


School of Law Catalog 1987-1988
George Mason University Law School

School of Law



1987-88 Catalog

George Mason University

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ERRATA SHEET

George Mason University
School of Law

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p. 8 - The entry for Michael Krauss should read:

Michael I. Krauss, Professor of Law.
B.A., Carleton University; LL.B.,
Universite de Sherbrooke; LL.M.,
Yale University

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3401 N. Fairfax Drive
Arlington, VA 22201-4498
(703) 841-2600

George Mason University

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Accreditation

The School of Law is fully 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 handicapped persons 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.

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Academic Calendar 1987-88

Monday, July 13	Approved course rosters and tuition due notices mailed to all incoming students.
Monday, July 13	Class schedule for 1987-88 academic year sent to all returning students.
Monday, July 27	Deadline for receipt of course selections by returning students for 1987-88.
Monday, August 10	Approved course rosters and tuition due notices mailed to returning students.
Thursday, August 20	Final date for receipt of official transcripts from returning students.

Fall Term 1987

Sunday, August 23	Orientation for all entering students at 6:00 p.m.
Tuesday August 25	Fall term begins; classes commence at 8:00 a.m. Monday classes meet (day and evening); Tuesday classes do not meet.
Monday, September 7	Labor Day – no classes.
Tuesday, September 8	Classes resume at 8:00 a.m.
Friday, October 30	Final date for winter term course selection changes.
Tuesday, November 3	Classes cease at 10:00 p.m.
November 4-13	Fall term examinations.
Friday, November 6	Approved course rosters and tuition due notices mailed to students.
Saturday, November 14	End of fall term.
Monday, November 23	Fall law graduation.

Winter Term 1987-88

Monday, November 16	Winter term begins; Thursday classes meet (day and evening); Monday classes do not meet. Thanksgiving holiday – no classes.
Thursday and Friday, November 26 and 27	
Monday, November 30	Classes resume at 8:00 a.m.
Thursday, December 24	Holiday break begins – no classes.
Monday, January 4	Classes resume at 8:00 a.m.
Wednesday, January 6	Friday schedule (day and evening); Wednesday classes do not meet.
Tuesday, February 2	Friday schedule (day and evening); Tuesday classes do not meet.
Thursday, February 4	Classes cease at 10:00 p.m.
Friday, February 5	Final date for spring term course changes.
February 5 – 19	Winter term examinations.
Saturday, February 20	End of winter term.
February 20 – March 6	Recess.
Wednesday, February 24	Winter term graduation.

Spring Term 1988

Monday, March 7

April 11-15

Monday, May 9

Friday, May 13

May 16 - 27

Saturday, May 21

Friday, May 27

Saturday, May 28

Tuesday, May 31

Spring term begins; classes commence at 8:00 a.m.

Summer quarter registration.

Approved course rosters and tuition due notices
mailed for Summer Term A.

Classes cease at 10:00 p.m.

Spring term examinations.

University commencement.

End of spring term.

School of Law commencement.

Spring law graduation.

Summer Terms A & B and Summer Quarter 1988

Monday, May 30	Term A begins, classes commence at 6:30 p.m.
Monday, June 13	Final date for Summer Term B course selection changes
Wednesday, June 22	Approved course rosters and tuition due notices mailed for Summer Term B.
Friday, July 1	Summer Term A classes cease at 10:00 p.m.
Friday, July 1	Final date for Summer Term B registration.
July 5 - 8	Examinations.
Monday, July 11	Summer Term B classes begin.
Friday, August 12	Classes cease at 10:00 p.m.
August 15 - 19	Examinations.
Friday, August 19	End of summer quarter.

Rector and Visitors George Mason University 1987-88

Hector Alcalde, Rector
Arlington, VA

Nancy M. Hirst
McLean, VA

C. Douglas Adams
Burke, VA

Henry O. Lampe
Arlington, VA

Gayle Perkins Atkins
Alexandria, VA

Val S. McWhorter
Springfield, VA

Richard A. Barton
Arlington, VA

Helen Hill Miller
Washington, DC

Randolph W. Church, Jr.
Fairfax, VA

Charles H. Nance
Alexandria, VA

Robert P. Crouch, Jr.
Charlottesville, VA

Martha V. Pennino
Vienna, VA

Myron P. Erkiletian
Alexandria, VA

Edgar A. Prichard
Fairfax, VA

Joseph A. Heastie
Vienna, VA

Elizabeth T. Walker
Alexandria, VA

President of the University: George W. Johnson

Dean of the School of Law: Henry G. Manne

Academic Associate Dean: Steven J. Eagle

Associate Dean: Charles R. Engle

Assistant Dean: Marc Hoberman

Faculty of Law 1987-88

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

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

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

William Bishop, Visiting Professor of Law, B.A., Memorial University; M.A. University of Western Ontario; B.A., B.C.L., Magdalen College, Oxford; Ph.D., London School of Economics.

