

George Mason University

School of Law

1989-90 Catalog

School of Law

1989-90 Catalog

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

Admissions Office
(703) 841-2640

George Mason University serves approximately 19,000 students at its Main Campus and its Arlington Campus. The university's strong commitment to the liberal arts is enriched by an emphasis on high technology, public policy, and the fine and performing arts. In addition to the School of Law, George Mason's schools and colleges include Arts and Sciences, Business Administration, Education and Human Services, Information Technology and Engineering, and Nursing, as well as the School of Continuing and Alternative Learning and the Graduate School.

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

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Academic Calendar 1989-90

1989 Fall Semester

Monday, August 21	Orientation for entering students at 6 p.m. (Date and time subject to change.)
Wednesday, August 23	Fall semester classes and add-drop periods begin. Last day to pay fall tuition without penalty; last day for 100 percent fall tuition refund.
Tuesday, August 29	Last day to add fall courses; last day for 67 percent fall tuition refund.
Monday, September 4	Labor Day; university closed.
Wednesday, September 6	Last day to drop fall courses; last day for 33 percent fall tuition refund.
Friday, October 27	Last day to submit fall graduation applications.
Thursday, November 23	Thanksgiving recess begins; university closed.
Monday, November 27	Classes resume.
Friday, December 8	Fall classes end.
Monday, December 11	Fall semester examinations begin.
Monday, December 18	Spring semester course rosters and tuition bills mailed.
Friday, December 22	Fall semester examinations end at 10 p.m.
Friday, December 22	Fall graduation.
December 23 - January 2	University closed. (Dates subject to change.)

1990 Spring Semester

Monday, January 8	Spring semester classes and add-drop periods begin. Last day to pay spring tuition without penalty; last day for 100 percent spring tuition refund.
Friday, January 12	Last day to add spring courses; last day for 67 percent spring tuition refund.
Friday, January 19	Last day to drop spring courses; last day for 33 percent spring tuition refund.
Tuesday, February 2	Last day to submit spring graduation applications.
Monday, March 12	Spring recess begins.

Monday, March 19	Classes resume; summer registration begins.
Friday, March 23	Summer registration ends.
Monday, April 9	Fall and spring 1990-91 registration begins.
Monday, April 16	Fall and spring 1990-91 registration ends; summer semester course rosters and tuition bills mailed.
Friday, April 27	Spring semester classes end.
Monday, April 30	Spring semester examinations begin.
Wednesday, May 9	Spring semester examinations end at 10 p.m.
Saturday, May 19	School of Law Commencement. (Date subject to change.)

Rector and Visitors

George Mason University

1988-89

Edgar A. Prichard, Rector
Fairfax, Virginia

Myron P. Erkiletian
Alexandria, Virginia

Val S. McWhorter, Vice Rector
Springfield, Virginia

Joseph A. Heastie
Vienna, Virginia

Richard A. Barton, Secretary
Arlington, Virginia

Nancy M. Hirst
McLean, Virginia

C. Douglas Adams
Boyce, Virginia

Helen Hill Miller
Washington, D.C.

Gayle Perkins Atkins
New York, New York

Charles H. Nance
Alexandria, Virginia

Giuseppe Cecchi
McLean, Virginia

Hoan Dinh Nguyen
Arlington, Virginia

Randolph W. Church, Jr.
Fairfax, Virginia

Martha V. Pennino
Vienna, Virginia

Robert P. Crouch, Jr.
Charlottesville, Virginia

Elizabeth T. Walker
Alexandria, Virginia

Administration

George W. Johnson,
President of the University

Clara M. Lovett,
Provost of the University and
Vice President for Academic Affairs

Henry G. Manne,
Dean of the School of Law

Henry N. Butler,
Associate Dean and Director,
Law and Economics Center

Steven J. Eagle,
Associate Dean for Academic Affairs

Philip C. Berwick,
Director of the Law Library

Faculty of Law 1989-90

Barry E. Adler, Assistant Professor of Law. B.S. 1982, Cornell University; J.D. 1985, University of Chicago

Robert A. Anthony, Professor of Law. B.A. 1953, Yale University; B.A. Juris. 1955, Oxford University; J.D. 1957, Stanford University

Margaret F. Brinig, Associate Professor of Law. B.A. 1970, Duke University; J.D. 1973, Seton Hall University

Joseph E. Broadus, Assistant Professor of Law. B.A. 1978, Florida International University; M.A. 1984, University of Miami; J.D. 1981, Florida State University

Francis H. Buckley, Professor of Law. B.A. 1969, McGill University; LL.B. 1974, McGill University; LL.M. 1975, Harvard Law School

Henry N. Butler, Associate Dean, Associate Professor of Law, and Director, Law and Economics Center. B.A. 1977, University of Richmond; M.A. 1979, Ph.D. 1982, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University; J.D. 1982, University of Miami

James E. Byrne, Associate Professor of Law. B.A. 1968, University of Notre Dame; J.D. 1977, Stetson University; LL.M. 1978, University of Pennsylvania

John L. Costello, Jr., Professor of Law. A.B. 1952, Dickinson College; J.D. 1955, Dickinson School of Law; M.A. 1964, Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy; LL.M. 1975, University of Virginia

Steven M. Crafton, Associate Professor of Law. B.A. 1971, University of Arizona;

J.D. 1984, Emory University; Ph.D. 1976, Texas A&M University

Edward J. Damich, Associate Professor of Law. A.B. 1970, St. Stephen's College; J.D. 1976, Catholic University; LL.M. 1983, Columbia University; J.S.D. 1989, Columbia University

Robert P. Davidow, Professor of Law. A.B. 1959, Dartmouth College; J.D. 1962, University of Michigan; LL.M. 1969, Harvard University; J.S.D. 1982, Columbia University

Steven J. Eagle, Associate Dean for Academic Affairs and Professor of Law. B.B.A. 1965, City College of New York; J.D. 1970, Yale University

Charles R. Engle, Professor of Law. B.S.M.E. 1953, Kansas State University; J.D. 1959, American University

Peter J. Ferrara, Associate Professor of Law. B.A. 1976, J.D. 1979, Harvard University

Douglas H. Ginsburg, George Mason University Foundation Professor of Law. B.S. 1970, Cornell University; J.D. 1973, University of Chicago

Irving Kayton, George Mason University Foundation Professor of Law. B.A. 1951, Cornell University; J.D. 1957, New York University; LL.M. 1964, J.S.D. 1967, Columbia University

William E. Kovacic, Assistant Professor of Law. A.B. 1974, Princeton University; J.D. 1978, Columbia University

Michael I. Krauss, Professor of Law. B.A. 1973, Carleton University; LL.B. 1976,

University of Sherbrooke; LL.M. 1978,
Yale University

David D. Kulig, Associate Professor of
Law. B.A. 1965, J.D. 1968, Georgetown
University; M.B.A. 1987, University of
Chicago

Lee S. Liberman, Assistant Professor of
Law. B.A. 1979, Yale University; J.D.
1983, University of Chicago

Stuart S. Malawer, Professor of Law.
B.A. 1964, University of Buffalo; J.D.
1967, Cornell University; M.A. 1970,
Ph.D. 1976, University of Pennsylvania

Henry G. Manne, Dean, University
Professor of Law, and Chairman, Law
and Economics Center. B.A. 1950,
Vanderbilt University; J.D. 1952,
University of Chicago; J.S.D. 1966, Yale
University; LL.D. 1987, University of
Puget Sound, Universidad Francisco
Marroquin (Honorary)

Patricia McClanahan, Assistant Professor
of Law. B.A. 1975, J.D. 1978, University
of California, Davis; LL.M. 1982, New
York University

Timothy J. Muris, George Mason
University Foundation Professor of Law.
B.A. 1971, San Diego State University;
J.D. 1974, University of California, Los
Angeles

Ralph Norvell, Dean Emeritus and
Professor of Law. B.A. 1943, J.D. 1946,
Baylor University; LL.M. 1948, University
of Michigan; LL.D. Dickinson School of
Law (Honorary)

Larry E. Ribstein, Professor of Law. B.A.
1968, Johns Hopkins University; J.D.
1972, University of Chicago

Linda A. Schwartzstein, Associate
Professor of Law. A.B. 1973, Brandeis
University; J.D. 1976, University of
Michigan; LL.M. 1977, New York
University

Scott C. Whitney, Professor of Law. A.B.
1949, University of Nevada; J.D. 1952,
Harvard University

George A. Zaphiriou, Professor of Law.
LL.B. 1940, University of Athens
(Greece); LL.M. 1950, University of
London

Emeritus Faculty

David F. Condon, Jr., Professor Emeritus.
A.B. 1937, Brown University; LL.B. 1940,
LL.D. 1962, Fordham University; LL.M.
1948, George Washington University;
M.S. 1972, American University

Conrad D. Philos, Professor Emeritus.
A.B. 1934, University of Illinois; J.D.
1939, Chicago-Kent College of Law

Part Time Faculty 1989-90

Rosemarie Annunziata, Lecturer in Law. B.A. 1962, Elmira College; M.A. 1967, Yale University; J.D. 1978, American University

Elizabeth K. Dorminey, Lecturer in Law. B.A. 1976, J.D. 1981, University of Georgia; LL.M. 1984, Columbia University

John Kingsley Ebiasah, Lecturer in Law. LL.B. 1969, University of Ghana; M.C.J. 1972, Howard University; M.B.P.A. 1978, Southeastern University; S.J.D. 1980, George Washington University

Helen F. Fahey, Lecturer in Law. J.D. 1976, Catholic University

Charles E. Friend, Lecturer in Law. B.A. 1957, George Washington University; B.F.T. 1965, American Graduate School of International Management (Arizona); J.D. 1969, College of William and Mary

Lawrence D. Gaughan, Lecturer in Law. B.A. 1957, J.D. 1957, University of Montana; LL.M. 1964, University of Virginia

David M. Hunsaker, Lecturer in Law. B.A. 1966, University of California, Santa Barbara; M.A. 1972, Bradley University; J.D. 1969, Columbia University; LL.M. 1977, University of Virginia

Benjamin Margolin, Lecturer in Law, B.A., New York University; J.D., New York University School of Law

Stephen A. McLaughlin, Lecturer in Law. B.A. 1977, College of William and Mary; J.D. 1982, University of Miami

Maqsood H. Mir, Lecturer in Law. B.A. 1973, M.A. 1974, Karachi University

(Pakistan); M.A. 1977, Memphis State University; Ph.D. 1983, University of Louisville; J.D. 1986, Catholic University

Lucinda A. Riley, Lecturer in Law. B.A. 1971, Transylvania College; J.D. 1975, University of Texas, Austin

David R. Rosenfeld, Lecturer in Law. B.A. 1965, Hofstra University; J.D. 1968, George Washington University

Richard L. Schwaab, Lecturer in Law. B.S., University of Wisconsin; J.D., LL.M., George Washington University

Alan M. Slobodin, Lecturer in Law. B.B.A. 1979, Temple University; J.D. 1984, George Washington University

Alan R. Swendiman, Lecturer in Law. B.A. 1969, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; J.D. 1973, Georgetown University

Robert E. Ward, Lecturer in Law. B.A. 1975, Northwestern University; J.D. 1980, University of Santa Clara; LL.M. 1981, Boston University

Mark A. Wasserman, Lecturer in Law. B.A. 1978, University of Virginia; J.D. 1982, College of William and Mary

Administrative Faculty 1989-90

Lauren M. Cook, Director of Public
Affairs and Development. B.A. 1978,
American University

Marc O. Hoberman, Assistant Dean and
Assistant Director, Law and Economics
Center. B.S. 1970, University of
Rochester

Amy S. Thompson, Director of the Office
of Career Services. B.A. 1982, M.Ed.
1984, University of Virginia

Professional Law Librarians 1989-90

Philip C. Berwick, Director of the Law Library. B.A. 1973, University of Pennsylvania; J.D. 1978, University of Toledo; A.M.L.S. 1979, University of Michigan

Barbara R. Bren, Government Documents/Reference Librarian. B.A. 1981, Saint Olaf College; B.A. 1984, University of Minnesota; M.A. 1985, University of Wisconsin

Kenneth K. Chadwick, Head, Public Services. B.A. 1976, Tulane University; J.D. 1981, Loyola University of New Orleans; M.L.S. 1982, University of Texas

Marcia S. Kingsley, Head, Technical Services. B.A. 1969, Manhattanville College; M.A. 1971, Duke University; M.L.S. 1971, University of North Carolina

General Provisions

George Mason University

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. Its two campuses are the Main Campus on 583 wooded acres in historic Fairfax and the urban Arlington Campus. The university grants undergraduate, graduate, and professional degrees in more than 90 fields, including nine doctoral degrees and the juris doctor law degree.

