recreational programs of the Law School sponsored by student organizations.

The SBA Board of Governors is elected annually and serves to provide a liaison with the faculty and administration. It provides services to the students through a system of committees and student membership on faculty committees.

SBA committees are responsible for bringing speakers, organizing intramural sports, planning orientation and graduation, and organizing the many social events throughout the year.

Docket

The Docket is the student newspaper of George Mason University School of Law. Published monthly by GMUSL students, The Docket reports newsworthy events occurring within the law school as well as the local professional community. The Docket also updates the student body on career

opportunities, student organizations, and Student Bar Association activities. In addition, the newspaper stimulates discussion on relevant topics through its editorials, letters to the editor, and columns. Staff membership is open to any GMUSL student.

Law Review

The GMU Law Review was established as the ISL Law Review in 1975, and its first issue was published by the School in the spring of 1976. It is edited by law students who are selected for scholarship and the ability to do creative writing and research. Students write comments and notes related to contemporary legal developments and to significant cases. Law review membership is both an honor and a unique educational experience.

Moot Court Program

The Moot Court Program at George Mason University School of Law was established in the spring of 1979. It is student run, with an active faculty adviser, and provides opportunities for those students with an interest in developing oral and written advocacy skills. Students are asked to write, research, and orally argue legal briefs and memoranda. Student teams are entered in national and international competitions after selection from a rigorous intramural process.

Membership in all facets of the Moot Court program is a privilege and a profitable learning experience. All students are encouraged to participate.

International Law Society

The main purpose of the International Law Society is to promote discussions and study of international law. Society members participate in conferences and seminars and

also sponsor a program of guest speakers to present lectures concerning international law. All students are invited to become members.

Women's Law Association

The Women's Law Association was reactivated in 1981. It was formed in recognition of the common needs, interests, and problems of women law students and members of the legal profession.

The Association provides contact with local women attorneys, bar associations, and professional organizations. It also provides a lending library of legal information to women, maintains a Speaker's Bureau, provides a support group for women students in GMUSL, and provides intercollegiate communications with other women's law associations.

BALSA

The GMU Chapter of the Black American Law Students Association strives to assist black and other minority students in the successful completion of their legal education. The Association works to develop a greater awareness of and commitment to the black community by acting as a liaison between the legal profession and the community. BALSA seeks to encourage minorities to pursue legal education through the organization's participation in recruiting programs as well as through the role models set by individual members. BALSA also co-sponsors, with other student life organizations, guest speakers and workshops.

Delta Theta Phi

Delta Theta Phi Law Fraternity was founded in 1900 and remains one of the leading professional law fraternities. The J. Lindsay

Almond, Jr. Senate of Delta Theta Phi was the first fully chartered national legal fraternity at the George Mason University School of Law. The Almond Senate and its members have received several national awards since it was installed in the summer of 1976, including the National Outstanding Senate and National Outstanding Professor Awards for 1978-79, and the National Outstanding Student Award for 1979-80. Membership is open to all students, with rush being in the Fall and Spring quarters.

Phi Delta Phi

Phi Delta Phi is the nation's oldest legal fraternity. It was founded in 1869 at the University of Michigan, 10 years prior to the formation of the American Bar Association. Phi Delta Phi chapters are known as Inns, in the tradition of the English Inns of Court, where students have gathered to become learned in the law since the Middle Ages. The Lewis F. Powell, Jr. Inn was installed at the School of Law on October 27, 1980. Mr. Justice Powell is the first native Virginian to serve on the United States Supreme Court in more than a century.

The programs and projects of the Inn are designed to enhance the law school experience of the *individual members*. Nationally, Phi Delta Phi is viewed as an honors fraternity. The Inn maintains contact with practicing members of the profession through the Washington, D.C., Barrister Inn, composed of Phi Delta Phi graduates; while the International Fraternity, through its headquarters in Washington, provides a placement service and other benefits to the membership.

Honor Code

Each student, through matriculation in the School of Law, becomes bound by the Honor Code which has been adopted by the students and approved by the Faculty. The obligation extends to all academic work submitted for credit, to use of the library, and includes declarations of good faith or intent made relevant to the status of a student at the George Mason University School of Law. Considered reprehensible are lying, cheating, plagiarism, stealing, and the deprivation of others to access of library materials. Violation of the Code normally results in dismissal.

Fellowship and Scholarship Funds

GMU Law School Fellowship - Day Division

A number of fellowships (non-need) paying \$6,500 per year are available for students entering the Day Division. These fellowships are awarded using competitive standards aimed at identifying those students with academic promise. Special emphasis for minorities will be observed in the award of the fellowships.

Institute for Law and Public Health Protection. This \$2,500 fellowship will be awarded annually to a full-time student of George Mason University School of Law who submits the best research plan dealing with a legal issue in the field of environmental law. The stipend will be paid in 10 equal monthly installments. The recipient is obligated to carry out the research plan and produce a completed article before the expiration of the 10-month period.

Fairfax Bar Endowment for Legal Education Wilkins Grant. A scholarship designed for incoming first-year law students who meet the following requirements: (1) Must be a resident of Fairfax County, City of Fairfax, or City of Falls Church; (2) must be entering the first year of law school at any ABA-accredited school of law in the Commonwealth of Virginia; and, (3) must demonstrate outstanding scholarship and financial need. The Grant is for approximately \$1,000.

Law School Alumni Chapter Student Scholarship. A scholarship for law students with a minimum of 25 credits completed. Criteria is as follows: (1) Must demonstrate superior scholarship, character and personality. Also considered will be scholastic achievement, extracurricular involvement in law school related activities, professional goals and aspirations; (2) must demonstrate financial need; and (3) must have a Grade Point Average of 2.75 or better. The scholarship is for approximately \$1,000 to be used toward the cost of books and fees, and is paid directly to the University.

Women's Auxiliary to the Norfolk and Portsmouth Bar Association Scholarship. A scholarship designed to assist those students residing in the Tidewater area or students who are from the area and who plan to attend, or are attending, a Virginia Law School. The scholarship is based primarily on financial need.

Lawyers' Wives of Arlington Scholarship. A Scholarship designed to assist those students who are residents of Arlington County and who have a definite need for financial assistance.

Tuition and Fees

General Provisions

In accordance with deadlines established by the academic calendar and memoranda posted from time to time, all tuition and fees are payable in advance for the term. By the act of registration, each student accepts the responsibility for payment of tuition and fees for the entire term.

Registration is not complete until the account is settled. Settlement is by payment in full of the tuition and fees for the term, by an arrangement for payment under the Deferred Payment Plan, by a third-party payment arrangement, or by a GSL payment arrangement. Students are urged to arrange settlement well in advance of the deadlines. Failure to complete registration prior to the deadline precludes registration for the term in question, except by special approval of the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs. In these cases, the student incurs a late-registration fee.

Deadlines for settlement of accounts and registration must be completed a week in advance of the first day of classes for each term. For the academic year 1985-86, they are as follows:

Fall Quarter 1985	August 21, 1985
Winter Quarter 1985	November 13, 1985
Spring Quarter 1986	February 24, 1986
Summer Term A 1986	May 19, 1986
Summer Term B 1986	June 30, 1986

Payment for tuition and fees, fines, or other obligations to the University must be by check or money order made payable to George Mason University. Second-party checks are not acceptable; paychecks from local business firms payable to the student are the exception to the rule. All checks and/or money orders for such payment

must be sent to the attention of Recorder, School of Law.

When the student receives his or her final course selection for each term, it will include the amount of tuition due. Bills for deferred payment are annotated on the deferred payment contract.

Billing to third parties will be done and will be considered as settlement only when approved purchase orders or grant commitments have been submitted in advance of deadlines.

Deferred Payment Plan (DPP)

Students may choose to settle their accounts under the Deferred Payment Plan if their tuition and fees for the term exceed \$250. This plan is initiated by the payment of a \$10 service charge (DPP fee) per term, and half of the tuition and fees on or before the first day of classes and at the end of the sixth week of classes (two payments total). Failure to pay any installment on the due date is considered a late payment and results in a flat \$10 penalty fee.

Financial Suspension and Reinstatement

Students whose accounts are in default for a period of 30 or more days will be placed on financial suspension. In this event, the student forfeits the right to future use of the Deferred Payment Plan and the University Bursar will notify the Recorder to withhold grades, future registration privileges, transcripts, diplomas, and other academic information until the account is settled. For these accounts, settlement will require the full payment of all charges and the payment of a \$25 reinstatement fee.

Refunds If a student withdraws from school, changes from full-time to part-time status, or

reduces to a part-time load, tuition (but not fees) will be refunded on the following schedule. It should be noted that withdrawal while under the Deferred Payment Plan does not result in the discharge of all financial obligations. Furthermore, for entering students, withdrawal during the first quarter of study results in \$100 being withheld from tuition owed and the percentages in the schedule being applied to the balance of tuition owed.

The effective date upon which refunds will be based is the date of receipt by the Office of the Recorder of a request, in writing, for withdrawal or course reduction. Telephonic communications will not be accepted for this purpose.

For a regular quarter the schedule of refunds is:

- Prior to the first day of the term 100 percent
- Within the first week of classes 67 percent
- Within the second week of classes 33 percent
- After the second week of classes no refunds are made.

For a summer term of six weeks the schedule of refunds is:

- Prior to the first day of the term 100 percent
- Within the first week of classes 50 percent
- After the first week of classes no refunds are made.

Eligibility for In-State Tuition

To be eligible for reduced tuition charges, a person must have been domiciled in Virginia for a period of at least one year prior to registration for the term for which a reduced

charge is sought. A person becomes domiciled in Virginia when legally capable of establishing a domicile and is present in Virginia with the unqualified intention of remaining in the state indefinitely.

Domicile is primarily a question of intent, and the burden of presenting convincing evidence establishing domicile is upon the student seeking the benefit of reduced tuition. Students who wish additional information on domicile should contact the Domicile Administration Officer in the Admissions Office. The guidelines issued by the State Council of Higher Education to promote the application of uniform criteria in determining eligibility for in-state tuition rates at public institutions are set forth in Section 23-7.4 of the Code of Virginia. A copy is also available through the Admissions Office.

Tuition and Fees

Tuition and fees for the 1985-86 year (Summer Term 1985, Fall Term 1985, Winter Term 1985-86 and Spring Term 1986) have been set as follows:

Tuition and Fees	In-State	Out-of-State
Full-Time—Per Academic Year (12-16 credit hours per quarter)	\$2,352	\$7,266
Full-Time—Per Quarter	784	2,422
Part-Time—Per Quarter Hour (11 or fewer credit hours per quarter)	56	173

Other Fees

Late Registration Fee ¹	10	10
Deferred Payment Plan Fee (see DPP section)	10	10
Late Payment Penalty Fee (See DPP section)	10	10
Reinstatement Fee	25	25
Registration Resubmission Fee ²	5	5
Graduation Fee ³	25	25
Transcript Fee ⁴	2	2
Returned Check Charge ⁵	10	10

Note 1: This fee is charged to those students who have been permitted to register late after deadlines upon specific approval by the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs.