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

Joseph E. Broadus, Assistant Professor of Law. B.A., Florida International University; M.A., University of Miami; J.D., Florida State University

Henry N. Butler, Assistant Professor of Law. B.A., University of Richmond; M.A. and Ph.D., Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University; J.D., University of Miami

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

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

Steven M. Crafton, Associate Professor of Law. B.A., University of Arizona; J.D., Emory University; Ph.D., Texas A&M University

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

Edward J. Damich, 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

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

Steven J. Eagle, Associate Academic Dean and Professor of Law. B.B.A., The City College of New York; J.D., Yale 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 and Associate Dean. B.S.M.E., Kansas State University; LL.B., American University

Helen Fahey, Lecturer in Law. J.D., Catholic University

Peter J. Ferrara, Associate Professor of Law. B.A., Harvard College, J.D., Harvard 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, Lecturer in Law. B.A. and J.D., University of Montana; LL.M., University of Virginia

George R. Johnson, Jr., Assistant Professor of Law. B.A., Amherst College; J.D., Columbia University

Irving Kayton, Foundation Professor of Law. B.A., Cornell University; J.D., New York University; LL.M. and J.S.D., Columbia University

William E. Kovacic, Assistant Professor of Law. A.B., Princeton University; J.D., Columbia University

Michael I. Krauss, Professor of Law. B.A., Carleton University; LL.B., Université de Sherbrooke; LL.M., Yale University; J.S.D., Columbia University

Lee S. Liberman, Assistant Professor of Law. B.A., Yale University; J.D., University of Chicago

Stuart S. Malawer, Professor of Law. B.A., University of Buffalo; J.D., Cornell University; M.A. and Ph.D., University of Pennsylvania

Henry G. Manne, Dean, University Professor of Law and Director, Law and Economics Center. B.A., Vanderbilt University; J.D., University of Chicago; J.S.D., Yale University

Stephen A. McLaughlin, Lecturer in Law. B.A., College of William and Mary; J.D., University of Miami

Veryl V. Miles, Assistant Professor of Law. B.A., Wells College; J.D., Catholic University (on leave, 1987-88)

Timothy J. Muris, Foundation Professor of Law. B.A., San Diego State University; J.D., University of California, Los Angeles

Ralph Norvell, Dean Emeritus and Professor of Law. B.A. and J.D., Baylor University; LL.M., University of Michigan;

Lawrence E. Ribstein, Professor of Law. B.A., Johns Hopkins University; J.D., University of Chicago

Linda A. Schwartzstein, Associate Professor of Law. A.B., Brandeis University; J.D., University of Michigan; LL.M., New York University

Robert E. Ward, Lecturer in Law. B.A., Northwestern University; J.D., University of Santa Clara; LL.M., Boston University

Stephen A. Weitzman, Lecturer in Law. A.B., J.D., and LL.M., New York 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

Administrative Faculty 1987-88

Professional Law Librarians

Steven C. Coleman, Director of Admissions.
B.A., Washington Bible College; M.Ed.,
George Mason University

Marc M. Hoberman, Assistant Dean and
Assistant Director, Law and Economics
Center. B.A., University of Rochester

Philip C. Berwick, Director of the Law
Library, B.A., University of Pennsylvania;
J.D., University of Toledo; A.M.L.S. Uni-
versity of Michigan

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

Cindy S. Saur, Assistant Law Librarian. B.S.
and M.A., University of Iowa

Denise S. Wallace, Assistant Law Librarian.
B.S., Radford University; M.L.S., University
of Maryland



General Provisions

With the nation's capital at its doorstep, George Mason University 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 seven doctoral degrees and a law degree, the juris doctor. The School of Law is located in Arlington, across from the Virginia Square/GMU orange line Metro station.

More than 900 full- and part-time faculty members instruct approximately 17,000 students through the College of Arts and Sciences, the College of Education and Human Services, 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 1,700 students with more units being planned. 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 by acquiring 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 of the University of the District of Columbia allow George Mason to

establish a law school by enacting Senate Bill 607 in its 1979 session.

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 fully approved by the American Bar Association.

Mission of the University

George Mason University will provide superior, traditional education enabling 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.

For the 1988-89 academic year, the law school plans to convert its curriculum from a quarter system to a semester system, to conform to the University's calendar.

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 assured. 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.

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, two seminar rooms, a courtroom, and offices for faculty, administration, and student activities are available, and a large, attractive space is devoted to the Law Library. Food service and a bookstore are on the premises.

Law Library

The Law Library currently consists of more than 230,000 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 another dimension to the research capabilities available to students and faculty.

Another special collection contains case records, briefs, and law school notebooks of Frederick Berneys Wiener, Esquire. This 100-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.

Law and Economics Center

The Law and Economics Center (LEC) moved to the School of Law at the start of the 1986-87 academic year. Founded in 1974 by Henry G. Manne, GMU's law school dean, the LEC's purpose is to further the development of law and economics as intellectually related disciplines. LEC seeks to demonstrate the applicability of economics scholarship for legal policy, and to relate economics to the substance and procedures of law.

Among the better-known programs of the LEC are its economics institutes for federal judges and for law professors. Each two-week, residential institute provides participants with a university-level introductory course in economics. A comparable course in law for academic economists is also offered. Through a series of interdisciplinary symposia, current topics in law and economics are explored. Many programs result in publication of the proceedings, allowing a wider range of academics to benefit. The LEC serves as a worldwide clearing house for research in law and economics, circulating *Lexecon*, a free, quarterly newsletter listing working papers, lecture series, conferences and

other programs, and other information of interest. Office space is provided for visiting scholars, many of whom present special seminars to interested faculty and students.

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 weekends 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 a program of study designed to be completed in 12 quarters of four academic years.

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

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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 Law Student Records Office. 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 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.

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 initiating any action that may prompt inquiries at the School, to avoid embarrassment, they should make

arrangements with the Law Student Records Office for release of information.

Other Documents

The information provided in this catalog is intended to describe 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 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 \$50 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 School of Law.

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. Exception is made for dogs assisting blind or deaf persons.

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. These offices also have information concerning schedules and registration. The offices are 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 academic programs, readmission, advanced standing, and degree requirements are available through the Office of Law Academic Affairs 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 assists current students seeking part-time and summer employment, and graduating students seeking permanent positions. The office serves as a clearinghouse for information on available positions, coordinates on-campus interviews, and provides advice on resume preparation, interviewing techniques, and other aspects of a successful employment search.