More than 900 full- and part-time faculty members instruct approximately 19,000 students through the College of Arts and Sciences, College of Education and Human Services, School of Business Administration, School of Information Technology and Engineering, School of Nursing, Graduate School, School of Law, and School of Continuing and Alternative Learning. Although the majority of students commute from Northern Virginia, Maryland, and Washington, D.C., the university offers on-campus housing for more than 2,500 undergraduates, with more units planned. Also available are 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, including numerous specialized libraries, archives, databases, governmental agencies, museums, and galleries. In addition, the university is becoming a cultural center in its own right, offering an exciting calendar of exhibitions, films, lectures, athletic events, special programs, and musical, theatrical, and dance performances.

Mission of the University

The mission statement of the Board of Visitors reads as follows: George Mason University will provide superior, traditional education enabling students to develop critical and analytical thinking and to make rigorous and 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. 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 as the intellectual and cultural focus of Northern Virginia.

School of Law

The School of Law offers educational programs leading to the first professional degree in law, the juris doctor.

The curriculum provides a sound basic legal education for all students, with an emphasis on writing and on the principles of economics, finance, and accounting that are of crucial importance in the practice of law. Elective courses allow students to explore areas of interest. The school also offers an innovative program of specialty tracks, to which students may apply at the time of their application for admission to the J.D. program. The Patent Law specialty track program began

in fall 1988, with classes held in the evenings. The Corporate and Securities Law and Banking and Financial Services Law specialty tracks begin in the fall 1989 day division. These track programs provide an opportunity for students to develop expert skills in these areas.

In fall 1988 the School of Law converted its curriculum from a quarter system to a semester system. Students enrolled in prior terms should consult the recorder regarding conversion of quarter-system credits and graduation requirements.

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 the 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. Since George Mason's mission is imposed by statute to be the state university in Northern Virginia, the region's rapidly growing population demanded a more comprehensive range of educational services.

After thorough study and consideration, the General Assembly agreed to allow George Mason to establish a law school by enacting Senate Bill 607 in its 1979 session. The School of Law has been an integral part of George Mason University since the transfer.

Accreditation

The School of Law is fully accredited by the American Bar Association.

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

Admission to the Bar

Each state and the District of Columbia have independent rules for admission to the practice of law. Students are advised to determine the requirements of the particular jurisdictions in which they might practice. Inquiries should be made during the process of applying to law school because some jurisdictions require the filing of an intention to study law shortly after beginning legal study.

While the school attempts to keep current information on rules from various jurisdictions as a service to its students, complete accuracy cannot be assured. Therefore, students are urged to make direct contact with the admitting agencies of the particular states in which they have an interest.

Bar examination certifications and related matters are handled by the recorder.

Physical Plant

The School of Law is located at the university's Arlington Campus at 3401 North Fairfax Drive. Limited parking is available on campus via the Kirkwood Road entrance (between Washington Boulevard and Fairfax Drive). The campus is one block from the Virginia Square/GMU Metro Station on the orange line. Four large classrooms, two seminar rooms, a courtroom, and offices for faculty, administration, and student activities are available. A large, attractive space is devoted to the Law Library. Food service and a bookstore are on the premises.

Law Library

The Law Library contains more than 225,000 volumes. In addition to the customary American and British materials, the library is rapidly expanding its patent, financial services, corporation, and international trade collections to support the specialty tracks in these areas. The library is also developing a substantial law and economics collection to support faculty research efforts.

Students and faculty have access to a variety of computer-based legal research systems including LEXIS, WESTLAW, NEXIS and InfoTrac. An integrated library system will soon be implemented to allow researchers online access to both the Law Library's catalog and to the university's catalog.

The School of Law is a member of the library network and the Consortium for Continuing Higher Education in Northern Virginia, affording access to general university and public library collections.

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

Law and Economics Center

The Law and Economics Center (LEC) moved to the School of Law in 1986. 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 to legal policy, and to relate economics to the substance and procedures of law. The director of the Law and Economics Center is Henry N. Butler.

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

Day and Evening Divisions

All programs lead 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 six semesters of three academic years.

Day division classes are scheduled from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m., Monday through Friday. Classes may be scheduled during weekends with prior announcement.

For those precluded from full-time class attendance and study, the evening division offers a program designed to be completed in eight semesters of four academic years.

Evening division classes are scheduled from 6 p.m. to 10 p.m., Monday through Friday. Students cannot complete the required sequences unless they can attend class on any night of the week. Classes may be scheduled on weekends with prior announcement.

Confidentiality of Student Records

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

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.

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

Other Documents

The information provided in this catalog describes the principal effects of the regulations under which the faculty, administration, and staff conduct the programs of the school. Copies of the Academic Regulations are on file in the Law Library.

General Regulations

Motor Vehicles

Limited parking is available for School of Law 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 Parking Services Department. At the time of registration the student must certify that (1) the vehicle has a valid state registration and insurance from a recognized 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. Every registered vehicle must display a parking decal, for which a fee is charged.

The Parking Services Department has an office at the Arlington Campus.

Identification Cards

Official university identification cards are issued to each student as part of the registration process. This card must be presented for use of library materials or purchasing a parking decal, and may be required for admission to university events or for using university facilities after normal operating hours. The identification card is revalidated each semester.

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 University Police office (323-2158) on the Main 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.

Animals

No animals are permitted in university buildings at any time. Exception is made for dogs assisting handicapped persons.

Solicitors

Solicitors, except those on official business with the university, are not permitted on university property without prior approval of the university's Business Office.

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 person—student, faculty, or staff member—on the basis of individual merit and without regard to race, color, religion, national origin, sex, age, or handicap.

Any students, employees, or applicants for admission or employment who believe that they have 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, stating the facts that occasioned the complaint, presenting any relevant documents or correspondence, and requesting assistance in resolution

of the matter. Disabled students or applicants may also contact the Adviser to Disabled Students.

Student Affairs

Student Services

General

George Mason University provides many support services to enhance the law school experience and enable students to take full advantage of the university's educational and personal enrichment opportunities.

The Recorder's Office and the Admissions Office are located in the same area at the Law School. The recorder maintains the records of enrolled students. The Admissions Office retains the files of current applicants. These offices provide information concerning schedules and registration.

Counseling and information relating to academic programs, readmission, advanced standing, and degree requirements are available through the associate dean for academic affairs.

Career Services

The School of Law Office of Career Services provides assistance to current students seeking part-time and summer employment, graduating students seeking permanent positions, and alumni. 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 more than 40 jurisdictions. The majority of graduates enter private practice; others serve in federal, state, and local government, or pursue careers in business, finance, and industry.

The School of Law's location provides students an unparalleled opportunity to gain experience in a full range of federal courts and agencies, state and local government offices and courts, and in private firms with diverse practices. The Office of Career Services offers advice concerning opportunities for using a legal education. Through career programming, resource materials and individual discussion, students are assisted in evaluating career options.

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.

Counseling Center Services

The university Counseling Center staff of professional counselors helps students reach their academic, social, and personal goals. Counselors assist in making appropriate choices concerning education and work, developing effective study skills, and managing personal problems that interfere with learning.

Services are available at no charge to all university students. The main office, 364 Student Union I, is open weekdays and Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. Call (703) 323-2165 for information about or assistance with mental health services, self-assessment, black peer program, re-entry program, consultation, training, and referral to other mental health practitioners.

The Counseling Center is accredited by the International Association of Coun-

selling Services. All services to students are confidential and no information is released without the student's written consent.

Financial Aid

The Office of Student Financial Planning and Resources provides a variety of services to assist students in financing their education. These services include financial counseling, referral and information resources, and financial assistance. Student financial assistance consists of loans and employment; awards are based on financial need. The Office of Student Financial Planning and Resources is in 354 Student Union I, on the Main Campus in Fairfax (703) 323-2176.

Stafford Student Loan (formerly Guaranteed Student Loan) Program

The Stafford 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. The lending institution makes the loan directly to the student. An applicant must have a current "Needs Analysis" document on file (GAPFSAS or FAF) to apply. The federal government pays 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 Stafford 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 Financial Planning and Resources Office for a Stafford 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.

Perkins Loan (formerly National Direct Student Loan) Program

Long-term, 5 percent interest loans are available to students enrolled at least half-time. Repayment begins six months

after graduation and may be deferred for students continuing with graduate school, Peace Corps, VISTA, or military service.

Supplemental Loans for PLUS/SLS

Some banks or lending institutions may participate in the Parents Loans for Undergraduate Students (PLUS) and the Supplemental Loan for Students (SLS). Before an SLS loan is certified, the student's eligibility for a Stafford Student Loan (formerly GSL) must be determined. 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 treasury bill rate plus 3.75 percent (not to exceed 12 percent). Applications may be obtained through participating lending institutions or through the Law School Access Program. LSAP applications are available at the law school.

Fellowship and Scholarship Funds

GMU Law School Fellowship - Day Division

A number of fellowships paying \$6,500 per year are available for students entering the day division. Primary emphasis is on recruiting 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 is awarded annually to a full-time student who submits the best research plan dealing with a legal issue in the field of environmental law. The stipend is 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 for incoming first-year law students or returning law students

who meet the following requirements: (1) must reside in 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 (1) demonstration of superior scholarship, character, and personality (also considered are scholastic achievement, extracurricular involvement in law school related activities, professional goals and aspirations); (2) demonstration of financial need; and (3) 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.

WLA James P. Costello Memorial Scholarship

The Women's Law Association has established an annual scholarship of \$500 in the name of James P. Costello, the grandfather of GMU law professor John L. Costello, Jr. The scholarship is granted to a female who has either been accepted for admission to GMU School of Law or is a currently enrolled student, who needs financial assistance. The scholarship is awarded the first full month of the fall semester.