Note 2: This fee is charged for making course changes after the last day of the prior term. For course selection each course affected is considered a separate resubmission.

Note 3: Fee does not include the expense of cap and gown rental for the graduation ceremony.

Note 4: Official transcripts cost \$2 each and \$1 for each additional copy ordered at the same time. Payment must accompany request. A student copy (without seal) requested by a student and given only to a student costs \$1 each. **Note 5:** Any check returned to the University by the bank will result in this penalty fee to the payer. Students who fail to make good such checks within five calendar days following notification by the Business Office are placed on financial suspension without further notice.

Note: Tuition and fee rates as well as financial policies are established by the Board of Visitors of George Mason University and are subject to change without notice.

Admissions

Beginning Day and Evening students are admitted only for the Fall quarter. Transfer students may be admitted for other quarters, if the Curriculum Committee determines that a suitable schedule can be arranged.

To be eligible for admission, an applicant must have earned a baccalaureate degree from an accredited college or university that is under the jurisdiction of a regional accrediting association of the United States. Applicants presenting undergraduate work from an institution outside the jurisdiction of such accrediting agencies must submit official transcripts for evaluation by World Education Services, Inc., and have their degrees certified to be equivalent to those acquired in an accredited American institution. The address for World Education Services, Inc. is P.O. Box 745, Old Chelsea Station, New York, New York 10011.

All applicants must take the Law School Admission Test (LSAT) and register with the Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS) for a report reflecting college work. Applicants with foreign undergraduate degrees should consult the LSAT registration packet to ascertain whether or not their institution is listed among those four-year colleges accredited by one of the regional accrediting associations of the United States. These applicants should follow the instructions on foreign colleges in the Law School Admission Services General Information Booklet to determine whether or not they can use the LSDAS.

Application may be made during the final year of undergraduate study, and acceptance is contingent upon the award of a baccalaureate degree prior to matriculation.

The School of Law does not use personal interviews as part of the admissions process. However, group information sessions are scheduled from November through February to provide information and answer specific questions. The sessions serve as a means to evaluate an individual's qualifications for admission.

Application Requirements

The deadline for filing an application is March 15. The file must be completed by April 1.

To be complete, and before any consideration can be given, the file must consist of the following:

1. A completed application form accompanied by a \$20 application fee and an LSAT Matching Form, which is essential to the production of the LSAT/LSDAS Report. The application form is the same for beginning and transfer students.
2. A current LSAT/LSDAS Report furnished by Law School Admission Services, which must be received by April 1. Applicants for transfer should see the section below, which details requirements for admission as a transfer student. (George Mason University School of Law LSAS Recipient Code is 5827.) The Report must reflect:

- (a) All work done at the undergraduate educational institution, signifying that a baccalaureate degree has been or will be awarded prior to the start of the academic year for which admission is being sought. Judgment will not be made on less than three-fourths of the work required for a baccalaureate degree. Official transcripts for work done at the

graduate level must also be submitted to the Admissions Office, either through LSDAS or directly from the institution attended.

(b) The results of all Law School Admission Tests taken within the preceding five years.

3. A completed Application for Virginia In-state Tuition Rates, which is used to determine an applicant's status as either an in-state or out-of-state student for tuition purposes.

4. A completed Admission Census Form must accompany the application. The census material includes information relating to the applicant's race, national origin, ethnic origin, marital status, age, and sex. All of this information is confidential and is used only in gross form, not for identifying individuals. Its use is strictly limited to staff personnel who prepare required reports to accrediting, licensing, and governmental agencies. The information may also be used in internal studies.

Admission Criteria

Since the number of applicants exceeds the space available in the entering class, admission to the School of Law is selective. The cumulative grade point average for undergraduate work and the scores on the Law School Admission Test are criteria used in making decisions. The average Law School Admission Test score and undergraduate grade point average for the 1984-85 entering class were 35 and 2.99 respectively. Other factors given consideration include extracurricular activities, employment experience, the personal statement, letters of recommendation, grades from graduate

school, and any other information submitted by the applicant. Nonresident applicants receive the same consideration for admission given to resident applicants. And, as the School benefits from a heterogeneous student body and subscribes to a policy of equal opportunity for qualified applicants, admission decisions are administered affirmatively.

Admission to the School of Law is granted in one of three ways: (1) Direct admission; (2) Pre-Admission Summer Trial Program (PAST); and (3) affirmative action. Direct admission and affirmative action admission are based on objective criteria afforded by the undergraduate grade point average (UGPA), reported by the Law School Data Assembly report, and the LSAT score. PAST identifies those individuals whose potential for law study is not accurately reflected by the numerical criteria of the LSAT and UGPA.

Applicants may not apply directly for PAST. The Admissions Committee will send inquiries to a number of applicants who were denied direct admission. From among those indicating an interest in PAST in response to such inquiries, the Committee will invite a number appropriate to meet the goals of the program. Because invitations are limited, an effort is made to select participants who are representative of the total pool of denied applicants.

The PAST Program is administered only during the day in an eight-week session extending from early June to early August. Participants are afforded an opportunity to demonstrate their ability through intensive work in two law courses and a legal writing course. Evaluation is based on the participant's overall performance in course

assignments and examinations.

Each participant whose quality of work indicates an ability to successfully complete the juris doctor program will be offered admission to the Fall entering class. It should be noted that there is no limit on the number or percentage of those in the PAST Program who will be offered admission.

Transfer Admission

Students who transfer to this School of Law have experienced problems meeting curriculum requirements. For this reason, the School does not encourage transfer students to apply for admission with advanced standing. However, at the discretion of the Admissions Committee, students with superior academic performance at ABA accredited law schools may be admitted.

Applications for transfer must be received no later than March 15. A decision cannot be made until the School has received a complete official transcript (reflecting all work done), a letter from the dean of the law school attended certifying that the applicant is in good standing and eligible to continue at that school, and official certification indicating rank in class. Transfer applicants are encouraged to supply, with the application, or before April 1, information concerning midyear grades and estimates of rank in class. *This information, together with the March 15 deadline, aids in estimating the number of places that will be reserved for transfers.*

Admission and advanced standing (i.e., the transfer of credit for work done elsewhere) are separate decisions. The Curriculum Committee decides issues related to advanced standing. Advanced standing is

rarely granted beyond the first year, and residence credit for less than one year is not usual. Never can more than 50 percent of work required for the degree (both credit hours and residence units) be transferred. Further, no work completed more than five years before the award of the degree will apply toward the minimum credit hours required for the School of Law degree.

Accepted Applicants

Applicants who have been accepted to the School of Law must:

1. Ensure that the School has been furnished with final, official transcripts from all undergraduate and graduate institutions attended, including evidence that a baccalaureate degree has been awarded;
2. Make an acceptance deposit; and
3. Comply with any other condition specified in the letter of acceptance.

Official Transcripts

It is the responsibility of the accepted applicant to ensure that the School is furnished with a final, official transcript from each undergraduate and graduate institution attended. All transcripts must be received prior to August 21; no one can enroll until such documentation is complete. To be considered official, transcripts must be furnished directly from the institution to the School of Law. Copies of transcripts supplied with LSDAS Reports permit evaluation only for admission and do not satisfy the official transcript requirement for matriculation.

Acceptance Deposit

Acceptance to the School of Law does not automatically guarantee that a seat will be reserved. An acceptance deposit of \$100 is required to reserve a seat and is refundable only in accordance with the schedule given

below. The refund policy applies in all cases other than those involving circumstances of death or unforeseen severe illness of the depositor. Before remitting the acceptance deposit, accepted applicants are urged to be reasonably certain that they will attend in the term for which acceptance is made. No refund is available except as expressed here.

Letters of acceptance establish deadlines for receipt of the deposit. If an accepted applicant fails to make the deposit by the time prescribed, another applicant will be offered a seat and given the opportunity to make the deposit. This process continues until all available seats have been filled. Therefore, it is unlikely that an accepted applicant failing to make a timely deposit will find an available seat.

The \$100 acceptance deposit is applied toward the tuition for the Fall quarter for which acceptance was extended, providing the depositor subsequently matriculates in that term. If the individual at any time after making the deposit resigns or withdraws prior to the end of the Fall quarter, the \$100 is deducted before any tuition refund, if due, is calculated.

A request for a refund of all or part of an acceptance deposit must be made in writing and include a statement of the applicant's intention to resign a seat. Requests made by telephone will not be honored.

The following scale indicates the percentage of the acceptance deposit that will be refunded upon a proper and timely request:

- Before April 1 - 100 percent
- After April 1 and before April 15 - 75 percent
- After April 15 and before May 1 - 50 percent
- After May 1, no portion can be refunded.

General Provisions

Leaves of Absence

Failure to register for the term for which acceptance has been offered results in cancellation of the acceptance, unless a leave of absence is sought and granted prior to the close of registration for the term for which acceptance is made. Further, no leave is granted except for a cause that is both involuntary and unforeseeable at the time of making deposit; therefore, leaves before matriculation are rarely granted.

Terms

Applicants for admission cannot be considered until the documentation specified has been received, and matriculation cannot be completed until further documentation noted has been accomplished. The terms and conditions upon which acceptance is made are contained in the letter of acceptance. Terms and conditions can only be varied in writing.

The admissions process is governed by Academic Regulations adopted by the Faculty. Copies of the Regulations are available in the Law Library.

Academic Provisions

Matriculation

Classification

A student matriculates either as a full-time student or as a part-time student. All full-time students are matriculants in the Day Division and may only take courses scheduled for that Division. A full-time student devotes substantially the whole of his or her working time to law study. All students who do not qualify for classification as full-time students are matriculants in the Evening Division. Evening Division students are expected to be available for classes on any of the five evenings of a normal working week.

For convenience, all part-time students are matriculated in the Evening Division; however, if seats are available, it is possible for part-time students to take courses offered in the Day Division. It should be noted that seats normally are not available in the Day Division for part-time students in their first year and for limited enrollment courses in the Third Phase.

A student may change from part-time to full-time, or from full-time to part-time at periods that permit programs to be arranged in accordance with sound educational practices. It is not practical to change status from part-time to full-time until the completion of the first academic year (plus summer if the part-time work is taken in the extended program) and the first term of the second academic year. The change from full-time to part-time during the first year is difficult to accomplish, and normally results in the loss of some credit in courses already in progress. After the first year of study, the change is practical, but requires a petition to the Law School Academic Affairs Office and the granting of the request for change.