Alumni of the School of Law are members of the Bar in 41 jurisdictions. The majority of our graduates enter private practice. Other graduates enter government service at the federal, state, and local levels. Still others pursue careers in the areas of business, finance, and industry.

Because of the location of the School of Law, our students have an unparalleled opportunity to gain experience in such varied settings as the Office of the U.S. Attorney for both the District of Columbia and the Eastern District of Virginia, as well as a full range of federal courts and agencies, various offices of local governments, and in private firms with a full range of practice types.

As a major focus of its mission, the Placement Office offers counsel and advice concerning the myriad opportunities for the utilization of a legal education. Through career programming, resource materials, and individual discussion, students are urged to evaluate the career options available to them.

The School of Law is an active member of the Washington D.C. Area Consortium of Law Schools, the Virginia Law School Recruitment Program, and the National Association for Law Placement. These organizations provide further opportunities for regional and national recruitment and exposure.

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 educations. 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 I Building, Room 354, on the Main Campus in Fairfax.

Information and assistance are also available through the School of Law.

Guaranteed Student Loan Programs

The Guaranteed Student Loan Program enables students to borrow up to \$7,500 each year (for a total of \$37,500) from banks, credit unions, savings and loan associations, or other participating lenders who are willing to make educational loans. The commercial lending institution, not the University, makes the loan directly to students, not to their parents. To apply, applicants must have a 1987-88 "Needs Analysis" document on file (GAPFSAS or FAF). The federal government will pay the interest subsidy while a student is in school. 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, prospective borrowers are urged to contact participating lending institutions in their localities. If the local lender is unwilling to make the loan, 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) or through the Law School Assured Access Program (LSAAP). The current interest rate for first-time borrowers is 8 percent.

Auxiliary Loans to Assist Students (ALAS)

Some banks or lending institutions may participate in the Auxiliary Loan to Assist Students (ALAS) program and the Supplement Loan for Students (SLS). Students may borrow up to \$4,000 in these programs with a cumulative limit of \$20,000. The interest rate is variable based on the 90 day T-Bill + 3.75 percent, not to exceed a maximum of 12 percent. Again, as with the GLS, the applications may be obtained through participating lending

institutions or through the Law School Assured Access Program (LSAAP). These applications (LSAAP) are available at the Law Campus.

Student Part-Time Employment

In addition to its regular financial assistance programs, the law school Placement Office maintains a part-time referral service to help students find part-time positions that give them valuable legal experience.

Veterans Services

The University maintains an Office of Veterans Services to assist veterans, service personnel, dependents, and survivors in obtaining authorized educational benefits. The office is 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.

Virginia War Orphans Education Program

The Virginia War Orphans Program provides educational assistance to children of qualified veterans. To be eligible an applicant must meet the following requirements:

1. The applicant must be between the ages of 16 and 25.
2. The applicant's parent must have served in the armed forces of the United States and must: (a) be totally disabled due to an injury or disease incurred in a time of armed conflict; or (b) have died as a result of injury or disease incurred in a time of armed conflict; or (c) be listed as a prisoner of war or missing in action.

3. The applicant's parent must have been a resident of the Commonwealth of Virginia at the time of entry into active military duty, or must have been a resident of the state for at least 10 consecutive years immediately prior to the date of application.
4. The applicant must provide written verification of acceptance as a student in a state-supported post-secondary school.

Eligible individuals are entitled to a maximum of 48 months of tuition-free education at a state-supported educational institution. For more information contact the Office of Veterans Services.

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 George's 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 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 students interested 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 helps black and other minority students successfully complete their legal educations. 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 encourages minorities to pursue legal education through its participation in recruiting programs as well as through the role models set by individual members. BALSA also cosponsors, 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 in the fall and spring

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 to library materials. Violation of the Code normally results in one-year suspension or 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. Primary emphasis is recruiting members of minorities with special attention to Virginia residents. These fellowships are awarded using competitive standards aimed at identifying students with academic promise.

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 10-month period expires.

Fairfax Bar Endowment for Legal Education Wilkins Grant. A scholarship designed for incoming first-year law students or returning 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 or returning to an 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 are as follows: (1) Must demonstrate superior scholarship,

character, and personality. Also considered are 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 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 students who are residents of Arlington County and who have a definite need for financial assistance.

Boothe, Prichard and Dudley Awards. An annual award of \$200 will be made each fall to the student in the Day Division and the Evening Division with the highest law school grade point average at the completion of his/her first year. Students who have received George Mason Fellowships are not eligible.

Kaufman Memorial Fund. Judge Stanley M. Ohlbaum established a fund to memorialize the late Judge Joseph W. Kaufman. The small capital of this fund is used for emergency loans to students currently enrolled. Loans normally are restricted to amounts not exceeding \$300 to be repaid within 30 days.

Tuition and Fees

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 each term. When students receive their final course selections for each term, they accept the responsibility for paying tuition and fees for the entire term unless written notification withdrawing from classes is received by the first day of classes in the Office of the Recorder or Office of Academic Affairs. The course selection includes the amount of tuition due.

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. Students failing to settle accounts prior to the deadlines will incur a late registration fee, except by special approval of the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs.

Deadlines for settlement of accounts and registration must be completed on or before the first day of classes for each term. For the academic year 1987-88, they are as follows:

Fall Quarter 1987	August 24, 1987
Winter Quarter 1987	November 16, 1987
Spring Quarter 1988	March 7, 1988
Summer Term A 1988	May 30, 1988
Summer Term B 1988	July 11, 1988

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 Cashier's Office, George Mason University, 4400 University Drive, Fairfax, VA 22030-4444.