Women's Auxiliary to the Norfolk and Portsmouth Bar Association Scholarship

A scholarship 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 to assist students who are residents of Arlington County and who have a definite need for financial assistance.

Kaufman Memorial Fund

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

Student Part-Time Employment

The law school Office of Career Services maintains a referral service to help students find part-time positions that give them valuable legal experience. Full-time students may not work more than 20 hours per week.

Minority Student Services

Minority Student Services is an administrative office that plans and coordinates programs for ethnic minority students. The office coordinates the student services that are housed within their respective administrative units and assists the university by providing continuity in services for minority students. An important function of the office is helping students understand their academic needs and then finding appropriate ways to meet them. It is located on the Main Campus, 352 Student Union I, (703) 323-2383.

Services to Disabled Persons

Students with disabilities have access to a wide range of services and assistance. They may contact the adviser to Disabled Students at (703) 323-2523 (voice/TDD) for more information.

Veterans Services

The university Office of Veterans Services assists veterans, service personnel, dependents, and survivors in obtaining authorized educational benefits. Located in Student Union I on the main campus in Fairfax (703) 323-2381, the hours are 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Call to confirm days the office is open until 7 p.m.

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 health insurance policies 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 Arlington Campus, a convenient transportation system offers students abundant housing opportunities in the City of Alexandria and counties of Arlington and Fairfax in Virginia, Montgomery and Prince Georges counties in Maryland, and the District of Columbia.

The Admissions Office sponsors a program each summer to acquaint first-year students with housing opportunities.

Student Organizations

Student Bar Association (SBA)

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

The SBA Board of Governors is elected annually and serves as a liaison with the faculty and administration. It provides services to the students through a system of committees and student membership on faculty committees. The SBA allocates student funds through a system maintained by the GMU Student Activities Office.

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

American Bar Association/ Law Student Division (ABA/LSD)

The Law Student Division of the American Bar Association is the largest professional student organization in the nation with a total enrollment of 43,000. More than half of the students at GMU School of Law are members.

The Law Student Division sponsors competitions in client counseling, negotiations, and appellate advocacy on both the state and national levels. ABA/LSD holds an annual national meeting during which resolutions of concern to law students are passed for consideration by the American Bar Association.

Membership in the ABA/LSD includes subscriptions to *The Student Lawyer* and the *ABA Journal*, major medical insurance coverage at lower-than-average rates, and the first year's membership in the ABA upon passing the bar.

Association for Public Interest Law (APIL)
APIL is a student organization recognized

by the university and the GMUSL Board of Governors. Its purpose is to "promote and establish public interest law activities at GMUSL." GMUSL-APIL is an associate member of the National Association for Public Interest Law (NAPIL), a national coalition of law student organizations devoted to creating and promoting legal projects serving the needs of the under-represented. APIL's priorities include funding a number of summer fellowships for students who take unpaid or minimal-stipend positions with organizations that assist the under-represented, establishing a loan-forgiveness program for graduates who take low-paying public interest jobs, improving public interest placement resources, and offering general community service and outreach.

Black Law Students Association (BLSA)

The GMU Chapter of the BLSA is a member of the National Black Law Students Association, founded in 1967. The association strives to develop a greater awareness and commitment by the legal profession to the needs and interests of the black community. BLSA especially encourages academic excellence in an effort to produce professional attorneys able to contribute to the black community in particular and to society in general. Activities have included participation in the Frederick Douglass Moot Court Competitions, developing minority recruiting programs, and guest lectures by minority professionals. Membership is open to any student willing to promote the goals of BLSA.

Christian Legal Society (CLS)

The Christian Legal Society is a non-denominational national organization of lawyers, judges, professors, and students concerned with integrating their Christian faith and the practice of law. The George Mason CLS Chapter meets weekly, and considers itself a service organization. Members help students apply their faith in analyzing legal issues, adapting to the demands of law school, and dealing with problems that are part of everyday law school life. CLS's primary emphasis, however, is meeting student needs

through mutual support and encouragement.

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. Membership is open to all students, with rush in the fall and spring semesters.

Docket Newspaper

The *Docket* is the student newspaper of George Mason University School of Law. Published by GMUSL students, the *Docket* notes newsworthy events occurring within the law school and the local professional community. The *Docket* also reports on career opportunities, student organizations, and Student Bar Association activities. The newspaper stimulates discussion on relevant topics through its editorials, letters to the editor, and columns. Staff membership is open to any GMUSL student.

Federalist Society

The Federalist Society of George Mason University School of Law is a professionally oriented organization of law students often described as conservative or libertarian who believe that political and judicial power are ultimately derived from the Constitution. Members believe that the leadership of the United States is destined to fall on the shoulders of their generation, and especially upon the members of its legal community. The organization is dedicated to providing means and access to those who want to shoulder the professional responsibility of leadership.

Honor Code Council

Each student, upon enrollment in the School of Law, becomes bound by the Honor Code that 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 declarations of good faith or intent made under an individual's status as a student at the George Mason University School of Law. Considered reprehensible are lying, cheating, plagiarism, stealing, and depriving others of access to library materials. Violation of the code may result in suspension or dismissal.

Inn of Court

The George Mason University School of Law Northern Virginia Inn of Court is a member of the American Inns of Court. The American Inns of Court are an adaptation of the English Inns of Court, and now exist in several states. Each Inn of Court has a maximum of 65 members, which includes judges (both federal and state), practitioners, one or two law professors and students. Its purpose, like that of the English Inns of Court, is to bring together judges, practitioners, and students. By the interaction of judges, master lawyers, less experienced barristers, and law students, and by holding dinners and moot court demonstrations, the Inn of Court seeks to enhance directly the ethical and professional quality of legal advocacy in America. The creation and functioning of the Inns of Court are coordinated by the American Inns of Court Foundation, which was formed in 1985, in Washington, D.C. The GMU Northern Virginia Inn of Court was formed in 1988.

International Law Society (ILS)

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 who present lectures concerning international law. All students are invited to become members.

Jewish Law Students Network

The George Mason chapter of the Jewish Law Students Network (JLSN) is a fraternal organization, supported by the National Jewish Law Students Network, open to all students. The group

is committed to studying international and domestic law as it pertains to human rights in Israel and throughout the world. The chapter serves as a liaison to other organizations in both the Jewish community and the community at large. In addition, the organization is dedicated to improving the quality of law students' lives by providing a source of guidance and an outlet for ideas. Finally, the Jewish Law Students Network is committed to aiding students in publishing articles in such journals as the *Jewish Lawyer Monthly* and the *Jewish Law Review*.

Law Review

The *GMU Law Review* is edited by law students selected for outstanding scholarship and research and writing ability. 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.

Legal Clinic Committee

The Legal Clinic Committee is an independent committee established by the SBA to promote and establish a clinical education program at GMUSL. During the 1988-89 academic year the committee developed a program to offer law students clinical experience in cooperation with Legal Services of Northern Virginia, a public agency providing legal services in civil matters to low-income residents of Northern Virginia. The committee plans to expand and develop the program and clinical opportunities in the near future. The Legal Clinic Committee is closely associated with the APIL.

Minority Issues Law Journal

The *Minority Issues Law Journal* began in the fall of 1987 as a consortium effort with UCLA's *National Black Law Journal*. After completing the volume for the *Black Law Journal*, the editorial board decided to publish future volumes within GMUSL, and to broaden the scope of GMUSL's journal.

Members are chosen by the editorial board based on a writing sample, grades, attitude, and other factors. Successfully completing a casenote or a comment of publishable quality is a prerequisite before full membership status is achieved. It is both an honor and an extensive learning experience to work on the *Minority Issues Law Journal*

Moot Court Program

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

All students are required to participate their first year in conjunction with the legal research and writing course. Upperclass members participate on a voluntary basis. Membership in the Moot Court Program is a privilege and a profitable learning experience.

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. Justice Powell was 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. The International Fraternity, through its headquarters in Washington, provides a placement service and other benefits to the membership.

Registry Yearbook

The *Registry's* pages are a pictorial collection of the students, faculty, events, and organizations that make each year unique. Membership is open to all creative students who desire to work on the yearbook.

Women's Law Association (WLA)

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

The WLA 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 at GMUSL, and provides intercollegiate communications with other women's law associations.

Tuition and Fees

General Provisions

In accordance with deadlines established by the academic calendar and memoranda posted from time to time, tuition and fees for each semester are due and payable in full on or before the first day of the semester. For the 1989-90 academic year, tuition and fees are due and payable on or before August 23, 1989 (fall semester), and January 8, 1990 (spring semester).

When students receive their combination schedule confirmation/tuition bill for each term, they accept the responsibility for paying tuition and fees for the entire semester unless written notification is received by the recorder on or before the first day of class.

Settlement is by payment in full of the tuition and fees for the term. Students desiring to pay by a method other than payment in full (the deferred or installment plans, guaranteed student loans, etc.) must make alternative arrangements with the Cashier/Student Accounts Office prior to the tuition due dates. Students failing to settle accounts on or before the first day of each semester will incur late fees.

Payment for tuition and fees, fines, or other obligations to the university must be made by check or money order made payable to George Mason University. The university also accepts Visa and MasterCard. All payments must be mailed or taken to the Cashier's Office, George Mason University, 4400 University Drive, Fairfax, VA 22030-4444.

Financial Suspension and Reinstatement

Students whose accounts are in default for a period of 30 or more days are

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 requires the full payment of all charges and a \$25 reinstatement fee.

Tuition Refunds and Liability

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 in whole or in part according to the schedule below.

	Refund	Liability
Fall and Spring Semesters		
On or before the first day of the semester	100%	0%
During the first week of class	67%	33%
During the second week of class	33%	67%
After the second week of class	0%	100%
Summer Semester		
On or before the first day of the semester	100%	0%
During the first week of class	50%	50%
During the second week of class	0%	100%

Students remain liable for the full tuition imposed less any refund specified even if the tuition has not yet been paid. This liability extends to spring courses for which the student had registered the previous spring.

Entering students withdrawing during the first semester of study will have the \$100 seat deposit, applied to the fall semester tuition, withheld from the refund.

Student requests for a tuition refund must be made, in writing, to the Cashier's Office.

Tuition and Fees

Tuition and fees for 1989-90 are:

	In-State Students	Out-of-State Students
Tuition and Fees		
Full-Time—Per Academic Year (12-16 credit hours per semester)	\$3,780	\$12,228
Full-Time—Per Semester	1,890	6,114
Part-Time—Per Semester Hour (11 or fewer credit hours per semester)	135	437
Other Fees		
Late Registration Fee ¹	15	15
Late Payment Penalty Fee	25	25
Reinstatement Fee	25	25
Registration Resubmission Fee ²	5	5
Graduation Fee ³	25	25
Transcript Fee ⁴	2	2
Returned Check Penalty Fee ⁵	15	15

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

Note 1: This fee is charged to those 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 first day of the semester. 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 the request. Student copies (without seal) given only to a student cost \$1 each.

Note 5: A check returned to the university by a bank results in this penalty fee to the payer. Students who fail to make good such checks within five calendar days following notification by the university Cashier's Office are placed on financial suspension without further notice.