Changes are not permitted for one or two terms only except for cause and when the changes can be accomplished within sound educational practices.

Maintenance of Matriculation

Maintenance of matriculation requires regular class preparation and attendance, registration in the course of study required for the status and program selected by the matriculant, and the successive registration for each term of each program year until study is completed. The program year for Day and Evening Regular is the academic year; the Summer Terms are included in the program year for Evening Extended. Attainment of minimum quality work is a condition precedent to continuing matriculation.

Leaves of Absence

Matriculation is cancelled if a student fails to complete the work of a term, fails to register for a consecutive term of the program year, or fails to register for the succeeding year, unless the student has registered and been granted a leave of absence.

Leaves are granted only for good cause. Good cause consists either of unexpected hardship, or of circumstances indicating that the best academic welfare of the student will be served by the leave. Leaves are granted only to those performing at acceptable levels of academic performance.

Registration

Compliance with regulations and directions relating to registration is necessary to accomplish registration within the meaning in which the term is used in various parts of the catalog. Attention is directed to the requirement that accounts be settled before registration is completed. Please note that

attendance is not credited prior to registration except as attendance credit is specifically allowed upon petition and the grant of such credit by the Executive Committee. Students are urged to make arrangements in advance and to obtain approval of any deviation in advance of deadlines for registration. The deadline for all registrations is the last day of classes in the prior term. Any completion of registration after such deadline is a late registration. Late registration is not a matter of right and is granted only for good cause.

There is no period for dropping and adding courses. This includes changing a course from "credit" to "audit" status. Any change of courses is deemed a new registration. If done after registration deadline (i.e., the last day of classes for a prior term) the changes are considered a late registration and must be supported by showing a good cause.

Academic Credit

Unit of Credit

The unit for measurement of academic credit is the credit hour, which is equivalent to a quarter hour. One credit hour is awarded for the successful completion of a course meeting one hour per week for a quarter or term of the regular academic year. Successful completion requires the completion of all registration procedures, the punctual and regular preparation for and attendance of scheduled class sessions and the earning of a passing grade for the work completed.

Grades

Grade points are awarded as follows:

A = 4.0	D+ = 1.5
B+ = 3.5	D = 1.0
B = 3.0	F = 0.0
C+ = 2.5	S = 0.0
C = 2.0	U = 0.0

Inc = 0.0	Cr = 0.0
Canc = 0.0	NC = 0.0
F-absent = 0.0	IP = 0.0
U-absent = 0.0	Aud = 0.0
W = 0.0	

Upon completion of a course, matriculated students will be graded on the A through F scale, including F-abs; or S and U scale, including U-abs. All courses are graded on the A through F scale unless Academic Regulations or the Curriculum Committee designates otherwise. When so authorized, S indicates work at a level of C or better, using the A-F scale.

If a matriculated student fails to complete assigned work on schedule, including the final examination, the grade assigned will determine whether or not the student may later complete the missed work. If permission has been granted to complete the missed work, the temporary notation in lieu of grade, "Inc," is entered and will be replaced by the appropriate grade upon completion of that work. If permission is not granted to complete the late work, the student will receive F-absent or U-absent, whichever is applicable.

All grades on the letter scale except F (or F-absent) are passing and credit is earned for the work completed with such grades. Credit is also awarded for grades of S. No academic credit is awarded for work receiving the grade of F, F-absent, U, or U-absent.

W is entered in lieu of grade as the final disposition, academically, of a course for which a student was registered if either matriculation is cancelled or the student withdraws from the School before the end of a term and the withdrawal is accepted by the Law School Academic Affairs Office.

“Canc” is entered as the final disposition for courses in which registration is cancelled. The reasons and bases for cancellation of registration are many and varied. These include correction of mistakes, resubmission of registration, and nearly all other reasons for interrupting registration, except the total withdrawal from school by the registrant.

IP is entered in lieu of a grade for the first term of a two-term course and signifies that attendance and other required work has been completed. If a student obtains leave at the conclusion of the first term of the scheduled two terms, the notation remains until the absentee returns and completes the work of the second term. After completion, the appropriate grade is entered for the temporary notation. If not completed, registration will be cancelled.

F-absent and U-absent are failing grades and have the same academic effect as grades of F and U, respectively. These grades are entered when a student fails to complete required work under circumstances that prohibit excuse of the failure to complete. Failure to complete includes the failure to take a final examination as scheduled. Further, these grades are awarded for failure to meet attendance requirements.

Academic Averages

To determine cumulative average, the total number of grade points earned is divided by the total number of credit hours for which grades of A through F and F-absent have been given.

Credit hours in courses for which the grades of F and F-absent have been received are not counted toward the minimum number of credit hours required for the degree,

notwithstanding such hours are used in determining cumulative average.

Although the credit hours for courses in which the student receives grades of S, U, or U-absent are omitted in calculating cumulative average, the credit hours for which the grade of S is earned are counted toward the minimum number of credit hours required for the degree.

Interpretation of Cumulative Average for Academic Progress

The Recorder prepares cumulative averages only for internal administrative purposes except at the end of the year. End-of-term cumulative averages reflect only the work completed to the end of the given term (some may be in progress and some incomplete). The Recorder updates the relative standing of various cumulative averages at the end of the year, after the completion of the summer term, except for graduating classes.

At the end of each summer term, the cumulative program year averages earned by all persons completing the first year—both Day and Evening—are compared to determine the ranges of averages which fall within respective quintiles. A similar comparison is made of averages earned by those having completed the second-year Day and the second- and third-year Evening Programs, combined. For the graduating classes, a combination of averages of all who have graduated since the last commencement (end of previous summer and the previous midyear), together with those of graduates at the annual commencement, are similarly compared and evaluated.

Numerical ranking in class is not attempted because it is felt that in many ranges of the numerical ranking the apparent disparity connoted by numbers is greater than the disparity of academic achievement. For example, out of a class of 100, the academic performance disparity is usually very slight between the one ranking 35th and the one ranking 50th, but the numerical ranking gives the appearance of a wide separation.

The information afforded means that students (or officials of the School writing supporting recommendations) informing prospective employers of relative rank of academic performance should exercise care to properly identify the basis of the estimate. Normally, those seeking summer employment will be using the criteria developed at the end of the prior summer as a measure for estimating relative rank of a current cumulative average. This should prove satisfactory if properly identified and, in appropriate cases, explained.

Residence Credits

For convenience in determining whether or not sufficient residence credit has been earned, residence credit is expressed in terms of residence units. A minimum of 36 residence units is required for graduation.

The student is cautioned that minimum requirements respecting residence are not merely internal academic requirements of this law school. They are elements, directly or indirectly, in the rules relating to bar admission in most jurisdictions. It follows that minimum requirements cannot be waived or modified.

Only work for which a student is registered and in regular attendance can be counted in calculating residence credit. Only academic

work for which a passing grade (D or better, or S) was received can be counted. In the table of residence unit credits that follows, different numbers of residence units are awarded full-time and part-time students for the same length of study and the same amount of course credit earned. This is because each course of study differs in length for the full-time and for the part-time students. The rationale for this externally imposed rule (required by accrediting agencies and bar admission agencies) is that those who do not devote substantially the whole of their working time to the study of law should engage in study for a longer period than those who do devote substantially all their working time to law study.

The basis for computation under the following table is the number of clock hours per week for the class meetings of work successfully completed with a passing grade. For terms other than standard quarters or standard semesters, the clock hours per week of class meetings is different than credit hours earned in such courses. For example, a four-quarter-hour course taken in a six-week term must meet at least eight clock hours per week for a six-week term. Hence, 8 would be used in the table rather than 4.

Clock hours per wk.	Status	Standard semester	Standard quarter	6-wk. term	8-wk. term	10-wk. term	12-wk. term
10 or more	FT	6.00	4.00	2.15	2.90	3.60	4.35
	PT	4.50	3.00	1.60	2.15	2.70	3.25
8 or 9	FT	4.80	3.20	1.70	2.30	2.90	3.45
	PT	4.50	3.00	1.60	2.15	2.70	3.25
6 or 7	FT	3.60	2.40	1.30	1.70	2.15	2.60
	PT	3.35	2.25	1.20	1.60	2.00	2.45
4 or 5	FT	2.40	1.60	.85	1.15	1.45	1.70
	PT	2.25	1.50	.80	1.05	1.35	1.60

Note that program requirements dictate a heavier course load than the minimum of passed hours required for the earning of residence credit in the chart above. In addition, it should be borne in mind that the minimum program requirements are below the average course load required to graduate on schedule.

Hours spent in classes in which a failing grade was received are not counted in establishing residence credit. Since residence credit is a term and concept peculiar to law study and bar admission, the student is cautioned to exercise care in calculating completion of graduation requirements if the student's program is something other than a standard program—whether by reason of failure, leave of absence, change of status, or some other reason.

If a course is repeated, the hours attended per week in the term when the course first was taken are not counted. Therefore, if a passing grade was received the first time, the residence credit for the term in which first taken is recomputed at the repeat.

If a failing grade is later converted to a passing grade by reexamination, the hours involved are counted toward residence credit in the term and residence credit is recomputed.

Graduation Requirements

The faculty may elect to candidacy for the degree of juris doctor only those who satisfy each and all of the following:

1. Academic work presented for degree must satisfy program requirements set by regulations in effect at the time the candidate first matriculated, including requirements relating to both required courses and the selection of electives or regulations promulgated by the faculty after matriculation to be applied to the candidate's entering class.
2. The candidate shall present not less than 126 credit hours of passed work (with a grade of D or better) in courses taken not more than five years prior to the time of presentation. At least 117 of the 126 credit hours must have been earned in courses in regularly scheduled classes, meeting in classrooms, and relying upon classroom exercises to carry the burden of instruction.

3. The candidate shall present not less than 36 residence units.

4. The candidate shall present a grade point average of at least 2.0 for all work taken for which an A through F grade was awarded.

The foregoing requirements are performable during the course of three academic years as a full-time student and in four academic years as a part-time student. The Evening Extended program is designed to permit the normal completion of requirements in four academic years and the three intervening summer terms.

Instruction

Class Attendance

Regular and punctual class preparation and attendance is required to earn academic credit. If a student is absent more than one clock hour of classes scheduled for each credit hour assigned the course, the student has not completed satisfactorily the work of the course and no credit can be awarded unless the reason for absence is beyond the volitional control of the student. If absences for good reason exceed 20 percent of the scheduled sessions of a course, the student is not eligible for credit. Students may be denied the right to sit for examination if absences exceed the permitted maximum.