Students receive a final course selection for each term, which includes the amount of tuition due. Dates for deferred payments are noted on the deferred payment contract.

Third parties will be billed and such billing 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 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 \$15 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 \$10 penalty.

Installment Payment Plan

George Mason University offers a monthly installment plan through the Academic Management Services (AMS) of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, for the 1987-88 academic year.

This plan enables students to pay all or part of their yearly tuition in 10 equal monthly installments without interest charges.

Participation is renewable annually at a cost of \$45. The enrollment fee covers the cost of a Life Benefit Insurance plan, which guarantees payment of the balance of the budgeted amount in the event of the death of the parent who is contractually responsible for payments.

All arrangements with AMS must be made prior to the start of the academic year in August. Applications are available through the Financial Aid Office, School of Law.

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 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. Withdrawal while under the deferred payment plan does not result in the discharge of all financial obligations. 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 Law Student Records Office of a request, in writing, for withdrawal or course reduction. Telephone calls will not be accepted for this purpose.

For a regular quarter the schedule of refunds is as follows:

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 1987-88 are as follows:

	In-State	Out-of-State Students
Tuition and Fees		
Full-Time—Per Academic Year (12-16 credit hours per quarter)	\$2,772	\$8,694
Full-Time—Per Quarter	924	2,898
Part-Time—Per Quarter Hour (11 or fewer credit hours per quarter)	66	207
Other Fees		
Late Registration Fee ¹	10	10
Deferred Payment Plan Fee (see DPP section)	15	15
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 students who have been permitted to register late after 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 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. Student copies (without seal) requested by a student and given only to a student cost \$1 each. <http://www.law.gmu.edu/academics/catalog>

Note 5: Any check returned to the University by the bank will result in this fee to the payer. Students who fail to make good such checks within five calendar days following notification by the University's Cashier's 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

General

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 a foreign 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 four-year colleges. 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 do not 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.

Applicants are responsible for seeing that their files are complete, including receipt of the LSAT/LSDAS report.

To be complete, and before any consideration can be given, files 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. Applicants for transfer should see the section below, which details requirements for admission as a transfer student.
2. A current LSAT/LSDAS Report furnished by Law School Admission Services, which must be received by April 1. (George Mason University School of Law LSAS Recipient Code is 5827.) The report must reflect:
 - (a) All work done at undergraduate educational institutions, signifying that a baccalaureate degree has been or will be awarded prior to the start of the academic year for which admission is

sought. Judgment will not be made on less than three-fourths of the work required for a baccalaureate degree.

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

3. The completed Virginia Domicile Classification Form, used to determine an applicant's status as either an in-state or out-of-state student for tuition purposes. Applicants not filing this form are automatically classified as out-of-state students.

4. A completed Admission Census Form, which must accompany the application. The census material includes information relating to the applicant's race, national origin, ethnic origin, marital status, age, and sex. This information is confidential and is used only in statistical 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 1986-87 entering class were 36 and 3.07 respectively. Other factors that will be considered include the difficulty of the major, the undergraduate institution, employment experience, the personal

statement, letters of recommendations, 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.

Some applicants who do not meet the criteria for direct acceptance may be invited to participate in an eight-week Pre-Admission Summer Trial (PAST) program.

Applicants may not apply directly for PAST. The Admissions Committee will review applications of those who were denied admission and will invite a number appropriate to meet the goals of the program. Details on the program will be sent with the invitations.

Transfer Admission

Students who transfer to the School of Law may experience 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, an LSDAS report, 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. In deciding whether to grant admission, the School will consider, among other factors, the reason the student desires to transfer, previous law school performance, and the extent of available space.

Once the Admissions Committee has made an affirmative decision regarding the application, 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 unusual. 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 received 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

The accepted applicant is responsible for ensuring that the School receives a final, official transcript from each undergraduate and graduate institution attended. All transcripts must be received prior to August 19; no one can enroll until such documentation is complete. To be 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 the 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, an accepted applicant who fails to make a timely deposit is unlikely to 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 must 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 written and timely request:

Before April 1 – 100 percent

After April 1 and on or before April 15 – 75 percent

After April 15 and on or before May 1 – 50 percent

After May 1, no portion can be refunded.

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. Applications and all accompanying materials become the property of the School of Law and will not be returned.

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. 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. The change from full-time to part-time during the first year is difficult, 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. Students must attain a minimum quality of work to continue matriculating.

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. 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.

A two-week period is allowed for dropping and adding courses. This includes changing a course from "credit" to "audit" status. Any change of courses after the registration deadline (i.e., the last day of classes for a prior term) is considered a late registration, involves a \$10 late registration fee, and must be supported by showing 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 completing all registration procedures, punctually and regularly preparing for and attending scheduled class sessions, and earning a passing grade for the work completed.

Grades

Grade points are awarded as follows:

A = 4.0	Inc = 0.0
B+ = 3.5	Canc = 0.0
B = 3.0	F-absent = 0.0
C+ = 2.5	U-absent = 0.0
C = 2.0	W = 0.0
D+ = 1.5	Cr = 0.0
D = 1.0	NC = 0.0
F = 0.0	IP = 0.0
S = 0.0	Aud = 0.0
U = 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 <https://academic.gmu.edu/academics/catalog>

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 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 matriculation is cancelled, resubmission of registration occurs after the first day of class, nearly any other reason for interrupting registration, 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.

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 have 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 program 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 in many ranges of 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 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 Credit

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.

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. Therefore, 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

Program requirements dictate a heavier course load than the minimum of passed hours required for earning residence credit in the chart above. In addition, 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, a student whose program is other than a standard one—whether because of failure, leave of absence, change of status, or for some other reason—must carefully calculate completion of graduation requirements.