Admissions

General

Beginning day and evening students are admitted only in the fall semester. Transfer students may be admitted for other semesters, if the Academic Standing 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 must take the Law School Admission Test (LSAT) and register with the Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS) for a report reflecting undergraduate work.

Alternatively, applicants may present undergraduate work from an institution outside the jurisdiction of one of the regional accrediting agencies. Such applicants must have their degrees certified equivalent to those acquired in an accredited institution. This certification can be obtained from World Education Services, Inc., P.O. Box 745, Old Chelsea Station, New York, NY 10011, or from one of the organizations approved for certifying foreign degrees by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service. Applicants required to submit certification of their degrees must take the LSAT; however, they are not required to register with 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 and supporting documentation is March 15. For full consideration the LSDAS report should be received by April 1.

Applicants are responsible for the completeness of their file, including receipt of the LSDAS report.

To be complete, and before any consideration can be given, the file must contain:

1. A completed application form accompanied by a \$20 application fee and an LSAT Matching Form, which is essential to the production of the LSDAS Report. The application form is the same for beginning and transfer students. Applicants with previous law school experience should see the section below, which details additional requirements for admission.
2. A current LSDAS Report furnished by Law School Admission Services should be received by April 1. 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 being 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 application for Virginia In-State Tuition Rates (for Virginia residents only), 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.

Admission Criteria

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 1989-90 entering class were 38 and 3.16 respectively. Other factors that are considered include the difficulty of the major, the undergraduate institution, writing ability, employment experience, the personal statement, letters of recommendation, grades from graduate school, and any other information submitted by the applicant.

Nonresident applicants receive the same consideration for admission given to resident applicants. Affirmative action is considered in admission decisions.

Some applicants who do not meet the criteria for direct acceptance may be invited to participate in the Pre-Admission Summer Trial (PAST) program. Applicants may not apply directly for PAST. The Admissions Committee reviews applications of those who were denied admission and invites a number appropriate to the goals of the program. Details on PAST are sent with the invitations.

Previous Law School Work

Decisions cannot be made on applications reflecting previous law school work 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, a copy of the LSDAS report, and official certification indicating rank in class.

Students who transfer to the School of Law may experience problems meeting curricular 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.

The March 15 application deadline also pertains to those seeking transfer credit. Transfer applicants are encouraged to supply, with the application, midyear grades and estimates of rank in class. This information, together with the March 15 deadline, aids in estimating the number of places reserved for transfer students.

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 Academic Standing 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. More than 50 percent of work required for the degree (both credit hours and residence units) is never accepted for transfer. Work completed more than five years before the award of the degree does not 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 before matriculation is final, official transcripts from all undergraduate and graduate institutions attended, including evidence that a baccalaureate degree has been awarded. 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 for admission only and do not satisfy the official transcript requirement for matriculation;
2. Make an acceptance deposit; and
3. Comply with any other condition specified in the letter of acceptance.

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. 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 a deposit. This process continues until all available seats have been filled. Therefore, it is unlikely that an accepted applicant failing to make a timely deposit will find an available seat.

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

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

The following scale indicates the percentage of the acceptance deposit that is refunded upon a written and timely request:

Before April 1	100%
April 1 and on or before April 15	75%
After April 15 and on or before May 1	50%
After May 1	no refund

Deferred Admission

Acceptances are determined by the existing level of competition for that year. Therefore, admission offers are valid only for the current term and no deferrals are granted. Failure to register for the term for which acceptance has been offered results in cancellation of the acceptance.

Terms

Applications for admission cannot be considered until the documentation specified has been received, and matriculation cannot be completed until additional requirements have been met. The terms and conditions upon which acceptance is made are contained in the letter of acceptance. Terms and conditions can be varied only 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 the School of Law's Academic Regulations as adopted by the faculty. Copies are available in the School of 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 take only courses scheduled for that division unless granted permission by the associate dean for academic affairs. 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.

All part-time students are matriculated in the evening division; however, if seats are available, part-time students may 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 certain advanced courses.

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. Changing status from part-time to full-time is not permitted until completion of the first academic year. The change from full-time to part-time during the first year is permitted, but may result in the loss of some credit in courses already in progress. Changes are not permitted for only one or two terms except for good cause and when the changes can be accomplished within sound educational practices. Any change of status requires approval by the associate dean for academic affairs.

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 fall and spring term of each academic year until study is completed. Students must attain a minimum quality of work to continue matriculation.

Leaves of Absence

Matriculation is cancelled if a student fails to complete the work of a term or fails to register for a subsequent fall or spring term, unless the student has registered and been granted a leave of absence.

Leaves are granted only for unexpected hardship, or because 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. Failure to register in timely fashion for courses for the term immediately following the leave of absence results in the cancellation of matriculation.

Registration

The deadline for registration for each term is specified in the academic calendar. Late registration may take place during the add period only.

A student is not registered until the Cashier's Office has certified that appropriate arrangements have been made for settling the student's account, and the recorder has certified that the student has completed all registration requirements. Attendance is not credited before registration, except as, attendance

credit is allowed upon petition and granting of such credit by the Academic Standing Committee.

Students may, for a fee, add courses in the first week or drop courses in the first two weeks of a term. This includes changing a course from "credit" to "audit" status.

Academic Credit

Unit of Credit

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

Grades

Grade points are awarded as follows:

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

Upon completion of a course, matriculated students are graded on the A through F scale or S and U scale. All courses are graded A through F unless Academic Regulations or the faculty designate otherwise. When so authorized, S indicates work equivalent to C or better on 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 or U, whichever is applicable.

All grades on the letter scale except F 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 or U.

W is entered in lieu of a grade as the final academic disposition of a course upon withdrawal approved in writing by the associate dean for academic affairs.

Academic Averages

A student's cumulative average is calculated by dividing the total number of grade points earned by the total number of credit hours for which grades of A through F have been given. Although the credit hours for courses in which the student receives grades of S or U are omitted in calculating the academic 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.

The recorder prepares cumulative averages at the end of each term. End-of-term cumulative averages reflect only the work completed to the end of the given term (some work may be in progress and some incomplete). The recorder updates the relative standing of various cumulative averages for all students, including the graduating class, at the end of each spring semester.

Residence Credits

For convenience in determining whether 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 residence requirements 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 academic work for which a student is registered, in regular attendance, and for which a passing grade 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 are different than credit hours earned in such courses. For example, a four-semester-hour course taken in an eight-week term must meet at least eight clock hours per week. 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	0.85	1.15	1.45	1.70
	PT	2.25	1.50	0.80	1.05	1.35	1.60

Program requirements dictate a heavier course load than the minimum of passed hours required for the earning of residence credit in the chart above. In addition, 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 was first 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 students who satisfy each and all of the

requirements specified below. Except as otherwise provided by the Academic Regulations, full-time students must perform these requirements in three years and part-time students must perform them in four academic years.

1. Academic work presented for degree must satisfy program requirements set by regulations in effect at the time the candidate first matriculated, including requirements relating to both required courses and the selection of electives, or regulations promulgated by the faculty after matriculation to be applied to the candidate's entering class.

2. The candidate shall present not less than 87 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. Additional credit hours may be required for specialty tracks, and track students should consult the curriculum for their track for specific information. At least 83 of the 87 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. Students matriculated prior to August 22, 1988 will be permitted to graduate with 84 semester hours.

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

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

Instruction

Class Attendance

Regular and punctual class preparation and attendance is required to earn academic credit. If a student is absent more than two clock hours of classes scheduled for each credit hour assigned to the course, the student has not satisfactorily completed 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.

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

All examinations are graded anonymously. Examinations must be taken at the time and place noted on the examination schedule. For adequate reasons 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 associate dean for academic affairs. Such requests should be presented no later than two weeks before the date of the examination, except in emergencies. Appropriate documentation is required.

For students given permission not to sit for an examination, the examination ordinarily must be taken the next time the 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 an examination may

attend sessions of the course but must register for the course on an audit status. Audits for this purpose will not result in a tuition charge.

For some excused absences from the regularly scheduled examination, a student may sit for the examination on a date specified for make-up examinations for that semester approved by the recorder. Such excuses include only:

- (a) illness of or injury to the student, attested by a physician's certificate;
- (b) attendance at the funeral of a spouse, child, parent, grandparent, or sibling;
- (c) court attendance required by legal process;
- (d) other extraordinary circumstances as determined by the associate dean for academic affairs.

A student who is absent from an examination without permission from the associate dean for academic affairs shall be given an F or U, as appropriate.

The School of Law is required to keep all examination papers. Therefore, none can be returned to examinees on a permanent basis. Faculty will be available for reasonable periods to discuss performance with individual students.

Day and Evening Division Requirements Programs

Two programs of instruction are offered which lead to the juris doctor degree. The day division is a program for full-time study. The evening division is a program for part-time study, 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 a leave of absence may be established by the associate dean for academic affairs.

Course Loads

A student enrolled in any program shall register and maintain registration in the courses prescribed for a given term. 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 to 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 to 11 credit hours, with a minimum of 8 and a maximum of 11. Students taking less than 11 hours per semester will need to enroll in summer courses to graduate at the end of four years.

Approval of less than minimum loads is granted only for good cause and to further 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 six semesters with no load exceeding 16 hours in each of the semesters. If these requirements are met, permission can be given for cause for a load of at least 10, but less than 12, credit hours in one of the six semesters required for graduation.

An evening division matriculant must complete at least seven semesters with a minimum load of eight semester hours with no overload in any of the seven semesters. Permission can be granted for cause for less than minimum in one semester. However, at least two summer terms must be taken to meet residence requirements in such circumstances. 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, New York for example, do not.

Permission for course loads exceeding the maximum prescribed is granted day division matriculants in relatively few cases, and is rarely granted evening division matriculants. The student's petition to the associate dean for academic affairs must demonstrate a consistent history of outstanding academic performance. There also must be a special, educationally sound 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 spring semester. 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 "Dropped for Poor Scholarship" noted on the transcript. Such student shall not again be matriculated unless the student is readmitted under the 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 each of the following:

1. Conditions may be imposed and these conditions may include a change in status (as to full time or part time), corrective educational work, leave of absence, repeat of a course or courses, reexamination, obtaining a specified grade point average by the conclusion of a specified term, and other conditions

appropriate to the student's circumstances.

2. The academic program shall be approved under direction of the associate dean for academic affairs as 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 academic 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).

When a student is readmitted on academic 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 associate dean for academic affairs a second time. Only the full faculty can readmit such a student and the faculty shall consider petitions only when the Academic Standing Committee has found extraordinary circumstances and recommends that the faculty consider such petitions.

Readmission of Students with Academic Deficiencies

Students having a cumulative average below 2.0 at the end of the spring semester of their first year may be readmitted by the associate dean for academic affairs. Readmission is not the rule; a written submission of good cause is required.

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 by the associate dean for academic affairs upon a written submission of extraordinary circumstances. Readmission is not automatic.

Other Conditions

Matriculation may be cancelled on non-academic grounds such as serious misconduct, demonstrated inability or unwillingness to engage seriously in law study, and serious infractions of administrative regulations.

Curriculum

General Provisions

The curriculum provides all students with a sound legal education, with an emphasis on development of skills in legal writing and analysis.