In cases that appear to the instructor to have merit, that instructor may permit the substitution of work equivalent to class attendance if the work is designed to achieve approximately the purposes of class attendance. In no event is the alternative of equivalent work a matter of right; permitting substitution is solely up to the discretion of

the instructor and no instructor is under compulsion or pressure to permit same. Attendance credit for substituted work cannot exceed 10 percent of scheduled class sessions.

Examinations

Credit is awarded and grades are assessed on the basis of performance by the student on a written examination as a normal matter or on written work other than examination in certain courses in the Third Phase.

All examinations are graded on an anonymous grading system. At each examination period each student is assigned an identification number by the Recorder. Only this identification number shall be available to the instructor during the grading of the examination and the reporting of grades based on the examination grade. Release of grades shall be upon the order of the faculty following due consideration of the Dean.

Students who do not want fellow students to know their grades should exercise care in revealing the number and, in no event is a student to reveal the number to a member of the faculty until all grades have been reported and the anonymous key released. A notice to this effect will be posted when the key has been released so that faculty members may discuss grades with individual students. Until such time, a student should make inquiries only through the Recorder or other administrator to safeguard the integrity of the anonymous system.

Examinations must be taken at the time and place noted on the examination schedule. In no event and for no reason is an examination to be administered prior to the day it is scheduled. For adequate reasons (adequate reason being a circumstance beyond the volitional control of the student) an examination may be administered at some other site on the scheduled date and at the scheduled time if circumstances ensure the integrity of the examination process.

Excuses and requests for permission not to sit must be presented to the Law School Academic Affairs Office to ensure the anonymity of the grading process. Such requests should be presented prior to the scheduled date of the examination except in emergencies. Appropriate documentation will be required.

For some specific, excused absences from the regularly scheduled examination, a student may sit for the examination on a date not to exceed five calendar days from the day the examination was administered. Such excuses include only (1) illness of the student, attested by a physician's certificate, (2) temporary injury preventing sitting, (3) attendance at funeral of spouse, child, parent, grandparent, or sibling, (4) delivery of student's child, (5) participation in marriage ceremony of parent, child, or sibling which was scheduled subsequent to the completion of registration for the course, or (6) attendance at court required by legal process.

In all other cases examination must be taken the next time examination is regularly administered for the course in the Division in which the student is matriculated. If the course is next offered in a summer term or in the other Division, the student has the option of sitting at that time or waiting for the offering in the following academic year in the student's Division. A student sitting for examination may attend sessions of the course without registering for the course. Eligibility requires notification, but the course should not be included in registration.

A student who is absent from an examination without permission from the Law School Academic Affairs Office shall be given an F-absent or U-absent, whichever is appropriate, as the course grade.

Members of the faculty are required to keep (or cause to be stored under the custodial care of the School of Law) all examination papers. Hence, none can be returned to examinees on a permanent basis. It is expected that full-time faculty will be available for reasonable periods to discuss performance with individual students.

Reexamination

In the case of a failure in a course, it is rare that the Executive Committee will find the extraordinary circumstances necessary to justify the granting of petitions for reexamination.

Currently, the policy established by the Executive Committee is not to permit the repeating of courses failed except in the case when an F-absent or U-absent is entered by

reason of excessive absences from class sessions. In the latter case, petitions may be granted for retaking the course in appropriate circumstances.

Neither reexamination nor the repeating of a course is available if a passing grade (D or better) was received the first time the course was taken. The grade earned on a reexamination is given, provided not more than two grade points per credit hour will be awarded for purposes of determining cumulative averages.

Exceptions to the above are allowed only in extremely rare cases. Repeating is permitted in those cases of readmission to commence anew.

Reexamination has been permitted as a remedy in a rare, successful grade challenge and in the case where credit is required in a specific course for eligibility to sit for a bar examination.

Program Requirements

Programs

Three programs of instruction are offered which lead to the juris doctor degree. The Day Division consists of one program for full-time law study. The Evening Division consists of two programs for part-time students: Evening Regular and Evening Extended. The Evening Regular program is designed to be executed during four regular academic years only with the student having summers as vacations from study. The Evening Extended program is designed to be executed during four regular academic years and three intervening summer terms.

No other programs of study are authorized. Special programs for transfer students or students with extraordinary program problems arising from having taken a leave of absence may be established by the Executive Committee of the Faculty, or the Curriculum Committee, as appropriate.

Course Loads

A student enrolled in any program shall register and maintain registration in the courses prescribed for a given term throughout his or her study in the portion concerned with required courses. The normal loads, and the maximum and minimum loads permitted during times when the program consists of only required courses, are the number of hours prescribed as the required program. When a student reaches the portion of the course of study which includes elective courses, the following course loads apply:

For a Day Division matriculant, the normal load is 13-15 credit hours. The minimum load to maintain this program is 12 and the maximum is 16 credit hours.

For the Evening Regular matriculant the normal program is 9-11 credit hours, with a minimum of 9 and a maximum of 11.

For the Evening Extended matriculant, the minimum is 8 credit hours. The maximum is 8 or 9 during the first two years, and 11 during the last two years. Approval of less than minimum loads will be granted only for good cause and in furtherance of desirable academic objectives. Further, approval is subject to the following regulations:

A Day Division student must have a load of at least 12 credit hours in at least 8 quarters with no load exceeding 16 hours in each of the quarters. If the above is met, permission can be given for cause for a load of at least 10, but less than 12, credit hours in one of the nine quarters required for graduation.

An Evening Division matriculant must complete at least 11 quarters with a minimum load of 8 quarter hours with no overload in any of the 11 quarters. Permission can be granted for cause for less than minimum in one quarter. Note, however, that at least a summer term must be taken to meet residence requirements in such circumstances. Further, inquiry should be made as to whether the bar admission agency of the state in which the matriculant desires to seek admission will recognize study that entails less than the minimum course loads prescribed. Some, for example New York, do not.

Permission for course loads in excess of the maximum prescribed for Evening matriculants is rarely granted. Permission to take overloads in the Day Division is granted in relatively rare cases. The petitioner must have a consistent history of outstanding academic performance and, in addition, there must be a special, educationally related reason for the overload.

A student is not required to take loads in the last term to complete graduation requirements in excess of the load necessary to complete credit hours and residence requirements for the degree.

Academic Performance

Minimum Academic Performance and Readmission

Minimum academic performance is judged only at the end of each program year of the matriculant's study (at the end of the academic year for the Day and Evening Regular programs and at the end of the summer term for Evening Extended students). For purposes of calculating the cumulative averages of matriculants in the Evening Extended program for application of the following provisions, calculation shall be made at the end of the second Summer Term whether grades have been reported for the second term or not.

If, at the end of any year of study, a matriculant's cumulative average is less than 2.0, the student is ineligible to continue and shall have matriculation cancelled and notation entered on transcript, "Dropped for Poor Scholarship." Such student shall not again be matriculated unless the student is readmitted under provisions of Academic Regulation in force at the time. Any student readmitted or continued in matriculation whose cumulative average is less than 2.0 shall be continued only on "Academic Probation." Academic probation includes each of the following:

1. Conditions may be imposed and these conditions may include a change in status (as to full-time or part-time), corrective educational work, leave of absence, repeat of a course or courses, reexamination, and other conditions appropriate to the student's circumstances.

2. The academic program shall be approved under direction of the Executive Committee so long as the student remains on academic probation.

3. The conditions shall include, in all cases, the condition that a student obtain a cumulative average of not less than 2.0 by the end of the next program year.

4. The student may not participate in any extracurricular or cocurricular activity, with the exception of simple membership in fraternal organizations (no office holding).

5. The Executive Committee retains jurisdiction to impose additional conditions or to change conditions imposed during the term of probation.

When a student is readmitted on academic probation, or is continued on probation, compliance with the conditions of probation shall entitle the student to continue in matriculation. Failure to meet the conditions shall result in cancellation of matriculation and dismissal for academic reasons. A student once readmitted shall not be readmitted by the Executive Committee a second time. Only the full faculty can readmit such a student and the faculty shall entertain consideration of petitions only when the Executive Committee has found extraordinary circumstances and recommends that the faculty consider such petitions.

Readmission of Students with Academic Deficiencies

If the cumulative average of a student at the end of the first year is at least 1.70 for a Day student or 1.61 for an Evening student, the student who petitions may be readmitted by the Executive Committee if a cause, or causes, for the academic deficiency can be identified and, in addition, the cause or causes identified are correctable or nonrecurring. In the absence of such findings, the petition shall be denied and the case treated as one with averages below such limits. Cause is defined in Academic Regulation 10-1.5.

If the average of a Day student is less than 1.70 or that of an Evening student is less than 1.61 after the first year, readmission shall be denied and not considered again. If a student, other than one who has been on probation and met the terms of probation, at the end of the second year or any subsequent year has a cumulative average of less than 2.0, such student shall not be readmitted except in the two following situations: if the cumulative average of a Day matriculant is at least 1.92, or an Evening matriculant has a cumulative average of at least 1.90, the Executive Committee may readmit upon petition showing good cause.

Otherwise, no committee may grant readmission to either (1) a person previously readmitted, or (2) one with a cumulative average below the minimum prescribed above. Readmission in either category can be granted only by the faculty under procedures prescribed by Academic Regulation 10-1.6.

Other Conditions

Matriculation may be cancelled on nonacademic grounds as provided in Academic Regulation 10-7. The grounds include serious misconduct, demonstrated inability or unwillingness to engage seriously in law study, and various serious infractions of administrative regulations—e.g., failure to pay accounts or being absent with failure to obtain a leave of absence.

Curriculum

General Provisions

The curriculum is arranged in three phases. Each phase has its distinctive objective or objectives, which have been articulated by the faculty in its adoption of various committee reports.

Briefly, the first phase is designed to provide insight into the elements of the legal system and of a lawyer's functions. The second phase is designed to fill out these elements and supplement them with required basic concepts and skills. The third phase is designed to focus on the acquisition of insight and judgment relating to system or process, to attain perspective objectives and to inculcate craft skills. A number of the courses in the third phase will require significant writing and substantial individual, independent (although supervised) work.

For more extensive discussion of objectives, the documents on file in the Law Library should be consulted.

Each phase of the curriculum covers roughly one-third of the course of study. Courses related to each phase are numbered to correspond to the phase of which they are a part. Courses in the First Phase are numbered 500-599 and are designated as the 500 Series. Those in the Second Phase are numbered 600-669 and are designated as the 600 Series. Finally, the Third Phase courses are numbered 680-799 and constitute the 700 Series. Both the 600 and 700 Series have subseries designated by two-digit numbers, as shown below.

All courses in the 500 Series are required and must be taken in the sequence outlined for the three programs of study offered. The other series are elective but there are some distributive requirements that should be noted in making selection in the 600 and 700 Series.