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 all of the following:

1. Academic work presented for the 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.

These requirements are performable during three academic years as a full-time student and in four academic years as a part-time student.

Instruction

Class Attendance

Regular and punctual class preparation and attendance are 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 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, the 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 at the discretion of the instructor and no instructor is compelled to permit it. Attendance credit for substituted work cannot exceed 10 percent of scheduled class sessions.

Examinations

Credit is normally awarded and grades assessed on the basis of performance by the student on written examinations, 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 is available to the instructor during the grading of the examination and the reporting of grades based on the examination grade.

Students who do not want fellow students to know their grades should not reveal 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 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 is 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 permanently returned to examinees. Full-time faculty members are expected to be available for reasonable periods to discuss performance with individual students.

Reexamination

In the case of a course failure, the Executive Committee rarely 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 when an F-absent or U-absent is entered because 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 rarely allowed. 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

Two programs of instruction are offered which lead to the juris doctor degree. The Day Division consists of a program for full-time law study. The Evening Division consists of a program for part-time study, and is designed to be executed during four regular academic years with the student having only summers as vacations from study.

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 Division matriculant the normal program is 10-11 credit hours, with a minimum of 9 and a maximum of 11.

Approval of less than minimum loads will be granted only for good cause and in furtherance of desirable academic objectives. 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 may 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 10 quarter hours with no overload in any of the 11 quarters. Permission may be granted for cause for less than minimum in one quarter. However, 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 law

culants 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, must have 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 the program year.

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 readmitted under provisions of Academic Regulations 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 the following:

1. Conditions may be imposed and 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, 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 will consider 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 may 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 600-699 and are designated as the 600 Series. Finally, the Third Phase courses are numbered 800-899 and constitute the 800 Series. Both the 600 and 800 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 two programs of study offered. The other series are elective but there are some requirements that should be noted in making selection in the 600 and 800 Series.

First Phase

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

Law 502	Criminal Law	4 credit hours
Law 504	Contracts	9 credit hours
Law 505	Property	6 credit hours
Law 506	Constitutional Law	5 credit hours
Law 507	Torts	6 credit hours
Law 508	Administrative Process	4 credit hours
Law 512	Legal Research, Writing and Analysis	6 credit hours
Law 513	Jurisdiction and Procedure	6 credit hours
	Total	46 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 502 4	Law 504 3	Law 504 3
Law 504 3	Law 505 3	Law 505 3
Law 507 3	Law 506 2	Law 506 3
Law 512 2	Law 507 3	Law 508 2
Law 513 3	Law 508 2	Law 512 2
	Law 512 2	Law 513 3
	15	16

Sequence for Evening Division Matriculants 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 504 3	Law 504 3	Law 504 3
Law 507 3	Law 506 2	Law 506 3
Law 512 2	Law 507 3	Law 512 2
Law 513 3	Law 512 2	Law 513 3
	10	11

Second Year:

Law 502 2	Law 505 2
Law 505 3	Law 508 3
Electives* 6	Electives* 5 or 6
11	10 or 11

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

Note: Students who enrolled in the Evening Division in fall 1986 are subject to the curricular requirements then in effect.

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:

Law 600-609 Business and Corporations (60 Series)

Law 601	Business Associations	4 credit hours
Law 602	Commercial Paper	4 credit hours
Law 604	Secured Transactions	4 credit hours
Law 605	Accounting and Law	3 credit hours
Law 606	Government Contracts	4 credit hours

Law 610-619 Taxation (61 Series)

Law 610	Income Taxation	4 credit hours
Law 613	Corporate Taxation	4 credit hours
Law 615	Taxation of Partnerships and SubChapter S Corporations	4 credit hours

Law 620-629 Property (62 Series)

Law 620	Trusts and Estates	4 credit hours
Law 624	Real Estate Finance	4 credit hours

Law 630-649 Regulatory Law (63-64 Series)

Law 637	Discrimination in Employment	3 credit hours
Law 638	Labor Law	3 credit hours
Law 639	Intellectual Property	3 credit hours
Law 641	Antitrust	3 credit hours
Law 642	Unfair Trade Practices	3 credit hours
Law 643	Securities Regulation	3 credit hours

Law 650-669 Practice Courses (65-66 Series)

Law 654	Evidence	4 credit hours
Law 655	Criminal Procedure	4 credit hours
Law 656	Remedies	4 credit hours
Law 657	Advanced Procedure	3 credit hours

Law 680-689 Electives (68 Series)

Law 683	Constitutional Controls	3 credit hours
Law 684	Law and Economics	3 credit hours
Law 685	Conflict of Laws	4 credit hours
Law 686	Domestic Relations	3 credit hours
Law 687	Legislation	3 credit hours

Law 690-699 Required Course (69 Series)

Law 693	Professional Responsibility	3 credit hours
	Total—Series 600	88 credit hours

Elective and Program Requirements for Phase Two

The following requirement must be met to maintain this program (and hence matriculation):

1. The only required 600 series course is Law 693, Professional Responsibility. Students may freely elect the remainder of their courses in the second phase to fill program requirements (at least 27 hours for day students, and 18 hours for evening division students). After fulfilling these requirements students may begin phase three.