Standard Program

Most first-year courses in the full-time program and first- and second-year courses in the part-time program are

required, as are a few upper-class courses, including Professional Responsibility and one seminar.

The balance of the curriculum is composed of elective courses, which provide students with a basic knowledge of various areas of legal practice and depth in selected areas in which the students might want to pursue intensive study.

Standard Program Day Division		Required Courses			
		Fall Semester		Spring Semester	
		<i>First Year</i>			
		Hours			Hours
Law 100	Legal Research, Writing and Analysis I	2	Law 101	Legal Research, Writing and Analysis II	1
Law 102	Contracts I	3	Law 103	Contracts II	3
Law 104	Property I	3	Law 105	Property II	2
Law 110	Torts	4	Law 114	Constitutional Law	4
Law 108	Quantitative Methods I	4	Law 106	Criminal Law	3
			Law 109	Quantitative Methods II	2
Total hours		16			15
		<i>Second Year</i>			
Law 112	Civil Procedure I	4	Law 113	Civil Procedure II	2
			Law 116	Administrative Law	3
Total hours		4			5

Evening Division

First Year

Law 100	Legal Research, Writing and Analysis I	2	Law 103	Contracts II	3
Law 102	Contracts I	3	Law 105	Property II	2
Law 104	Property I	3	Law 114	Constitutional Law	4
Law 108	Quantitative Methods I	4	Law 109	Quantitative Methods II	2
Total hours		12			11

Second Year

Law 101	Legal Research, Writing and Analysis II	1	Law 106	Criminal Law	3
Law 110	Torts	4	Law 113	Civil Procedure II	2
Law 112	Civil Procedure I	4	Law 116	Administrative Law	3
Total hours		9			8

Law 298, Professional Responsibility, and one seminar course are required of all students.

Banking and Financial Services Law Track

The Banking and Financial Services Law Track curriculum prepares students, during their normal three-year pursuit of the juris doctor, to handle the range of legal matters arising in the banking industry as it evolves into a more general financial services industry. The first-year curriculum has been structured to allow for advanced courses later. Early courses are prerequisites for later courses, and students are not allowed to deviate from the prescribed program. A thesis is required in the third year, and 91 semester hours are required for graduation.

Required Courses

**Banking and Financial Services Law Track
 (Day Division Only)**

Fall Semester			Spring Semester			
			<i>First Year</i>			
			Hours			Hours
Law 100	Legal Research, Writing and Analysis I	2	Law 101	Legal Research, Writing and Analysis II	1	
Law 102	Contracts I	3	Law 103	Contracts II	3	
Law 104	Property I	3	Law 109	Quantitative Methods II	2	
Law 108	Quantitative Methods I	4	+Law 308	Reg. Depository Inst. and Fin. Serv. Holding Co. I	3	
Law 110	Torts	4	+Law 173	Bus. Associations	4	
			+Law 117	Admin. Pro. in Banking Reg.	3	
Total hours		16			16	

Second Year

Law 298	Prof. Responsibility	2	Law 114	Constitutional Law	4
Law 176	Commercial Paper	3	Law 317	Securities Law and Reg.	3
Law 190	Consumer Credit Prot.	2	Law 322	Secured Finance and Insolv.	3
+Law 309	Reg. Depository Inst. and Fin. Serv. Holding Co. II	4	Law 236	Income Taxation	4
+Law 203	Corp. Proc. and Litig. I	4	+Law 161	Bank Suprvsry. Process	2
Total hours		15			16

Third Year

Law 198	Corporate Income Tax	3	Law 302	Real Estate Fin. and Devel.	3
Law 323	Bankruptcy	3	Law 222	Evidence and Trial Proc.	3
+Law 205	Corp. Proc. and Litig. II	2	Law 330	Trusts and Estates	3
+Law 244	International Bank Regulation and Finance*	3	+Law 324	Taxation of Financial Service Entities*	2
+Law 243	Insurance Law and Reg.	2	+Law 240	Insolvency and Reorg. of Fin. Services Firms*	2
+Law 164	Banking Track Thesis	1	+Law 204	Criminal Law and White Collar Crime	3
+Law 312	Regulation of Money Managers*	2			
Total hours		14-16			14-16

+Banking and Financial Services Law Track Courses

*Students may elect to drop one of these courses per semester and substitute other courses, subject to restrictions.

Corporate and Securities Law Track

The Corporate and Securities Law Track is designed to prepare students, during a three-year juris doctor program, for work in a variety of fields related to the internal organization and administration of business, including work in private law firms, government agencies, corporate general counsel offices and teaching. Students will have a level of expertise normally gained only through additional years of practice or graduate study. The highly specialized curriculum is tightly structured and allows for very little deviation from the program. Ninety-one semester hours are required for graduation.

Required Courses

**Corporate and Securities Law Track
(Day Division Only)**

Fall Semester		<i>First Year</i>		Spring Semester	
		Hours			Hours
Law 100	Legal Research, Writing and Analysis I	2	Law 101	Legal Research, Writing and Analysis II	1
Law 102	Contracts I	3	Law 103	Contracts II	3
Law 104	Property I	3	Law 109	Quantitative Methods II	2
Law 108	Quantitative Methods I	4	Law 236	Income Tax	4
Law 110	Torts	4	+Law 173	Business Associations	4
Total hours		16			14

Second Year

+Law 203	Corp. Proc. and Lit. I	4	Law 116	Administrative Law	3
Law 198	Corporate Tax.	3	Law 322	Secured Fin. and Insolv.	3
Law 298	Professional Respon.	2	Law 114	Constitutional Law	4
Law 196	Corporate Finance	4	+Law 204	Criminal Law and White Collar Crime	3
Law 176	Commercial Paper	3	+Law 318	Securities Regulation I	3
Total hours		<u>16</u>			<u>16</u>

Third Year

Law 282	Ptnrshp. and Subchap. S Taxation	3	Law 286	Patent Law	2
Law 323	Bankruptcy	3	Law 256	Labor Law	3
Law 156	Antitrust	2	Law 280	Multinational Business	2
+Law 319	Securities Regulation II	2	Law 330	Trusts and Estates	3
+Law 194	Corporate Acquisitions	2	Law 222	Evidence and Trial Proc.	3
+Law 202	Corporate Track Thesis	1	+Law 168	Bankruptcy Reorg.*	2
+Law 205	Corp. Proc. and Litig. II	2			
Total hours		<u>15</u>			<u>15</u>

+Corporate and Securities Law Track Courses

*Several electives may be selected in place of Bankruptcy Reorganizations, including Virginia Practice or one of two additional corporate track courses: Commodities Futures Regulation (2 hours) or Government Finance (2 hours).

Patent Law Track

This special program is designed for students with scientific or engineering training who want to specialize in patent law without compromising the training necessary to become well-rounded lawyers. Two-thirds of the course work is outside patent law, thus guaranteeing students a breadth of professional training. eighty-seven semester hours are required for graduation.

Required Courses

Patent Law Track

(Evening Division Only)

Fall Semester

Spring Semester

First Year

		Hours			Hours
Law 100	Legal Research, Writing and Analysis I	2	Law 101	Legal Research, Writing and Analysis II	1
Law 102	Contracts I	3	Law 103	Contracts II	3
Law 104	Property I	3	Law 105	Property II	2
Law 108	Quantitative Methods I	4	Law 114	Constitutional Law	4
			Law 109	Quantitative Methods II	2
Total hours		<u>12</u>			<u>12</u>

Second Year

Law 112	Civil Procedure I	4	Law 113	Civil Procedure II	2
Law 110	Torts	4	Law 106	Criminal Law	3
+Law 284	Patent Law	2	+Law 292	Patent Office Practice	2
			+Law 192	Copyrights	3
Total hours		<u>10</u>			<u>10</u>

Third Year

*Law 222	Evidence and Trial Proc.	3	Law 116	Administrative Law	3
*Law 156	Antitrust	3	*Law 330	Trusts and Estates	3
+Law 326	Trademark Law	2	+Law 332	Unfair Trade Practices	3
+Law 288	Advanced Topics in Patent Law	2	+Law 174	Chemical Patent Practice OR	
			+Law 216	Electronics, Computer Patent and Copyright Practice	<u>2</u>
Total hours		<u>10</u>			<u>11</u>

Fourth Year

*Law 172	Business Associations	4	*Law 236	Income Taxation	4
*Law 176	Commercial Paper	3	*Law 186	Conflict of Laws	3
+Law 290	Pat. and Know-how Lic.	2	Law 298	Professional Responsib.	2
+Law 268	Patent Litigation in Chemical and Biotechnology Cases OR		+Law 158	Appeals from Patent Trials and Patent Off. Proceedings OR	
+Law 270	Patent Litigation in Electronics and Computer Practice Cases	<u>2</u>	+Law 170	Biotechnology Patent	2
Total hours		<u>11</u>			<u>11</u>

+Intellectual Property Law course required for the Patent Track.

*Required for the Patent Track, but not a required law school course nor a required Intellectual Property course.

Specialty Tracks Under Development

A Real Estate Finance Law Track and an International Trade Law Track are under development at George Mason University School of Law. They will be offered in the future.

The Real Estate Finance Law Track will, in addition to obvious legal materials, introduce lawyers to the economic and political aspects of land use planning, specialized aspects of real estate tax and finance, environmental issues, and technological aspects of land development.

The International Trade Law Track will equip students preparing to specialize in this area with knowledge of international regulatory organizations, the economics and the cultural aspects of international trade, and the relationship between trade and geopolitics.

Policy on availability of track courses to non-track students: Where a comparable non-track course is available, the track courses are not open to non-track students. Where a comparable non-track course is unavailable, the track course is available subject to the professor's permission.

Law 298, Professional Responsibility, and one seminar course are required of all students.