First Phase

The courses (together with the credit hours authorized for each) constituting the First Phase of the curriculum are as follows:

Law 501.	Legal Research and Writing	2 credit hours
Law 502.	Criminal Law	4 credit hours
Law 504.	Contracts	7 credit hours
Law 505.	Property	7 credit hours
Law 506.	Constitutional Law	4 credit hours
Law 507.	Torts	6 credit hours
Law 508.	Administrative Process	4 credit hours
Law 509.	Jurisdiction	4 credit hours
Law 510.	Secured Transactions	4 credit hours
Law 511.	Legal Analysis	3 credit hours
	Total	45 credit hours

The sequence for Phase One courses for the respective programs is as follows:

Sequence for Day Division

Matriculants shall have maintained registration in all courses in Series 500 by the conclusion of their first program year. The courses shall be offered in the following sequence:

Fall Term	Winter Term	Spring Term
Law 501 1	Law 501 1	Law 507 3
Law 502 4	Law 504 3	Law 508 4
Law 511 3	Law 505 4	Law 509 4
Law 504 4	Law 506 4	Law 510 4
Law 505 <u>3</u>	Law 507 <u>3</u>	
15	15	<u>15</u>

Sequence for Evening Regular

Matriculants in the Evening Regular program shall have maintained registration in all courses in Series 500 by the end of the second term of their second program year. The courses shall be offered in the following sequence:

First Year:

Fall Term	Winter Term	Spring Term
Law 502 4	Law 501 2	Law 511 3
Law 504 4	Law 504 3	Law 506 4
Law 505 <u>3</u>	Law 505 4	Law 507 <u>4</u>
11	Law 507 <u>2</u>	11
	11	

Second Year:

Law 508 4	Law 510 4
Law 509 4	*Electives 6 or 7
*Elective <u>3</u>	
11	<u>10 or 11</u>

Sequence for Evening Extended

Matriculants in the Evening Extended program shall have maintained registration in all courses in Series 500 by the end of the second term of their second program year. The courses shall be offered in the following sequence:

First Year:

Fall Term	Winter Term	Spring Term	Summer Term
Law 501 1	Law 504 3	Law 501 1	Law 502 4
Law 504 4	Law 505 4	Law 511 3	Law 506 4
Law 505 3	Law 507 2	Law 507 4	
8	9	8	8

Second Year:

Law 508 4	Law 510 4
Law 509 4	*Electives 4 or 5
8	8 or 9

**Electives may be selected from the Second Phase.*

Second Phase

Series 600 courses are arranged in groups referred to as series, designated by the first two digits of the course number to facilitate reference to distributive requirements for electives. The courses and subseries are as follows:

1. Commercial and Business Affairs (60 Series)

Law 601	Business Associations	4 credit hours
Law 602	Commercial Transactions	4 credit hours
Law 603	Income Taxation	4 credit hours

2. Wealth Processes (61 Series)

Law 611	Trusts and Estates	4 credit hours
Law 612	Real Estate Finance	4 credit hours
Law 614	Deferred Compensation	4 credit hours

3. Practice Courses (62 Series)

Law 621	Evidence	4 credit hours
Law 622	Criminal Procedure	4 credit hours
Law 623	Remedies	4 credit hours

4. Perspective Courses (63 Series)

Law 632	Legal Institutions	3 credit hours
Law 634	Constitutional Controls	3 credit hours
Law 635	Procedure in Its Substantive Context	3 credit hours

5. Government Regulation (64 Series)

Law 641	Antitrust	3 credit hours
Law 642	Unfair Trade Practices	3 credit hours
Law 643	Securities Regulations	3 credit hours

6. Status and Persons (65 Series)

Law 651	Domestic Relations	3 credit hours
Law 652	Discrimination in Employment	3 credit hours
Law 653	Labor Law	3 credit hours

7. Required Courses (66 Series)

Law 661	Professional Responsibility	3 credit hours
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Total—Series 600 66 credit hours

Elective and Program Requirements for Phase Two

Each of the following requirements must be met to maintain this program (and hence matriculation):

1. Registration must be maintained in each of the courses listed in the 66 Series as part of the program and are required for the degree.
2. At least one course is required from Series 60 to 65 inclusive.
3. All of the foregoing requirements must be completed by the end of the second year for Day Division students, and by the end of the Winter Term of the third year for Evening Division students. Those on probation may have programs prescribed by the Executive Committee that depart from this requirement.
4. Normally, second-year Day Division matriculants may not include 700-Series courses in rosters, nor may Evening Division matriculants include 700 Series courses until after the Fall term of the third year. Students should consult Academic Regulations for further information regarding 700-Series courses.

Third Phase

The courses of the Third Phase are arranged in four categories, with each of these categories designed to perform a distinctive function. Series 700 courses, categories, and groups are as follows:

Category A

The educational objective sought for this category of courses is called "systems analysis," meaning insight and judgment relating to system or process.

Group One:

Law 701	Persons in International Law
Law 702	Multinational Business and Financial Transactions
Law 703	Banking, Money and Finance
Law 704	Licenses, Franchises, and Patents
Law 705	Business, Finance, and Organization
Law 706	The Consumer of Financing Services
Law 707	Regulation of Commercial Transactions
Law 708	Regulated Industries
Law 709	Unsuccessful Enterprises
Law 710	Land/Urban Planning
Law 711	Land Development
Law 712	Biomedical Technology
Law 713	Energy Technology
Law 714	Environmental Technology
Law 715	Mathematical Technology
Law 716	The Individual in Housing and Education
Law 717	Regulation Protecting Public Health
Law 718	Federal Regulation of Food and Drugs
Law 719	Admiralty and Maritime Legal Problems
Law 720	Legal Risk
Law 721	Business Planning
Law 722	Current Processes in Corporate Law and Regulation

Group Two:

Law 732	Family and Juvenile Affairs
Law 733	Mass Media
Law 735	Natural Resources
Law 737	Business and Commercial Transactions with Government
Law 738	Estate Planning
Law 739	U.S. Law and Foreign Policy

Category B

The instructional objective of this category is primarily to afford perspective objectives, familiarizing students with the use of abstractions and with principles having broad application through the legal system.

Group One:

Law 751	Legal History
Law 752	International Law
Law 754	Comparative Law
Law 755	Organized Legal Profession
Law 756	Jurisprudence
Law 757	Legal Process

Group Two:

Law 761	Law and Society
Law 762	Crime, Justice, and Victims of Crime
Law 763	Courts and Power
Law 764	Human Rights
Law 765	Law and Behavioral Sciences

Category C

The educational objectives of this category involve the inculcation of craft skills. These include skills of expression, acquisition of information, and strategy. The courses emphasize the visible work product of lawyer competency.

Group One:

Law 771	Arbitration, Conciliation, and Mediation
Law 772	Negotiation
Law 773	Trial Advocacy
Law 774	Appellate Advocacy
Law 775	Advanced Legal Writing

Group Two:

Law 781	Forensic Medicine Law
Law 782	Scientific Evidence
Law 783	Virginia Practice
Law 784	Federal Practice
Law 785	Administrative Practice
Law 786	Litigation
Law 787	Law, Science, and Medicine

Group Three:

Law 792	Tax Practice
Law 793	Patent and Copyright Practice
Law 794	Communications Practice

Group Four: Clinics

Law 681	General Practice Clinic
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Category D

The educational objectives of these extracurricular activities vary with each course.

Law 691	Law Review
Law 692	Moot Court

Category E

The educational objectives of this category involve providing a high level of challenge. Problem areas are chosen to engender challenge across a broad base of real-world experiences and are designed to require polished professional responses.

Law 741	Conflict of Laws
Law 742	International Trade Regulation
Law 743	First Amendment
Law 744	Judicial Administration

Third Phase Program Requirements

1. Category A: Three courses from this category are required, at least two of which must be from Group One.
2. Category B: One course from this category is required.
3. Category C: One course from Category C, Group One is required.
4. At least two courses involving writing are required. These may satisfy other requirements as well, and may be selected from:
 - a) Category A, Group Two (all courses)
 - b) Category B, Group Two (all courses)
 - c) Category C, Group One (Law 774 or Law 775)
 - d) Category D (Law 691 and, in some cases, Law 692)

Third Phase Limitations

1. If the minimum 126 credit hours is presented for the degree, not more than 14 credit hours of the 600 Series taken in courses requiring regularly scheduled classes may have been taken during the last 40 hours. If a student wants to take more than 14 credit hours of the 600 Series during this period, the 126-hour total must be increased by the number of credits that exceed 14 credit hours.

2. Students are cautioned that they must meet program requirements in addition to phase requirements before they may begin courses in the Third Phase. For Day Division students, this means at least 23.2 residence units and 80 credit hours; for Evening Division students, this means at least 2.33 Evening Regular program years and 73 credit hours. For a more complete explanation of these requirements, see Academic Regulations 5-3.3 and 5-4.3.

Before courses in Category A may be taken, students in the Evening Division must have completed one quarter classified as Third Year Evening. Day Division students must be classified as 3D, in addition to meeting all Phase Two requirements. Priority will be given to Evening Division students registering for limited enrollment courses and to students in their fourth year.

3. No more than two courses of Category A shall be taken in the same term. At least one from this category shall be taken in each of the three terms of the regular academic year after a Day matriculant is classified as Phase Three. At least one of these courses must be included in each of three of the five terms of the regular academic year immediately after an Evening matriculant is classified as Phase Three.

4. A maximum of nine credit hours earned from Category C, Group Four, and Category D combined shall be counted toward the minimum number of credit hours for the degree. More than nine credit hours may be chosen from these categories if the hours presented exceed 126 by an amount equal to the excess over the nine credit hours earned in these categories.

Courses

Note: Not all of the courses described herein will be offered during any one year. The following is a description of courses authorized by the curriculum adopted by the faculty. Schedules for the various terms, together with the notes accompanying the schedules, should be consulted to determine the course offerings and the effect of offerings upon programs.

The George Mason University School of Law reserves the right to cancel a class if 10 or fewer students register.

Law 501. Legal Research and Writing 2 Credit Hours

The aim of this course is to familiarize the student with the use of the major sources for legal research, including writing. Traditional primary and secondary sources, as well as computerized research systems and preparation of motions, office memoranda, and appellate briefs are also explored.

Law 502. Criminal Law 4 Credit Hours

This course approaches various elements of the legal system in terms of the component authoritative decisions to exercise the coercive power of government through criminal sanctions. The general setting of the course is in the processes by which specific common law crimes developed and then grew into modern notions of criminal law.

Law 504. Contracts 7 Credit Hours

The course is designed to teach first-year students the general principles of contract law. A special emphasis is placed upon the interrelationship between statutory and common law. A consideration of Article 2 of the U.C.C. is included.