Third Phase**Law 800-809 Business and Corporations (80 Series)**

Law 800	Corporate Finance	4 credit hours
Law 801	Bankruptcy	4 credit hours
Law 802	Planning Commercial Transactions	4 credit hours
Law 803	Advanced Planning of Commercial Transactions	4 credit hours
Law 804	Business Acquisitions	4 credit hours
Law 805	Business Planning	4 credit hours
Law 806	Debtor and Creditor	4 credit hours
Law 807	Consumer Credit	3 credit hours

Law 810-819 Taxation (81 Series)

Law 810	Tax Policy	4 credit hours
Law 811	International Taxation	4 credit hours
Law 812	Deferred Compensation	4 credit hours
Law 813	Estate Planning	4 credit hours

Law 820-829 Property (82 Series)

Law 820	Land and Urban Planning	4 credit hours
Law 821	Land Development	4 credit hours
Law 822	Local Government Law	4 credit hours
Law 823	Natural Resources	4 credit hours

Law 830-839 Regulatory Law (83 Series)

Law 830	Regulated Industries	4 credit hours
Law 831	Communications	4 credit hours
Law 832	Insurance	3 credit hours
Law 833	Federal Environmental Policy	4 credit hours
Law 834	Products Liability	3 credit hours
Law 835	Regulation of Food and Drugs	4 credit hours
Law 836	Environmental Regulation	4 credit hours
Law 837	Modern Social Legislation	3 credit hours
Law 838	Bank Regulation	4 credit hours

Law 840-849 International (84 Series)

Law 840	International Law	3 credit hours
Law 841	International Trade and Business I	4 credit hours
Law 842	US Law and Foreign Policy	4 credit hours
Law 843	Comparative Law	3 credit hours
Law 844	International Trade and Business II	4 credit hours
Law 845	Common Market	3 credit hours
Law 846	International Financial Transactions	4 credit hours

Law 850-859 Practice (85 Series)

Law 850	Advanced Family Law Practice	4 credit hours
Law 851	Advanced Evidence	4 credit hours
Law 852	Virginia Practice	3 credit hours
Law 853	Alternative Dispute Resolution Systems	4 credit hours
Law 854	Trial Advocacy	4 credit hours
Law 855	Appellate Advocacy	3 credit hours
Law 856	Forensic Medicine Law	3 credit hours
Law 857	Patent Office Practice	3 credit hours
Law 858	Administrative Practice	4 credit hours
Law 859	International Practice	4 credit hours

Law 860-869 Cocurricular and Clinical (86 Series)

Law 860	General Practice Clinic	2 credit hours
Law 861	Federal Practice Clinic	2 credit hours
Law 862	Law Review	2 credit hours
Law 863	Moot Court	2 credit hours

Law 870-889 General Electives (87-88 Series)

Law 870	Copyrights	4 credit hours
Law 871	Leasing and Franchising	4 credit hours
Law 872	Patents	3 credit hours
Law 873	Admiralty and Maritime Legal Problems	4 credit hours
Law 874	First Amendment	4 credit hours
Law 875	Jurisprudence	3 credit hours
Law 876	Problems in Economic Analysis of Law	4 credit hours
Law 877	Federal Courts	4 credit hours
Law 878	Organized Legal Profession	2 credit hours
Law 879	Independent Study	2-3 credit hours
Law 880	Legal History	3 credit hours
Law 881	White Collar Crime	3 credit hours
Law 882	Economics for Lawyers	3 credit hours
Law 883	Cable Television Law	3 credit hours
Law 884	Telecommunication Regulation	3 credit hours

Third Phase Program Requirements

1. Students in the third phase must complete satisfactorily two courses designated as writing courses during the term in which they are enrolled. To be designated a writing course, the grade must be based at least 75 percent upon a major research paper

2. At the time of registration students will be notified which courses have been designated as writing courses.

Third Phase Limitations

Clinical and Cocurricular Courses. A maximum of nine hours earned from cocurricular or clinical courses offered for course credit shall count toward the minimum number of credit hours required for the degree. Hours earned shall be counted for all other purposes.

Prerequisites. Prerequisites for 800-level courses may be set by the instructor. A student may not register for a course without having maintained registration in the prerequisites set for the course without special permission of the dean or his designate.

Courses

Note: Not all of the courses described here will be offered during any one year. The following is a description of courses authorized in 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 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 9 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 6 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 5 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 512. Research, Writing and Analysis 2 Credit Hours
This course is directed to familiarizing students with the major sources for legal research, and developing legal writing abilities; and to methods of analyzing legal problems including interpretation of cases and statutes. Emphasis is placed upon writing skills, computerized research systems and analysis of relationships of judge to jury, court to legislature, and procedure to substance.

Law 513. Jurisdiction and Procedure 3 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 judgments. Attention is given to the relationship of federal and state judiciaries. Rules regulating the process of enforcement of substantive legal rights, pleadings, discovery and trial principles are included.

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 Paper 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 604. 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 605. Accounting and Law 3 Credit Hours

Study of fundamental accounting principles. Emphasis is placed on corporation accounting; legal and accounting principles as related to specific items in financial statements of corporations; corporate transactions, distributions, capital adjustments. Strongly recommended for students who have had not accounting.

Law 606. Government Contracts 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 610. 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 613. Corporate Taxation 4 Credit Hours

This course will focus on the taxation of corporations and shareholders. Consideration will be given to the tax consequences of the formation of a corporation, payment of dividends, redemptions, and liquidations. Subchapter S corporations and personal holding companies will also be examined. Students are strongly encouraged to complete the course in Income Taxation prior to enrolling in Corporate Taxation.

Law 615. Taxation of Partnerships and Subchapter S Corporations 4 Credit Hours

This course will examine the taxation of partnerships and subchapter S corporations. In addition, other areas of business taxation may be explored. Students are strongly encouraged to complete the courses in Income Taxation and Corporate Taxation before enrolling in this course.