Elective Courses by Categories

	Semester Hours
Constitutional and Public Law	
Law 152 Administrative Practice	2
Law 188 Constitutional Law, Advanced	2
Law 407 Constitutional Law Seminar	2
Law 206 Criminal Procedure	3
Law 218 Environmental Law	3
Law 412 Environmental Policy Seminar	2
Law 226 Federal Courts	3
Law 416 First Amendment Seminar	2
Law 258 Land Use Planning	3
Law 266 Legislation	2
Law 441 Legislation Seminar	2
Law 272 Local Government Law	2
Law 274 Modern Social Legislation	2
Law 296 Products Liability	2
Law 336 White Collar Crime	2
Business and Commercial Law	
Law 156 Antitrust	3
Law 162 Banking Regulation	3
Law 404 Banking Law Seminar	2
Law 323 Bankruptcy	3
Law 172 Business Associations	4
Law 406 Business Planning Seminar	2
Law 176 Commercial Paper	3
Law 181 Communications Law	3
Law 408 Communications Law Seminar	2
Law 190 Consumer Credit Protection	2
Law 192 Copyrights	3
Law 196 Corporate Finance	4
Law 409 Corporate Law, Advanced Seminar	2
Law 410 Debtor-Creditor Relations Seminar	2
Law 232 Government Finance	2
Law 230 Government Contracts	3
Law 242 Insurance Law	2
Law 426 International Banking Operations Seminar	2
Law 428 International Business Seminar	2
Law 430 International Conflict Resolution Seminar	2
Law 246 International Financial Transactions	3
Law 432 International Financial Transactions Seminar	2
Law 252 International Trade	3
Law 434 International Trade Seminar	2

Law 440	Leasing and Franchising Seminar	2
Law 280	Multinational Business	2
Law 286	Patent Law	2
Law 442	Planning Commercial Transactions Seminar	2
Law 300	Public Financing	2
Law 302	Real Estate Finance and Development	3
Law 452	Regulated Industries Seminar	2
Law 306	Regulation of Commodities, Futures, and Options Markets	2
Law 310	Regulation of Food and Drugs	2
Law 322	Secured Finance and Insolvency	3
Law 317	Securities Law and Regulation	3
Law 332	Unfair Trade Practices	3
Tax Law		
Law 198	Corporate Tax	3
Law 208	Deferred Compensation	3
Law 219	Estate and Gift Taxation	2
Law 236	Income Taxation	4
Law 250	International Taxation	3
Law 282	Partnership and Subchapter S Corporation Taxation	3
Law 446	Tax Policy Seminar	2
Labor Law		
Law 210	Discrimination in Employment	2
Law 411	Discrimination in Employment Seminar	2
Law 256	Labor Law	3
Law of Persons and Property		
Law 402	Alternative Dispute Resolution Seminar	2
Law 212	Domestic Relations	3
Law 220	Estate Planning	3
Law 234	Health Law	3
Law 414	Family Law Practice Seminar	2
Law 415	Family Law Seminar	2
Law 437	Law and Visual Arts Seminar	2
Law 444	Property Institutions Seminar	2
Law 330	Trusts and Estates	3
Jurisprudence, Legal History, Public International Law, and Comparative Law		
Law 154	Admiralty and Maritime Law	3
Law 400	Admiralty and Maritime Law, Advanced Seminar	2
Law 180	Common Market	2
Law 182	Comparative Law	2
Law 418	Foreign Relations Law Seminar	2
Law 422	Immigration Law Seminar	2
Law 432	International Financial Transactions Seminar	2
Law 248	International Law	3
Law 433	International Tax Policy Seminar	2
Law 254	Jurisprudence	3
Law 438	Law and Economics Seminar	2
Law 264	Legal History	2
Law 424	Readings in Legal Thought Seminar	3
Practice and Procedure		
Law 160	Appellate Practice	2

Law 184	Complex Litigation	2
Law 186	Conflict of Laws	3
Law 222	Evidence and Trial Procedure	3
Law 224	Evidence, Advanced Seminar	2
Law 420	Forensic Medicine Law Seminar	2
Law 238	Independent Study	2
Law 239	Independent Study	3
Law 262	<i>Law Review</i>	1
Law 278	Moot Court	1
Law 294	Procedure, Advanced	2
Law 314	Remedies	3
Law 320	Supervised Agency Externship	2
Law 321	Supervised Agency Externship	3
Law 450	Supreme Court Litigation Seminar	2
Law 448	Tort Law Seminar	2
Law 328	Trial Advocacy	3
Law 334	Virginia Practice	3

Curricular Courses

Note: Not all of the courses described are offered during any one year. Schedules for the various terms and accompanying notes should be consulted to select courses corresponding with student interests and law school requirements.

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

Law 116. Administrative Law 3 Credit Hours
An inquiry into the processes of federal and state administrative agencies, and the control of agency action through judicial review and otherwise.

Law 152. Administrative Practice 2 Credit Hours
Problems involving Federal Communications Commission regulation of broadcast media, Federal Trade Commission regulation of advertising, the Freedom of Information Act, and suits against the United States.

Law 117. Administrative Procedure in Banking Regulation 3 Credit Hours
Inquires into the processes of federal and state administrative agencies, and the control of agency action through judicial review and otherwise. Emphasis is on cases and materials involving the regulation of financial institutions. (Banking Track)

Law 154. Admiralty and Maritime Law 3 Credit Hours
Covers admiralty jurisdiction, personal injury and wrongful death of seamen and longshoremen, carriage of goods by water, maritime mortgages and liens, collision, salvage, general average, marine insurance, and marine pollution. 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 400. Admiralty and Maritime Law Seminar 2 Credit Hours
This course includes a paper on a topic of admiralty, as described in Law 154, or on a topic of the law of the sea.

Law 288. Advanced Topics in Patent Law 2 Credit Hours
Seminar on selected, topical aspects of patents which include: (1) patent infringement—contributory and inducing, and unclaimed product infringement of process claims; (2) ethics and inequitable conduct in patent practice; (3) patent interference practice; (4) damages in patent infringement litigation including reasonable royalties, lost profits and punitive damages in exceptional cases.

Law 402. Alternative Dispute Resolution Seminar 2 Credit Hours
Examines the various modes of resolving civil disputes and focuses on alternatives to litigation, including attorney negotiation, mediation, conciliation, and arbitration. Concentrates on the structure of alternative methods of dispute resolution and implicated legal skills. 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 156. Antitrust 3 Credit Hours

The study of law and policies relating to competition as a means of regulating 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.

Law 158. Appeals from Patent Trials and Patent Office Proceedings 2 Credit Hours
This Patent Track course will be offered for the first time in the spring of 1992.

Law 160. Appellate Practice 2 Credit Hours

This is a "hands-on" course. Students are graded on several compositions and uses of the tools of practices. Oral and written production is expected, using both federal and state standards.

Law 161. Bank Supervisory Process 2 Credit Hours

This course provides an overview of the bank supervisory process, addressing the basic purposes and methods of bank examinations and the enforcement powers of the supervisory agencies. The course stresses the importance of bank examiners in dealing with loan loss reserves, write offs, and the growing role of market value accounting. The role of bank examinations in the enforcement of consumer credit protection statutes is also covered. (Banking Track)

Law 404. Banking Law Seminar 2 Credit Hours

Examines policy rationales for banking regulation and various proposed regulatory changes. Economics of banking, basic banking functions, the economic role of financial institutions, and relevant aspects of monetary policy are also considered.
Prerequisite: Banking Regulation.

Law 162. Banking Regulation 3 Credit Hours

Surveys regulation of the banking industry under federal law as administered by the various federal agencies, as well as regulation under state law. The principal focus is on the structure of the industry and the techniques of regulating entry, lending policies, reserve requirements, bank holding companies, branch banking, interstate activities, nontraditional and securities activities of depository institutions, mergers and other antitrust problems, international banking, and trust activities. Consideration is given throughout to the current movement to "deregulate" the industry, as well as to the effects on the regulatory structure of the growing homogenization of the various segments of the financial services industry.

Law 164. Banking Track Thesis 1 Credit Hour

Banking track students are required to write numerous research papers, especially in the 2-hour courses. Students develop, refine, and expand a research paper into an article suitable for publication in law journals. (Banking Track)

Law 323. Bankruptcy 3 Credit Hours

Studies legal, economic, and social issues in bankruptcy through a survey of the Bankruptcy Code and Bankruptcy Act. Considers bankruptcy liquidation and reorganization, as well as the role of the courts and trustees in the bankruptcy process.
Prerequisite: Secured Finance and Insolvency.

- Law 168. Bankruptcy Reorganizations** 2 Credit Hours
Covers such topics as factors precipitating and purposes of reorganization under the Bankruptcy Code; the rights of secured and unsecured creditors, lessor, lessees, and shareholders; and issues relating to the operation of the company in bankruptcy, including the scope and effect of the automatic stay, modification of the stay and use, sale and lease of property. In general, the bankruptcy reorganization process is viewed as a form of corporate governance and governance issues are reexamined from the perspective of the reorganization process. (Corporate Track)
- Law 170. Biotechnology Patent Practice.** 2 Credit Hours
This Patent Track course will be offered for the first time in the spring of 1992.
- Law 172. Business Associations** 4 Credit Hours
Studies fundamental legal problems concerning partnerships and corporations. Also covers selected aspects of agency and securities laws. Both closely held and public corporations are considered.
- Law 173. Business Associations** 4 Credit Hours
This course provides a detailed introduction to the law and economics of agency, partnerships, limited partnerships, and corporation law. The second half of the course focuses on the publicly traded corporations, including mergers and acquisitions. A consideration of the legal standards of care and loyalty required of officers and directors of banks and bank holding companies and their liability under the common law and state corporate laws are an integral part of this rigorous course. (Banking and Corporate Tracks)
- Law 406. Business Planning Seminar** 2 Credit Hours
Focuses on the insights and judgment required in giving legal advice and making legal decisions concerning business enterprises. Tax implications are emphasized. Formation, restructuring, and financing of business organizations are examples of areas from which problems are selected.
- Law 174. Chemical Patent Practice** 2 Credit Hours
This Patent Track course will be offered for the first time in the spring of 1991.
Prerequisite: Patent Law and Patent Office Practice.
- Law 112. Civil Procedure I** 4 Credit Hours
The basic course for the study of jurisdiction and the operation of the federal courts. Examines the organization of state and federal courts and the relations between them; the methods by which these courts attempt to resolve civil disputes in accordance with controlling law; and the extent to which judicial decisions are conclusive of subsequent disputes. Among the topics studied are jurisdiction of courts over persons, property, and subject matter; the scope of litigation as to claims, defenses, and parties; trials and the related functions of judge and jury; the means of controlling frivolous litigation; and the finality of judgments and decrees.
- Law 113. Civil Procedure II** 2 Credit Hours
Continuation of Law 112.
- Law 176. Commercial Paper** 3 Credit Hours
Traditional case-oriented examination of the role of negotiability in U.S. commercial and consumer credit, payment and collection system. Considers historical and conceptual background, elements of negotiable instrument, transfer and negotiation to protected holders, liability of the parties, the bank collection process, and the role of negotiability in documents of title and letters of credit. Statutes dealt with include

U.C.C. Articles 3, 4, 5, and 7, proposed amendments, and applicable federal and state statutes and regulations.

Law 178. Commodities Futures Regulation 2 Credit Hours

Analysis of Commodity Exchange Act and Commodity Futures Trading Commission Regulations relating to trading futures contracts and related market instruments (such as commodity options, leverage contracts and deferred delivery contracts). Includes regulation of exchanges, market professionals and market users; self-regulatory concepts; jurisdictional conflicts with the SEC and other agencies; tax treatment of futures trading; and special bankruptcy provisions applicable to futures trading.

Law 180. Common Market 2 Credit Hours

Studies the order of the European economic community in the context of agreements on tariffs and trade, the International Monetary Fund, and American governmental and private interests. Includes selected functional areas such as trade and commercial policy, foreign affairs and treaty-making, and establishment of companies.

Law 181. Communications Law 3 Credit Hours

A treatment of basic telecommunications law, policy, and regulation.

Law 408. Communications Law Seminar 2 Credit Hours

Explores and analyzes specific legal and technical issues in the electronic communications industry. Topics include restrictions on the ownership and control of communications media outlets, public interest standards in the selection and licensing of applicants, and first amendment questions regarding electronic and nonelectronic mass media.

Law 182. Comparative Law 2 Credit Hours

Exposes the student to the comparative method as an introduction to the civil law and to provide better understanding of other legal systems. After a historical overview of the civil law, the course treats selected problems of private law in civil and common law countries. A short paper is required.