Law 505. Property 7 Credit Hours

A study of the basic property institutions; the estate system, easement, and covenants, with an introduction to the trust concept and to real property security; conveyancing and priorities; the real estate contract; landlord and tenant relationships.

Law 506. Constitutional Law 4 Credit Hours

This course examines the judicial role under the Constitution and the balance of power between the legislative and executive branches of government; questions of federalism, and consideration of the limitations upon delegated powers. Topics include the development of the commerce clause, scope and limitations upon the war power and the conduct of foreign affairs, the trading and spending power, and due process under the 5th and 14th Amendments, including emphasis upon both substantive and procedural due process of law.

Law 507. Torts 6 Credit Hours

A study of the causes of action arising from breaches of legally recognized duties relative to the protection of person, reputation, and property, including the traditional tort areas and the new and developing fields of liability and critical analysis of the fault concept of liability. The scope includes considerations of the intentional torts, negligence, and strict liability.

Law 508. Administrative Process 4 Credit Hours

An inquiry into the powers and processes of federal and state administrative agencies, and the control of agency action through judicial review and otherwise.

Law 509. Jurisdiction 4 Credit Hours

The acquisition and extent of judicial power of federal and state courts over subject matters and parties in litigation, together with the effects and enforcements of judgment, constitute the subject matter of the course. Attention is given to the relationship of federal and state judiciaries.

Law 510. Secured Transactions 4 Credit Hours

The law of personal property security as examined in pre-Codal and Codal contexts. Consideration is given to concepts such as title, personality, obligations, remedy, priority, notice, and redemption. Case and code analysis will be supplemented by analysis of attempts to change form without changing substance; of the creation of security interests; and of the utility of codes as responses to societal needs.

Law 511. Legal Analysis 3 Credit Hours

Methods of analyzing legal problems, with emphasis on the interpretation of cases and statutes. Different approaches are considered in their historical and jurisprudential context. The relationships of judge to jury, court to legislature, and procedure to substance are discussed. The course provides a framework for understanding aspects of the legal process as they occur in the substantive Phase I courses.

Law 601. Business Associations 4 Credit Hours

Fundamental legal problems concerning partnerships and corporations are studied. Selected aspects of agency and securities laws are also covered. Both closely held and public corporations are considered.

Law 602. Commercial Transactions 4 Credit Hours

Examines the concept of negotiability and the bank collection process from the perspective of the commercial transaction. Emphasis is given to the law of Commercial Paper (U.C.C. Article 3), including requisites of negotiability, transfer and negotiation, the rights of the holder, defenses, liability of the parties, agency and suretyship. Negotiability is also considered in the context of U.C.C. Articles 5, 7, and 8. Surveys U.C.C. Article 4 bank collection process.

Law 603. Income Taxation 4 Credit Hours

The fundamental, statutory, and regulatory principles upon which the federal income tax structure is based, including the concepts of income, capital gains, and other property transactions and deductions, are studied.

Law 611. Trusts and Estates 4 Credit Hours

A study of the basic devices in gratuitous transfers—the will, the trust and powers, together with selected problems in class gifts, will and trust substitutes, social restrictions upon the power of testation, upon the formation of property interests, and upon the trust.

Law 612. Real Estate Finance 4 Credit Hours

The basic law of real property financing (mortgages, deeds of trust, and related devices) is studied in the context of both residential and commercial transactions. Consideration is given to underlying economic factors and to the emerging role of the federal government.

Law 614. Deferred Compensation 4 Credit Hours

This course includes the law and economics of compensation, the origin and development of law in the area, nonpecuniary compensation, and deferral of pecuniary compensation with an overview of ERISA (vesting and accrual of benefits, antidiscrimination provisions, effect of social security, fiduciary responsibility, prohibited transactions, limitations on investments, reporting and disclosure, and pension benefit guaranty corporation).

Law 621. Evidence 4 Credit Hours

An examination of the way legal rules govern the proof of disputed issues of fact during adversary proceedings, with emphasis upon the problems of testimonial proof (hearsay rules and impeachment of witnesses), circumstantial proof, and real proof.

Law 622. Criminal Procedure 4 Credit Hours

This course is designed to acquaint students with the criminal justice system and practice in the system. It deals with the constitutional foundation of criminal procedure with emphasis mainly on 4th, 5th, 6th, and 14th amendment rights.

Law 623. Remedies 4 Credit Hours

An analysis and comparison of legal and equitable remedies and goals, including the substantive law of restitution, and methods for the measurement of damages.

Law 632. Legal Institutions 3 Credit Hours

This course will involve the study of selected topics to demonstrate aspects that stabilize the development of the law and of the legal system. Study may include the forms of action, common law pleading, the rise of

equity, the merger of law and equity, codifications and code pleading, and concepts of causes of action and defenses.

Law 634. Constitutional Controls 3 Credit Hours

The last 30 years have produced a wealth of decisions involving issues such as racial discrimination, affirmative action, gender-based discrimination, and the rights of aliens and illegitimate persons. In addition, there have been several decisions involving the scope and content of the First Amendment and other fundamental rights. These issues lend themselves to study from a perspective of constitutional controls on legislative process.

Law 635. Procedure in Its Substantive Context 3 Credit Hours

Procedural rules are considered in terms of the reasons for their adoption, their impact on the substantive rights involved, and later adjustments in the rules as the substantive impact is realized. Included are the relations between procedural rules and changing concepts of the role of courts.

Law 641. Antitrust 3 Credit Hours

The study of laws and policies relating to competition as a means to regulation of private economic behavior, including consideration of concepts of competition and monopoly, selected problems of mergers, distribution, boycotts, price discrimination, and other aspects of the applications of the federal legislation in the context of underlying policy. No background in economics will be presupposed.

Law 642. Unfair Trade Practices 3 Credit Hours
Unfair trade practices at common law and under statutes; trademarks and tradenames; misappropriation of ideas; protection of competitors and consumers against false advertising under Federal Trade Commission Act; miscellaneous business practices.

Law 643. Securities Regulations 3 Credit Hours
An analysis of existing legislation designed to protect the buying public in connection with the promotion of corporate businesses, including the federal regulation of securities distribution and state "Blue Sky Laws." The course is designed to develop familiarity with the problems of the lawyer in general practice, as well as those encountered in a specialized securities practice.

Law 651. Domestic Relations 3 Credit Hours
Developments in the status the state creates for the family. The course will survey the spectrum of family relationships and activities regulated by the state, including marriage, adoption, legal relationships within ongoing families, and relationships between the family and the rest of society, problems in the dissolution of the family, agreements concerning the custody of children, and property settlements upon divorce.

Law 652. Discrimination in Employment 3 Credit Hours
The course will emphasize methodology for analyzing and resolving the problems of status of employees under the Civil Rights Laws. Areas covered will include types of discrimination; the sources of protection (Constitution, statutes, and executive orders, with emphasis on statutes); identification of the protected persons; and related questions of procedure, proof, and remedy.

Law 653. Labor Law 3 Credit Hours
An overview of governmental regulations of labor-management relations; analysis of the Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin Acts; collective bargaining, strikes and picketing, and unfair labor practices; enforcement of the collective bargaining agreement; consideration of contemporary legal problems in the private and public sectors.

Law 661. Professional Responsibility 3 Credit Hours
A study of the activities and responsibilities of lawyers and their relationships with clients, the legal profession, the courts and the public. Problems of legal ethics and professional responsibility are treated in several contexts, e.g., the lawyer's duty to the client, the provision of adequate legal services to all, and the reconciliation of the lawyer's obligations to the client with the demands of justice and the public interest.

Law 681. General Practice Clinic 2 Credit Hours
This is a one- or two-quarter course, earning two credit hours per quarter for field work and a weekly classroom component. The quarters must be consecutive. Each student is assigned to spend a minimum of eight hours per week at one of the legal offices in Arlington or Fairfax County or the City of Alexandria. The participating offices are selected by the assigned faculty on the basis of their interest and ability to provide the student with a sound educational experience under the supervision of a practicing attorney. These legal offices cover diverse subject areas to be able to meet the interests of most students. Possible placement offices include law firms, legal service offices, state and federal government offices and criminal prosecutors. To serve in a criminal prosecutor's office, the student must be eligible for a third-year practice certificate,

i.e., he or she must have completed satisfactorily Criminal Law, Evidence, Criminal Procedure, and Professional Ethics.

Law 682. Federal Practice Clinic 2 Credit Hours

This is a two-term course earning two credit hours per summer term for field work in a federal agency in Arlington, Alexandria, or the District of Columbia. Each student must spend a minimum of 24 hours per week at their assignment. The participating offices are selected by the assigned faculty on the basis of their interest and ability to provide the student with a sound educational experience under the supervision of a federal attorney or judge. These legal offices cover diverse subject areas to be able to meet the interests of most students. Possible placement offices include the Office of the U.S. Attorney, Alexandria and the District of Columbia; Legal Divisions in the Department of Justice; Securities and Exchange Commission; Internal Revenue Service; U.S. Claims Court; Department of Interior; General Services Administration, etc.

Law 691. Law Review 2 Credit Hours

Law 692. Moot Court 2 Credit Hours

Law 701. Persons in International Law 4 Credit Hours

An examination of national and international rights of persons, juristic and natural, with particular emphasis upon the individual in international relations of states. The course will survey the international legal system and the criteria in international law for the state protection of the individual in such areas as nationality (including dual nationality), citizenship, naturalization, asylum, statelessness, extradition, and deportation. There will be a survey of state regulation of economic activities of aliens

and foreign corporations operating within this territory, including problems arising from nationalization or expropriation and settlement of investment disputes of certain types of corporate enterprises treated as entitled to diplomatic protection by their home states.

Law 702. Multinational Business and Financial Transactions 4 Credit Hours

Problems (arising under American, international, and foreign law) that confront businesses whose affairs cross national boundaries. Topics examined include: Direct investment abroad, including incentives and obstacles to American investment; the right of establishment; U.S. and foreign corporate law and contract problems; investments in less developed countries and protecting against expropriatory action; international patent and trademark system; legal techniques of licensing and industrial property rights abroad; and antitrust and tax aspects of international trade and investment. The approach of this course is to confront and assess 6-10 typical international business problems which involve legal problems with significant business and political dimensions. The aim is to develop in American lawyers the particular skills and understanding unique to this field.

Law 703. Banking, Money, and Finance 4 Credit Hours

The focus of the course will be upon the practical business and legal ramifications of the relationship between taxation, capital and financing techniques required in the 1980s. The interplay of government and the private sector will also be explored relative to the prevailing economic realities in regard to capitalism and how these realities affect business decisions.

Law 704. Licenses, Franchises, and Patents 4 Credit Hours
Involves the background of intellectual property known as Patents, Trademarks, and Copyrights whereby agreements known as licenses and franchises can be drafted by the students in the light of some business and antitrust considerations.