Law 620. 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 624. 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 637. 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 638. 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 639 Intellectual Property Law 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 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 Regulation 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 654. 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 655. 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 656. 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 657. Advanced Procedure 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 683. 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 684. Law and Economics 3 Credit Hours
The role of economic analysis in the understanding of legal relations, including those of basic common law subjects. An introduction to the place of economic issues and analysis in the legal and policy problems of business and government, including antitrust, regulation and corporate finance.

Law 685. 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 686. 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 687. Legislation 3 Credit Hours
Sources of statute law; legislative procedure, together with limitations thereon; constitutional limitation upon legislative action; interpretation of statutory language and mechanics of drafting.

Law 693. 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 800. Corporate 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. <http://www.law.gmu.edu/academics/catalog>

Law 801. Bankruptcy 4 Credit Hours
This course will study legal, economic and social issues in bankruptcy through a survey of the Bankruptcy Code, Bankruptcy Rules and principal cases that have interpreted the Code and the former Bankruptcy Act. The course will consider bankruptcy liquidation and reorganization, the balancing of debtor and creditor interests, and role of the courts and trustees in the bankruptcy process.

Law 802. Planning 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 creditors' 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 Paper) is not required and there is no overlap between the courses.

Law 803. Advanced Planning Commercial Transactions 4 Credit Hours
Advanced Planning Commercial Transactions takes one or more problems identified in Planning Commercial Transactions and addresses them in a formal writing exercise. Planning Commercial Transactions is a prerequisite.

Law 804. Business Acquisitions 4 Credit Hours
This course will use the corporate acquisition setting to explore the role of the

lawyer in the creation and distribution of efficiency gains in the private law setting. Students will examine the state substantive law aspects of mergers and asset purchases, the scheme of federal corporate and security regulation of acquisitions, and the effect of accounting and tax considerations on acquisitions. Students will also consider the role played by counsel in researching, drafting, and negotiating the acquisition. The course will employ the problem method. Students may be required to prepare drafts of agreements or to critique the drafts of others.

Law 805. Business Planning 4 Credit Hours

This course 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 806. Debtor and Creditor 4 Credit Hours

Debtor-Creditor Law explores the means by which payment of debts may be enforced by creditors against debtors unwilling or unable to pay. It encompasses the means available to creditors from self-help to legal process, the protection afforded debtors and the systems of relief under state receivership laws and federal bankruptcy law. Inherent in this study is the relative priority of various creditors under common law, state statutory schemes and the Bankruptcy Code.

Law 807. Consumer Credit 3 Credit Hours

This course is concerned with state and federal law regulating consumer credit transactions, and more specifically, deals with the relationship between consumer debtors and the credit industry.

Law 810. Tax Policy 4 Credit Hours

This course will consider current issues of tax policy. Such issues may include both macroeconomic and microeconomic issues of taxation. Students should have completed the course in Income Taxation prior to enrolling in this course.

Law 811. International Taxation 4 Credit Hours

This course will consider the taxation of multinational corporations. Both the taxation of domestic corporations doing business abroad either directly or through subsidiaries, and foreign corporations doing business in the United States will be examined. Students should have completed the courses in Income Taxation and Corporate Taxation before enrolling in this course.

Law 812. 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.

Law 813. 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 820. Land and 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 821. Land Development 4 Credit Hours

Addresses the various problems arising in connection with land development: The basic transactions (contact 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 regulation of financing, and land development (F.H.A.) 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 822. Local Government Law 4 Credit Hours

Decision-making processes of local government bodies; types and authority of city, county and special-function local government units; intergovernmental relations; organizational structure and modifications; personnel; local lawmaking; and responsibility in tort.

Law 823. 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 830. 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 831. Communications 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 832. Insurance 3 Credit Hours

This course is designed to acquaint students with the various problems involved in risk-spreading through private and public insurance. Concepts of risk, uncertainty (or compound risk) and insurability will be discussed as well as contractual problems involving mistake, fraud, and coinsurance. The impact of insurance upon the development of tort doctrines such as strict and vicarious liability and relaxed standards of causation will be addressed. The course will also cover the economic as well as the legal analysis of insurance. The problem of government subsidy through insurance in cases of developing technology will receive some attention.

Law 833. Federal Environmental Policy 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.

Lectures by visiting specialized experts in some of the foregoing areas of environmental law will be presented.

Law 834. Products Liability 3 Credit Hours

This course will discuss the historical development of products liability as a branch of contracts, through express and implied warranties, and of torts, through abnormally dangerous activities, joint tortfeasors, and industry-wide liability. Students will address the benefits and costs of such a system, in economic and legal terms. Proposals for federal and state legislation will also be considered.

Law 835. 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

agreements); (3) tariffs, classification and valuation; (4) statutory import remedies (e.g., "retaliation," unfair imports, antidumping/countervailing duties, escape clause relief, imports from state-controlled economies), agricultural and textile actions; (5) export licensing, promotion and controls; (6) related statutory regimes governing corrupt practices, boycott participation and general economic emergency legislation. (Statutory regimes reviewed include the Tariff Act of 1930, the Trade Act of 1974, the Trade Agreements Act of 1979, Export Administration Act of 1985 and the IEEPA). The course examines also the basic regional, sectorial and institutional mechanisms as they relate to regulating international business and trade activities (e.g., Gatt, the Andean Group and Multifiber Agreement). Generally, the emphasis in this course is on American law and the public policy issues involved with the problems of competitiveness and worldwide interdependence.