Law 184. Complex Litigation 2 Credit Hours

Considers legal and practical issues arising in "complex" cases, including problems of joinder in multiparty cases, consolidation of cases brought independently, class actions, discovery issues (such as the assertion and waiver of evidentiary privileges), consequences of active judicial "management" of litigation at the pretrial stage, settlement of complex cases, and *res judicata* problems.

Law 186. Conflict of Laws 3 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, effects of judgments, special problems of federalism, and transnational regulation.

Law 114. Constitutional Law 4 Credit Hours

Examines the constitutional role of the judiciary and the balance of power between the legislative and executive branches. Considers federalism and the limitations upon delegated powers. Topics include the development of the commerce clause, scope and limitations upon the war powers act and the conduct of foreign affairs, the trading and spending power, and due process under the fifth and fourteenth amendments, including emphasis upon both substantive and procedural due process of law.

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- Law 188. Constitutional Law, Advanced** 2 Credit Hours
Studies contemporary decisions involving issues such as racial discrimination, affirmative action, gender-based discrimination, the rights of aliens and illegitimate persons, and the scope and content of the first amendment from a perspective of constitutional controls on legislative process.
- Law 407. Constitutional Law Seminar** 2 Credit Hours
Exploration of selected topics.
- Law 190. Consumer Credit Protection** 2 Credit Hours
Examines the impact of the consumer movement upon traditional theories and practices in the credit industry including its extension and collection practices. Statutes include Consumer Credit Protection Act, related federal statutes and regulations as well as state statutes and regulations. Familiarity with Commercial Paper highly desirable.
- Law 102. Contracts I** 3 Credit Hours
Teaches first-year students the general principles of contract law.
- Law 103. Contracts II** 3 Credit Hours
Continuation of Law 102 with emphasis on Article 2 of the U.C.C.
- Law 192. Copyrights** 3 Credit Hours
Analyzes the legal protection of artistic creativity, e.g., rights, formalities, and subject matter including computer programs and semiconductor chips, as well as problems of industrial design protection.
- Law 194. Corporate Acquisitions** 2 Credit Hours
Corporate acquisitions and mergers are considered under state commercial and corporate laws and federal securities, tax and antitrust, including economic, business and tax considerations relevant to acquisitions, methods of acquisition, target defensive moves and techniques of corporate combinations. (Corporate Track)
- Law 196. Corporate Finance** 4 Credit Hours
Considers the principles of finance and the application of those principles to a variety of legal questions. Topics include valuation of a firm (for appraisal, tax, and other purposes), capital budgeting, capital structure of a firm, restructuring in attempted takeover situations, corporation taxation, mergers and acquisitions, and dividend policy. Prerequisite: Business Associations.
- Law 409. Corporate Law, Advanced Seminar** 2 Credit Hours
Exploration of selected topics.
- Law 203. Corporate Procedure and Litigation I** 4 Credit Hours
Familiarizes students with procedural, substantive, and pragmatic aspects of litigation and other forms of dispute resolution. Examines, among other things, arbitration and alternative dispute resolution, conflict of laws, issue preclusion, jurisdiction, pleadings, discovery, motions, and the organization of such judicial proceedings as class actions and multidistrict litigation or dispute-resolution context, including corporate governance issues in derivative litigation, federalism issues in securities law cases, and problems concerning the role of the corporate entity. (Banking and Corporate Tracks)
- Law 205. Corporate Procedure and Litigation II** 2 Credit Hours
Continuation of Law 203. (Banking and Corporate Tracks)

Law 198. Corporate Tax 3 Credit Hours
Focuses on the taxation of corporations and their shareholders. Consideration is given to the tax consequences of the formation of a corporation, distributions, redemptions, liquidations, and reorganizations. Prerequisite: Income Taxation.

Law 202. Corporate Track Thesis 1 Credit Hour
Corporate track students are required to write numerous research papers, especially in the 2-hour courses. Students develop, refine, and expand a research paper into an article suitable for publication in law journals. (Corporate Track)

Law 106. Criminal Law 3 Credit Hours
General principles of the substantive criminal law and its major processes are derived from study of its common law origins and the effects of such variables as societal values, legislation, and judicial activity. Inquires into uses of the coercive power of the state, the federal relationship, and the notion of class-based criminality.

Law 204. Criminal Law and White Collar Crime 3 Credit Hours
Covers basic principles of criminal law but emphasizes criminal law concepts relevant to statutes such as mail fraud, RICO and the criminal provisions of the income tax laws particularly relevant to corporate lawyers. (Banking and Corporate Tracks)

Law 206. Criminal Procedure 3 Credit Hours
Acquaints students with the criminal justice system, its procedures, and substantive fourth, fifth, sixth, and fourteenth amendment rights.

Law 410. Debtor-Creditor Relations Seminar 2 Credit Hours
Exploration of selected topics.

Law 208. Deferred Compensation 3 Credit Hours
Includes compensation and deferral of 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 the pension benefit. Prerequisite: Income Taxation.

Law 210. Discrimination in Employment 2 Credit Hours
Emphasizes methodology for analyzing and resolving the status of employees under the civil rights laws. Includes types of discrimination; the sources of protection (Constitution, statutes, and executive orders with emphasis on statutes); identification of protected persons; and related questions of procedure, proof, and remedy.

Law 411. Discrimination in Employment Seminar 2 Credit Hours
Examines major federal legislation designed to prevent discrimination in employment. Includes Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, The Equal Pay Act, Age Discrimination in Employment Act, and other relevant federal legislation. Emphasizes methods of proof, pleading burdens, and the evolution of the law as a tool to redress problems of discrimination based on race, sex, religion, national origin, or age.

Law 212. Domestic Relations 3 Credit Hours
Developments in the legal status of the family. Surveys the spectrum of family relationships within ongoing families, relationships between the family and the rest of society, problems in the dissolution of the family, economic incidents of the family, and custody and property settlements.

Law 216. Electronics, Computer Patent and Copyright Practice 2 Credit Hours
This Patent Track course will be offered for the first time in the spring of 1991.

Prerequisite: Patent Law, Patent Office Practice, and Copyrights.

Law 218. Environmental Law 3 Credit Hours

Emphasizes environmental issues raised by natural resource development and industrial activity. Considers federal programs administered by the Environmental Protection Agency and various issues regulated by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration and the Consumer Product Safety Commission. Examples of natural resource development programs include energy, minerals, offshore and gas production, highways, and land reclamation projects.

Law 412. Environmental Policy Seminar 2 Credit Hours

Examines 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 regulation of resource development, granting of federal permits, licensing, certificates and the like. Considers various interdisciplinary issues, including cost-benefit analysis, cost-effectiveness standards, and related regulatory impact analysis.

Law 219. Estate and Gift Taxation 2 Credit Hours

Provides a detailed examination of the estate, gift, and inter-generational transfer taxes, and considers their interaction with individual, partnership and corporate tax provisions.

Law 220. Estate Planning 3 Credit Hours

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. Limited enrollment. Prerequisites: Income Taxation and Trusts and Estates.

Law 222. Evidence and Trial Procedure 3 Credit Hours

Examines legal rules governing the proof of *disputed issues of fact during adversary proceedings* and emphasizes the problems of testimonial proof (hearsay rules and impeachment of witnesses), circumstantial proof, and real proof.

Law 224. Evidence, Advanced Seminar 2 Credit Hours

Presents the problems the trial attorney encounters with the admission and use of types of evidence made possible by advances in technology. Prerequisite: Evidence and Trial Procedure.

Law 414. Family Law Practice Seminar 2 Credit Hours

Examines 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. Prerequisite: Domestic Relations.

Law 415. Family Law Seminar 2 Credit Hours

Focuses on the changing family and its effect on legal theory. Topics include the idea of equality; the limits of marital property; alimony in a no-fault era; blending children and the workplace; reproductive technologies; contracting in the family setting; rediscovering fatherhood; protection of children; and negotiation at divorce.

Law 226. Federal Courts 3 Credit Hours

Studies the public law of the United States with particular references to the impact of U.S. Supreme Court decisions as relations between the states and national govern-

ment. Decisional areas emphasized include economic and personal liberties, commerce power, Eleventh Amendment, abstention and the Erie doctrine.

Law 416. First Amendment Seminar 2 Credit Hours
Covers most aspects of the First Amendment, including speech, press, assembly, association, and establishment and free exercise of religion.

Law 418. Foreign Relations Law Seminar 2 Credit Hours
Examines the role of law in the foreign policy process at both domestic and international levels, and specifically, the role it plays in purely domestic and private-sector matters. Current public policy issues confronting the United States are emphasized and examined in a legal, political, and historical context. Students prepare original research documentation addressing a major issue, which is subject to written and oral critique. Prerequisite: International Law.

Law 420. Forensic Medicine Law Seminar 2 Credit Hours
An examination of the interface between law and medicine in civil and criminal litigation.

Law 230. Government Contracts 3 Credit Hours
Examines the processes by which private parties establish and perform contracts with the federal government. Specific subjects include the appropriations mechanism; the authority of government agents; sealed-bid and negotiated procurement methods; competition requirements; contract pricing; award protests; inspection, acceptance, and warranties; changes; termination; the prosecution and defense of claims, and criminal sanctions for fraud. For factual illustrations the course draws heavily upon the procurement activities of the Department of Defense.

Law 232. Government Finance Law 2 Credit Hours
Analysis of the legal and economics issues in connection with capital formation by public entities for traditional governmental projects as well as other public programs, such as low-interest loans to attract industry and commerce, mortgages to finance housing for low- and moderate-income families, deferred tuition programs for college students, and the financing of privately owned hospitals, universities, energy conservation and solid waste disposal facilities. Complements the coverage of private sector financing in the corporate finance course.

Law 234. Health Law 3 Credit Hours
Considers legal problems relating to the health care industry, including private and public provision and financing of health care services. Also treated are regulation of competition and quality of care by hospitals and physicians.

Law 422. Immigration Law Seminar 2 Credit Hours
Explores the American immigration system from constitutional, statutory, and policy perspectives. Specific topics considered include the source and scope of congressional power to regulate immigration, procedures for entry, exclusion, and deportation. Authority of federal and state governments to limit the access of aliens to economic and political benefits and the problems of illegal migration are also covered.

Law 236. Income Taxation 4 Credit Hours
The fundamental statutory and regulatory principles upon which the federal income tax structure is based are considered with emphasis on individual income taxation. Topics include definition and characterization of income, deductions, and the tax treatment of property transactions.

Law 238. Independent Study 2 Credit Hours

Granted with special approval. The proposed program of study must be endorsed by a faculty member in writing and approved by the associate dean for academic affairs prior to the beginning of the semester.

Law 239. Independent Study 3 Credit Hours

A more intensive program than defined in Law 238.

Law 240. Insolvency and Reorganization of Financial Services Firm 2 Credit Hours

This course examines basic and advanced problems of insolvency, liquidation and reorganization proceedings involving banks, insurance companies and other financial institutions and their customers. Particular emphasis is placed on the role of the SEC, CFTC, Comptroller of the Currency, and state regulators in liquidations and reorganizations of financial institutions. In addition, the roles of the FDIC, FSLIC, SIPC, and other insurers are stressed. Also examines special duties and liabilities required of officers and directors of banks and bank holding companies by federal and state banking and securities laws. Problems of indemnification and insurance protection are studied as well. Special attention is given to loans to executives, management interlocks, and the particular problem faced by managers of failing banks and bank holding companies. Obligations of reinsurers and of guaranty funds are also considered. (Banking Track)

Law 242. Insurance Law 2 Credit Hours

Acquaints students with the various problems involved in risk-spreading through private and public insurance. Concepts of risk, uncertainty (or compound risk) and insurability are discussed as well as contractual problems such as 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 are addressed. Government regulation of the insurance industry receives some attention.