Law 705. Business Finance and Organizations 4 Credit Hours
This course examines the various structures and organizations that are available to a business entity. It examines the various structures in the context of fiscal consequences, managerial factors involved, and business risks. In particular it examines in depth situations such as structuring general partnerships, limited partnerships, small and large corporations, corporate groups of subsidiaries and affiliates, and joint ventures in the context of various types of transactions (for example, company takeovers and mergers, formation of holding companies, formation of operating groups in various economic sectors, etc.). Problems in various fields of law including state corporate law, federal securities, tax, and antitrust are also assessed.

Law 706. The Consumer of Financing Services 4 Credit Hours
Examines problems such as poverty, ignorance, relative size, and legislative policy that may create inequality in the market and engender a need for governmental intrusion. Typical solutions such as model acts, truth-in-lending, or controls on advertising will be considered in terms of causes, operations and effects. Comparisons among state, federal, and "uniform act" solutions may be included.

Law 707. Regulation of Commercial Transactions 4 Credit Hours
Advanced Problems in Commercial Transactions. Requires resolution of a multifaceted commercial problem involving national and international sales, payment, performance, insurance, transport, bankruptcy and creditor's rights, collections, bulk sales, consumer warranties and credit cards. Resolution of the problem involves application and construction of statutory material, including parts of U.C.C. Articles 2, 3, 5, 6, and 7, the U.S. Bankruptcy Code, state receivership statutes, federal and state creditor statutes, the Federal Bills of Lading Act, the Overseas Carriage of Goods Act, and consumer credit and warranty acts. Law 602 (Commercial Transactions) is not required and there is no overlap between the courses.

Law 708. Regulated Industries 4 Credit Hours
This problem course begins with an overview of generic problems confronted in the economic regulation of utilities and similar businesses. The vehicle of instruction for the balance of the course is a series of practical problems involving regulation of a single industry—for example, airline deregulation, or reorganization of the telephone and data transmission industry.

Law 709. Unsuccessful Enterprises 4 Credit Hours
This course examines problems arising from the failure of business efforts in typical situations. In particular, it examines in depth situations such as the failure of individuals, partnerships (general and limited), and corporations, with consideration of the means of minimizing the consequences of failure in the initial planning of the business entity, in minimizing the actual economic

loss, typical problems with state and federal agencies and labor unions, and the means of reviving failing enterprises. Considerations entail federal bankruptcy law, partnership, and corporate dissolution under state law, federal tax reorganization rules, state UCC provisions, and state and federal tax provisions generally.

Law 710. Land/Urban Planning

4 Credit Hours

Consideration of the planning and regulatory functions of local, regional, state, and national governments in controlling land use, together with attention to the relationship of objectives of the various governmental agencies, particularly those of the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Identification and analysis of land control processes and the roles of public and private entities are of concern. Problems that may be considered include the relationship between planning and public finance, traffic, transportation, population density and growth.

Law 711. Land Development

4 Credit Hours

Addresses the various problems arising in connection with land development: The basic transactions (contract and conveyances) involved in acquiring sites, together with problems relating to restrictions and controls, both private and public; bases of assurances for the problems of liens arising in favor of artisans, contractors, and material men. Transactions with architects, engineers, and others involved in design and planning and the interrelationship with public bodies (e.g., planning commissions, environmental control agencies, public guarantors of financing, etc. The relationship of government regulation of financing, and land development (FHA) may also be considered).

Public regulation of sale of land (e.g., Interstate Land Sales Act) and the application of consumer protection legislation are included. Differentiation of problems arising from commercial development (e.g., a shopping center) and housing are of concern. The various forms of ownership as vehicles for marketing—i.e., outright sale, lease, condominium, etc.—may be treated.

Law 712. Biomedical Technology

4 Credit Hours

The roles of law, the legal system, and lawyers in managing the social, economic, and political implications of an age of technology. Areas presenting potential problems for consideration concern genetic manipulation, psychosurgery, human organ transplantation, and in vitro fertilization.

Law 713. Energy Technology

3 Credit Hours

Examines energy policy under conditions of historical energy growth, reduced growth, or no growth. Possible areas of examination include analysis of natural resource problems as reflected in the law of oil, gas, and solid fuels mining. Other areas for study include the interrelationships of laws and regulations relating to environmental controls, safety, and health with the technology of energy productions, including nuclear production. The impact of political and economic policies on the evolution of energy policies will be examined.

Law 714. Environmental Technology

4 Credit Hours

Analysis and discussion of federal statutory material and relevant case law pertaining to federal decision making affecting the environment, including the National

Environmental Policy Act, other specialized statutes governing regulations of resource development, granting of federal permits, licenses, certificates and the like; consideration of environmental protection programs—including Clean Air, Clean Water, toxic substances, pesticides and hazardous waste.

The course will also consider various interdisciplinary issues, including analysis, cost-effectiveness standards, and related regulatory impact analysis.

Visiting lectures by specialized experts in some of the foregoing areas of environmental law will be presented on a selected basis.

Law 715. Mathematical Technology 4 Credit Hours
The roles of law, and the legal system and lawyers in managing the social, economic, and political implications of an age of technology. Areas presenting problems for consideration include various areas involving computer usage (e.g., invasion of privacy, protection of computer software, use of computers in litigation), economic consideration in areas such as antitrust law and development and use of statistics in litigation.

Law 716. The Individual in Housing and Education 4 Credit Hours
The subject matter of this course concerns constitutional and statutory civil rights protections of individuals in the areas of housing and education, which could include bilingual education, public school financing, exclusionary zoning, school busing, affirmative action in education, and discrimination in housing.

Law 717. Regulation Protecting Public Health 4 Credit Hours

The course may consider unresolved legal and policy issues concerning the use of interdisciplinary data (especially scientific and medical data) in the legal and regulatory process. The course could also consider selected regulation programs administered by the Environmental Protection Agency which affect the general public health (Clean Air and Water, Toxic Substances, Hazardous Waste Management); work place health standards by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration; consumer product health standards; and various regulatory issues pertaining to food additives, drugs, medical devices, and the like.

Law 718. Federal Regulation of Food and Drugs 4 Credit Hours
This course will consider unresolved legal and policy issues concerning the use of interdisciplinary data (especially scientific and medical data) in the legal and regulatory process. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration, which has regulatory jurisdiction over this field, is the oldest consumer protection agency in the United States. It has a substantial body of case law and time-tested enforcement policy and procedures; yet at the same time, it has been one of the most innovative federal agencies in creating new legal and procedural mechanisms to resolve increasingly complex scientific questions that arise as a result of the rapid progress in advanced technology and increasing economic constraints.

Law 719. Admiralty and Maritime Legal Problems 4 Credit Hours

The course deals with problems of special and general interest. Special problems include personal injury and wrongful death of seamen and longshoremen, carriage of goods by sea, maritime liens, general average, collisions and salvage. The subject-matter unavoidably raises problems of federal and state jurisdiction and of federal common law, problems in the intersection of public and private international law and the use of arbitration.

Law 720. Legal Risk 4 Credit Hours

This course deals with the various ways that law and lawyers handle risk, with a particular focus on developing technologies. Legal concepts that may be considered include insurance and products liability, as well as tax incentives and the impact of risk on legal doctrines and business transactions. Decision-making models of various kinds will also be examined.

Law 722. Current Processes in Corporate Law and Regulation 4 Credit Hours

A study of selected aspects of corporate responsibility and accountability. The course will focus on the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organization (RICO) Act and upon questions of whether it should be amended. The RICO issues will be supplemented by reference to three other areas of revision of process, i.e., (1) corporate accountability or governance; (2) corporate rights or duties as proposed in the ABA Revised Model Business Corporation Act (RMBCA); or (3) the proposed Federal Criminal Code.

Law 732. Family Law Practice 4 Credit Hours

This course deals with the practical problems of family law practice, including divorce grounds and jurisdiction, support, property division, child custody and visitation, separation agreements, discovery, court orders and their enforcement, and adoption. Emphasis is placed on developing skills in client counseling, negotiation, drafting, trial practice, planning, and strategy.

Law 733. Mass Media 4 Credit Hours

Exploration and analysis of legal and technical issues in the electronic communications industry. Topics include: Restrictions on the ownership and control of communications media; public interest standards in the selection and licensing of media applicants; public access to the electronic mass media; program content regulations; and regulation of competing video delivery system technologies. First Amendment questions regarding electronic and nonelectronic mass media, and emerging policies favoring indirect regulation through market forces will also be considered.

Law 735. Natural Resources 4 Credit Hours

This course considers the federal statutes, regulations, policies, institutional structures, and federal decisions involved in regulating various natural resource development programs. Emphasis is placed on environmental issues raised by natural resource development, including the National Environmental Policy Act, the Council on Environmental Quality, the so-called coordination statutes, and various federal programs administered by the Environmental Protection Agency. Examples

of natural resource development programs include energy, minerals, off-shore and gas production, highways, and land reclamation projects.

Law 736. Business Planning 4 Credit Hours

This particular offering will focus on the sights and judgment required in giving legal advice and making legal decisions concerning business enterprises. Tax implications will be emphasized. Formation and financing of business organizations, restructuring ownership interests and financing their withdrawal, and sales and purchases of business all are examples of the area from which problems may be selected.

Law 737. Business and Commercial Transactions with Government

4 Credit Hours

The selection will analyze an aspect of the principal problem areas in doing business with the U.S. Government, with some emphasis on the caveats to be observed because of the unique principles and procedures that protect a sovereign state. Illustrative areas of activities that may be explored include contracts for construction; production of goods; rendition of services; practical exercises in study of specimen contracts; prosecution and defense of claims; leasing of property; disposal of surplus property; grants in aid; set-asides; subsidies; financial assistance and loans (e.g., Small Business Administration and Export-Import Bank).

Law 738. Estate Planning

4 Credit Hours

This course includes a substantial writing requirement with an emphasis on organization of facts, the development of

problem-solving thought patterns, and performance of research, drafting, and writing skills that are involved in the practice of law.

Law 739. U.S. Law and Foreign Policy

4 Credit Hours

This course assesses the role of lawyers in the foreign policy process and attempts to determine and develop additional skills needed. This course also examines the role of law in the foreign policy process at both the domestic and international levels, and specifically, the role it plays in purely domestic and private sector matters. Provides greater insights into the need for lawyers active in the field of law and foreign policy to develop further skills. Current public policy issues confronting the United States are emphasized and examined in a legal, political, and historical context. Students will prepare original research documentation addressing a major issue, which will be subject to written and oral critique.