Law 842. 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 843. 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 844. International Trade and Business II 4 Credit Hours

Considers the general area of "business." It examines general economic legislation such as American securities, antitrust and tax legislation governing international transactions and the operations of multinational groups. Specific attention is given to public policy issues concerning issues relating to extraterritorial reach of American legislation. Case studies of typical venture agreements, agency and distributorship arrangements, establishing foreign subsidiaries, foreign direct investment (foreign regulation and local participation), international licensing of technology (patents, know-how and trademarks), special intracorporate problems (transfer pricing and control), and relations with foreign governments. In addition to U.S. legislation and law, the course assesses activities of the OECD, European communities, UNCTAD and the International Chamber of Commerce.

Law 845. Common Market 3 Credit Hours

This course studies the order of the European economic community in context with agreements on tariffs and trade, monetary fund and American

interests, both governmental and private. Selected functional areas such as trade and commercial policy, foreign affairs and treaty, making and establishment of companies are included.

Law 846. International Financial Transactions 4 Credit Hours

This course concerns the financial aspects of typical trade and business transactions from the corporate and governmental perspectives. Specifically, it considers the following topics: (1) international financial markets (Eurobond and Euroequity issues); (2) third-world debt (renegotiating and rescheduling debt); (3) the World Bank Group (IMF) and regional banks; (4) private international lending (litigation/arbitration); (5) taxation of typical financial transactions; (6) the macro issues of trade deficits, balance of payments and exchange-rate fluctuation; (7) trade financing (government programs and private). The course examines the broad parameters of the field and emphasizes the practice and public policy aspects which are most significant in the 1980s.

Law 850. Advanced 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 851. Advanced 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 852. Virginia Practice 3 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 853. Alternative Dispute Resolution Systems 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 854. 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 855. Appellate Advocacy 3 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 856. Forensic Medicine

Law 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 857. Patent Office

Practice 3 Credit Hours

Substantive and practice principles leading to issuance of patent. Practice before the U.S. Patent Office is a major aspect of this course. Protecting the earliest possible patent filing date; continuing applications, res judicata, novelty and nonobviousness requirements; substantive rules and priority of invention and related affidavit practice; nature of claims and formal defects; and double patenting are factors also considered. Designed for students intending to specialize in patent law. Prerequisite, Patent Law.

Law 858. 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

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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 859. International Practice

4 Credit Hours

Concerns the practice of the Washington-based lawyer in the unique world of the Washington lawyer and lobbyist dealing with issues of international trade in the specialized courts, legislative committees, and administrative/executive agencies. The course considers both the unique Washington practice and typical problems of an international business practice. Specifically, the course studies cases of administrative, legislative, and judicial actions. For example, administrative cases involving various trade actions and their judicial review are examined from start to finish. Particular public international law/constitutional law doctrines impacting on international litigation are reviewed (e.g., act of state doctrine, restrictive sovereign immunity, political question doctrine). Also assessed are issues of international contract drafting (choice of law, choice of forum and arbitration clauses) and renegotiation, and additional issues of international litigation (e.g., foreign judgments and arbitral awards, extraterritorial service and discovery).

Law 860. 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 861. Federal Practice

Clinic 4 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. 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 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 862. Law Review 2 Credit Hours

Law 863. Moot Court 2 Credit Hours

Law 870. Copyrights 4 Credit Hours

This course analyzes the legal protection of artistic creativity. It involves problems in the area of copyright law, including computer programs and semiconductor chips. In addition, it involves problems of industrial design protection.

Law 871. Leasing and Franchising 4 Credit Hours

This course deals with leasing of personal property and franchises of specific business arrangements, and in particular, is directed to the need of treatment of leases and franchises in a manner analogous to the treatment of sales and security interests by the uniform commercial code.

Law 872. Patents 3 Credit Hours

Substantive patent law as it applies subsequent to issuance of patent; nature of patent as property and as a legal instrument; validity; novelty, nonobviousness, and utility; infringement, doctrine of equivalents, and file-wrapper estoppel. Designed for student intending to specialize in patent law; course in intellectual property or experience in patent law helpful but not prerequisite.

Law 873. 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 874. 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 875. 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 876. Problems in Economic Analysis of Law 4 Credit Hours

Advanced treatment of economic aspects of law and policy. For students who have completed Law 676, Law and Economics, or the equivalent.

Law 877. Federal Courts 4 Credit Hours

Jurisdiction and procedure in the federal court system. Jurisdictional issues include subject-matter jurisdiction, personal jurisdiction and venue, trial and appeal, and issues of overlapping jurisdiction, conflicts and abstention. Procedural matters include pleading, motion practice, discovery, and aspects of trial and post-trial practice.

Law 878. 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 879. Independent Study 2-3 Credit Hours

Granted with special approval. The proposed program of study must be submitted to a faculty member in writing and approved by the Associate Dean of Academic Affairs prior to the beginning of the quarter.

Law 880. 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 881. White Collar Crime 3 Credit Hours

This course examines procedure and substance of law problems in relation to federal prosecution of white collar crimes.

Law 882. Economics for Lawyers 3 Credit Hours.

Analysis of method used by economists to evaluate business households and firms,

the role of government in market economics, and the performance of economic systems are presented during this course. A background in economics is not required.

Law 883. Cable Television

Law 3 Credit Hours

Examination of economic, constitutional and regulatory issues associated with the transmission and distribution of video signals by cable to community residents. Topics include community planning, intergovernmental relations, franchising, utilization of public easements, first amendment rights of cable operators, and federal-state regulation.

Law 884. Telecommunications

Regulation 3 Credit Hours

Public policy issues regarding intrastate and interstate telecommunications regulation. Topics include the AT&T Consent Decree and its impact on wireline communications, videotext and teletext, paging and two-way private radio systems, citizens band regulation, satellite communications, international communications treaties and conventions.

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