Law 741. Conflict of Laws

4 Credit Hours

Focuses on choice of law problems, particularly in relation to property, family law, contracts, torts, trusts, and the administration of estates. Consideration is given to aspects of jurisdiction, to effects of judgments, to special problems of federalism and to transnational regulation.

Law 742. International Trade Regulation

4 Credit Hours

An examination of the salient issues and problems arising under American law that confront U.S. firms in the international trading system. Emphasis is on the political and economic aspects of U.S. trade relations and federal trade regulations. Constitutional

controls, executive-congressional relations, import remedies, export controls and licensing, international treaty and trade mechanisms, finance and trade linkage, and congressional-judicial-executive trade organization are emphasized.

Law 743. First Amendment 4 Credit Hours

This course will deal with most aspects of the First Amendment, including speech, press, assembly, association, establishment of religion, and free exercise of religion.

Law 744. Judicial Administration 4 Credit Hours

This course is designed to focus on the role of the attorney as judge. There will be an inquiry into the psychological aspects of decision making. Problems of judicial bias and recusation will be studied. The student will also consider, from the perspective of the legislator, how best to select judges. The role of judge in various other contexts will be considered. Various pedagogic methods will be used, including the case method (broadly construed), lecture, problem solving, and role playing.

Law 751. Legal History 3 Credit Hours

A study of Anglo-American law, its growth and development. Particular emphasis is given to the study of political, socioeconomic, and geopolitical factors, and their effect on legal institutions. The course covers Continental and English preludes to 1066; Conquest to reception in the New Republic; and modifications wrought by the frontier and the 19th Century.

Law 752. International Law 3 Credit Hours

A survey of public international law of peace, as evidenced especially in decisions of national and international courts; drafting and interpretation of treaties; organization and jurisdiction of international tribunals, with special reference to the International Court of Justice; developments with respect to the codification of the law. Included are concepts of recognition, individual rights and freedoms, succession, diplomatic and sovereign immunities, consular and diplomatic exchanges; the study of law and practice of the United Nations Charter, including the process of decision in the U.N.; maintenance of international peace and security; peaceful settlement of disputes and national and collective self-defense; formulation and implementation of human rights.

Law 754. Comparative Law 3 Credit Hours

Use of the comparative law method for a better understanding of our own legal system. Handling of cases and transactions with foreign country law connections. Brief introduction to Roman law and its impact on modern legal systems. Comparison of the legal and judicial processes and the treatment of selected problems in civil law, common law, and socialist countries.

Law 755. Organized Legal Profession 2 Credit Hours

This "overview" course considers the acts and responsibilities of those informal groups of lawyers which are part of society. The course is interdisciplinary (social psychology and U.S. history) and will be conducted by extensive independent readings in those topics and in the history and social responsibilities of the Bar. A weekly seminar discussion, student synthesis of materials, and an essay exam, for which extra time will be permitted are included.

Law 756. Jurisprudence 3 Credit Hours

A survey of the perspective of legal philosophy and the analysis of selected issues. Materials that may be selected include consideration of analytical jurisprudence, natural law, sociological jurisprudence, American legal realism, and Marxism. Issues that may be selected are the nature and limits of judicial lawmaking, legal enforcement of morality, moral status in disobedience of law, and problems of liberty. Conceptual topics may include such matters as responsibility, justice, fundamental rights, and valid law.

Law 757. Legal Process 3 Credit Hours

Process of development of the federal and state legal systems in the United States and method used in the solution of legal problems.

Law 761. Law and Society 4 Credit Hours

The purpose of this seminar is to conduct an individual and collective in-depth inquiry into selected areas of law from the perspective of society as a whole. The goal is to gain insight into the interplay of legal and social process in a given field, and thereby to develop a deeper understanding of the dynamics of law in society generally. Some of the topics for discussion in past seminars have been the judge as legislator, the problem of distributive justice, the justification for a system of private property, law and morality, the obligation of contracts, and church-state relations.

Law 762. Crime, Justice, and Victims 3 Credit Hours

The aim of this seminar is to provide analytical insight into the interrelationships between civil and criminal law. How our system of jurisprudence is geared to protect and compensate society—how it has met its

commitment and how it has failed—will be considered. The subjects of aid for the victims of crime through victim-compensation statutes and the difference between the applications of the exclusionary rule in civil and criminal cases will be examined. Current trends toward greater use of civil remedies after criminal sanctions have been exhausted will also be a focus of attention. The course requires the submission of a comprehensive paper and an oral presentation of the subject matter, defending the position taken in the paper.

Law 763. Courts and Power 4 Credit Hours

The subject of this seminar is the courts as wielders of government power, particularly the Supreme Court of the United States. The seminar is built around student presentation of papers or paper topics, chosen from a list suggested by the instructor or devised independently. The topics are chosen to yield greater understanding of the scope and limits of judicial power and the relationship of the courts to other centers of governmental power: The Supreme Court as umpire in the federal system; the courts as protectors, under the Constitution, of individual rights; the courts as instruments of the legislative will. The papers typically concern issues of current interest and are expected to go through outline and draft forms before the finished work is completed.

Law 764. Human Rights 3 Credit Hours

Theory of fundamental freedoms from philosophical to legal formulation in the American and French Revolutions; individual versus the state; emergence of the individual as a subject of international concern; social and political forces stressing the need for international recognition and protection of human rights; setting of human rights standards. The Universal Declaration and its

influence over the law of nations. Critical assessment of the work of the United Nations in the human rights field; the regional approach to the international protection of human rights; analysis of the case law of the European Convention, human rights in the Inter-American system, state sovereignty and international protection at the national level, due process and freedom of speech in light of different legal systems. An examination of current issues in developing law of human rights, including humanitarian intervention; some representative human rights issues such as apartheid in South Africa and Jews in the Soviet Union; the role of human rights consideration in United States foreign policy; problems of implementation of international human rights; and prospects for future development.

Law 765. Law and Behavioral Sciences 3 Credit Hours

The purpose of this course is to provide the potential lawyer with analytical and strategic insights from the behavioral sciences concerning who uses the legal system in which the law operates and the impact and limits of legal action.

Law 771. Arbitration, Conciliation, and Mediation 4 Credit Hours

This course examines the various modes of resolving civil disputes and focuses on the alternatives between attorney negotiation and litigation, including mediation, conciliation, and arbitration. It concentrates on the structure and skills of lawyers involved in alternative methods of dispute resolution. The ethical considerations for a new model of attorney practice are also considered. Students take part in role play exercises and are responsible for class reports and projects.

Law 772. Negotiation 4 Credit Hours

The purpose of this course is to give the class an introduction to negotiating techniques, tactics, and strategy. The course is primarily inductive, involving a series of simulated negotiations in which the professor serves as the Control Officer. The subjects include such matters as a labor problem, a tort settlement, a plea bargaining problem, an international problem, and a corporate take-over problem.

Law 773. Trial Advocacy 4 Credit Hours

The basic problems in preparing for, conducting, and managing the trial. Included, for example, are preparation of witnesses, interviewing prospective witnesses, discovery, motion practice, pretrial proceedings, selection of jury, opening statement, providing a prima-facie case, cross-examination, examination of expert witnesses, and closing statement.

Law 774. Appellate Advocacy 2 Credit Hours

Students are presented with a complex fact pattern, and must proceed to develop and articulate in writing responsive issues, discussion, and conclusions.

Law 775. Advanced Legal Writing 2 Credit Hours

This course is designed to aid the student in the differing types of legal writing, in organizing thoughts in a coherent and effective manner, and in learning how to utilize different types of legal resources effectively.

**Law 787. Law, Science,
and Medicine**

3 Credit Hours

This course will explore the relationship between law, science, and medicine in the practical context of existing regulatory programs (e.g., regulation of carcinogens in food, air, water, the workplace), or proposed regulatory programs (e.g., acid rain) and programs that are being reevaluated pending reimposition (e.g., regulation of experimentation with rDNA molecules). The problem of scientific uncertainty and the legal sufficiency of various expedients to substitute for reliable and probative scientific and technical evidence are considered in each of the foregoing regulatory contexts. The related problems of technical and economic feasibility and their regulatory significance are also considered.

**Law 782. Scientific
Evidence**

4 Credit Hours

This course is designed to present the problems the trial attorney encounters with the admission and use of types of evidence made possible by advances in technology.

**Law 783. Virginia
Practice**

4 Credit Hours

The rules of Civil and Criminal practice in Virginia, with emphasis in areas such as pleading, process, distinction in law and equity, statutes of limitation, pretrial discovery, venue, and appellate practice. Emphasis will be on such practical matters as drafting pleadings, presentation of motions, and strategy from a procedural standpoint.

**Law 784. Federal
Practice**

3 Credit Hours

Practice in the federal courts and the relationship of federal and state courts. The special rules applying to the District of Columbia.

**Law 785. Administrative
Practice**

4 Credit Hours

Students are presented with a selection of actual cases involving various aspects of administrative decision making designed to present a representative cross-section of adjudicatory administrative processes. Three cases will be considered: an administrative enforcement processing in which the agency bypassed its administrative remedies to seek judicial remedies; an Environmental Protection Agency permit proceeding in which the administrative process was interrupted by a challenge of the legal sufficiency of the underlying regulations; and a proceeding involving interrelationships between administrative process, U.S. legislation, the International Whaling Convention, and other kinds of international laws. Instead of a case book, the actual legal materials used in the cases will be studied.

Law 786. Litigation

4 Credit Hours

The skillful employment of procedural rules and devices is considered in civil and criminal settings. Attention is given to practice under both federal and state systems. Appellate practice will be considered in terms of requirements that must be anticipated at pretrial and trial stages so that a systematic view of practice is developed.

**Law 781. Forensic
Medicine**

3 Credit Hours

An examination of the interface between law and medicine in civil and criminal litigation, with emphasis on the fundamentals of anatomy and physiology as they relate to problems of proof. This course will explore medical/legal aspects of the practice of law, including the role of the medical doctor in the preparation and presentation of personal injury cases, the attorney-physician relationship, the nature of

various medical specialties, expert testimony, malpractice, and various medical subjects as they relate to the law.

Law 792. Tax Practice 3 Credit Hours

A study of the law and procedures concerning tax practice. Positioning on tax returns with a view to settlement or trial, as opposed to audit avoidance. A study of penalties. A study of process. Practice before the IRS: examinations, appeals and litigation. How and when to obtain rulings and determination letters. A review of currently changing procedures.

Law 793. Patent and Copyright Practice 3 Credit Hours

Protection of intellectual property under patent and copyright laws. Comparison of subject matter covered and extent of protection under various theories of intellectual property.

Law 794. Communications Practice 2 Credit Hours

This course is designed to present a practical approach to the analysis of Federal Communications decisions and statutory policy pertaining to traditional media and "new media technology."