Law 243. Insurance Law and Regulations 2 Credit Hours

Surveys the laws and regulations governing the formation and operation of insurance companies. Specific topics covered include reinsurance, federal antitrust exemption for state regulation, and the meaning of the "insurance crisis." (Banking Track)

Law 244. International Bank Regulation and Finance 3 Credit Hours

This course covers the offshore activities of American banks, the activities of foreign banks in the United States, and the role of international banks in facilitating financial transactions. Includes an introduction to the international regulatory organizations. (Banking Track)

Law 426. International Banking Operations Seminar 2 Credit Hours

Examines the legal obligations pertaining to international banking operations, including analysis of the Uniform Customs and Practice of the International Chamber of Commerce, the Uniform Collection Rules and U.C.C. Articles 3, 4, and 5. Examines international collections, banker's acceptances, and letters of credit.

Law 428. International Business Seminar 2 Credit Hours

Includes American and international legal and business aspects of such topics as joint venture agreements, international contracts, multinational corporations, litigation and arbitration of international business disputes, foreign and regional legal problems, U.S. economic legislation (Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and antiboycott legislation), and foreign direct investment. Focuses on extraterritorial application of U.S. antitrust and securities legislation to foreign transactions.

Law 430. International Conflict Resolution Seminar 2 Credit Hours

Examines the legal, political, and psychological aspects of international conflict resolution. Emphasis is placed on the relationship between internal conflicts and international disputes. In particular, case studies of the situation in Northern Ireland and the Palestinian problem are offered. A paper is required.

Law 246. International Financial Transactions 3 Credit Hours

Considers topics involving the international monetary, banking, and credit system such as the issues surrounding Third World debt and macro issues of trade deficits, balance of payments, and exchange rate fluctuations.

Law 432. International Financial Transactions Seminar 2 Credit Hours

Exploration of selected topics.

Law 248. International Law 3 Credit Hours

Considers traditional public international law concerns in the context of international economic and business issues. Emphasis is on U.S. statutory and constitutional rules and doctrines, as well as basic international law concepts which impact on private transactions and political issues. Specifically assesses jurisdiction, immunity from jurisdiction (sovereign immunity), state responsibility (for economic injuries), separation of powers and foreign affairs, related judicial doctrines (Act of State doctrine, judicial review and implementation), and the relation of international law to the international political system. Assesses these and other topics in a public policy context.

Law 250. International Taxation 3 Credit Hours

Considers the taxation of international transactions. Both the taxation of domestic entities and U.S. citizens doing business abroad, and foreign entities and individuals doing business in the United States are examined. Prerequisite: Income Taxation.

Law 433. International Tax Policy Seminar 2 Credit Hours

Exploration of selected topics.

Law 252. International Trade 3 Credit Hours

Covers trade law, principally American law and the related international regime. Includes separation of powers in trade policy matters; trade agreements, tariffs, classification and valuation; statutory import remedies (e.g., "retaliation," unfair imports, antidumping/countervailing duties); export licensing, promotion and controls. Also examines the mechanisms related to regulating international business and trade (e.g., GATT).

Law 434. International Trade Seminar 2 Credit Hours

Considers specific topics in trade law, including the institutional mechanisms that regulate international business and trade activities, recent developments in trade policy within the United States and abroad, and changes in the language and application of statutes affecting imports.

Law 254. Jurisprudence 3 Credit Hours

A survey of legal philosophy and the analysis of selected issues. Materials 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 include such matters as responsibility, justice, fundamental rights, and valid law.

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- Law 435. Jurisprudence Seminar** 2 Credit Hours
Explores the phenomenon of interpretation in law. Most fundamental legal debates are really about the appropriate method of interpretation and the meaning of the term "interpretation." Discusses different interpretive theories, as well as the Meta-question of whether principled interpretation (in law, literature, or anywhere else) can exist. Despite the title, no formal preparation in jurisprudence is required.
- Law 256. Labor Law** 3 Credit Hours
An overview of governmental regulation of labor-management relations; analysis of the Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin Acts; collective bargaining, strikes and picketing, unfair labor practices; enforcement of the collective bargaining agreement; and consideration of contemporary legal problems in the private and public sectors.
- Law 258. Land Use Planning** 3 Credit Hours
Considers the planning and regulatory functions of government at all levels in controlling land use. Identification and analysis of land control processes and the roles of public and private entities are of concern. Problems that may be included are the relationship between planning and public finance, transportation, population density and growth.
- Law 438. Law and Economics Seminar** 2 Credit Hours
Students write and present papers on selected law and economics issues.
- Law 437. Law and Visual Arts Seminar** 2 Credit Hours
An exploration of selected topics.
- Law 262. Law Review** 1 Credit Hour
- Law 440. Leasing and Franchising Seminar** 2 Credit Hours
Covers leasing of personal property and franchising of specific business arrangements. Directed to the need for treatment of leases and franchises in a manner analogous to the treatment of sales and security interests by the uniform commercial code.
- Law 264. Legal History** 2 Credit Hours
A study of Anglo-American law, its growth and development. Emphasis is on the study of political, socioeconomic, and geopolitical factors, and their effect on legal institutions. Covers the development of Continental and English legal practices preceding the Conquest, the development of common law, and developments in the emerging United States.
- Law 100. Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis I** 2 Credit Hours
Emphasizes legal writing abilities by providing instruction through a series of written assignments covering diverse aspects of legal writing. Research methods and analysis of legal concepts are an integral part of the course.
- Law 101. Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis II** 1 Credit Hour
Continuation of Law 100.
- Law 266. Legislation** 2 Credit Hours
Sources of statutory law; legislative procedure, together with limitations thereon; constitutional limitations on legislative action; interpretation of statutory language (and mechanics of drafting); impact of public choice theory on standard approaches to the issues listed.
- Law 441. Legislation Seminar** 2 Credit Hours
An exploration of selected topics.

Law 268. Litigation in Chemical Biotechnology Cases 2 Credit Hours
This Patent Track course will be offered for the first time in the fall of 1991.

Law 270. Litigation in Electronics and Computer Cases 2 Credit Hours
This Patent Track course will be offered for the first time in the fall of 1991.

Law 272. Local Government Law 2 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 274. Modern Social Legislation 2 Credit Hours
Federal and state protection of the health, safety, and economic well-being of the worker is the theme selected. Worker's Compensation Laws, the Occupation Safety and Health Act, the Fair Labor Standards Act, and the Employment Retirement Income Security Act are among laws surveyed.

Law 278. Moot Court 1 Credit Hour

Law 280. Multinational Business 2 Credit Hours
This course covers the governance implications of operating a single firm in different countries. These include problems of operating under differing legal regimes, and corporate and international law policy considerations relating to international firms.

Law 282. Partnership and Subchapter S Corporation Taxation 3 Credit Hours
Examines the taxation of partnerships and subchapter S corporations. May explore other areas of business taxation. Prerequisite: Income Taxation.

Law 290. Patent and Know-how Licensing 2 Credit Hours
This Patent Track course will be offered for the first time in the fall of 1991.
Prerequisite: Patent Law.

Law 284. Patent Law 2 Credit Hours
Law of patents subsequent to issuance of patent; nature of patent as property and as a legal instrument with emphasis on patent claims as the property definitions therein; patent validity—novelty, nonobviousness, utility and enablement; patent infringement—direct, by the doctrine of equivalents and as restricted by prosecution history estoppel.

Law 286. Patent Law 2 Credit Hours
A general survey of American patent law and practice.

Law 292. Patent Office Practice 2 Credit Hours
Substance and procedure leading to issuance of patent from the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office. Obtaining and preserving the earliest possible patent filing date; continuing applications; double patenting; proving prior invention and nonobviousness by affidavit evidence; formal defects in claims including inadequate support for them in the patent specification.

Law 442. Planning Commercial Transactions Seminar 2 Credit Hours
Analysis of discrete problems involved in sophisticated commercial transactions.

Law 294. Procedure, Advanced 2 Credit Hours
Exploration of selected topics.

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- Law 296. Products Liability** 2 Credit Hours
Discusses the historical development of products liability as a branch of contracts, through express and implied warranties, and of tort, through *abnormally dangerous* activities, joint tortfeasors, and industry-wide liability. Students address the benefits and costs of such a system, in economic and legal terms. Proposals for federal and state legislation are also considered.
- Law 298. Professional Responsibility** 2 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 104. Property I** 3 Credit Hours
Examines the theory of property rights and analyzes the processes by which they are defined, acquired, and transferred. The course treats the basic institutions of property, including the estate system, landlord-tenant relationships, easements, covenants, and conveyancing.
- Law 105. Property II** 2 Credit Hours
Continuation of Law 104.
- Law 444. Property Institutions Seminar** 2 Credit Hours
Considers the principal institutions of property: estates in land, powers, the trust, and the real covenants and security devices in land. The treatment is selective.
- Law 300. Public Finance** 2 Credit Hours
Analyzes legal and economic issues connected with capital formation by public entities for traditional projects and other programs.
- Law 108. Quantitative Methods for Lawyers I** 4 Credit Hours
A comprehensive introduction to the wide variety of quantitative concepts that play important roles in law practice as well as in the analysis of laws and legal institutions. Provides an introduction to microeconomics, finance theory, accounting, and statistics. Uses legal cases as illustrations throughout.
- Law 109. Quantitative Methods for Lawyers II** 2 Credit Hours
Continuation of Law 108.
- Law 424. Readings in Legal Thought Seminar** 3 Credit Hours
Students in this seminar read a selection of important works in the development of Anglo-American legal thought from the eighteenth century to the present. Authors include Blackstone, Bentham, Mill, Holmes, Llewellyn, Frank, Bickel, Calabresi, Posner, and members of the Critical Legal Studies movement. Students submit brief comments and questions on each reading prior to its being discussed in class. Grades are based on those submissions and on class discussion.
- Law 302. Real Estate Finance and Development** 3 Credit Hours
Considers the finance and development of commercial and large scale residential real estate projects, largely from the perspective of counsel for developer and lender. Includes problems in selecting the appropriate development vehicle (e.g., limited partnership), mortgages, deeds of trust and foreclosure. Also considered are negotiations with architects, contractors and tenants; bankruptcy; and U.C.C. fixture

priorities. Tax and business consequences of alternative approaches are stressed throughout.

Law 452. Regulated Industries Seminar 2 Credit Hours
Begins with an overview of generic problems confronted in the economic regulation of utilities and similar businesses. The balance is a series of practical and theoretical problems involving regulation affecting a single industry.

Law 306. Regulation of Commodities, Futures, and Options Markets 2 Credit Hours
Introduces the functions and uses of the markets, emphasizing the growth of financial futures. Topics include structure of markets, jurisdictional conflicts among federal regulatory agencies, trading strategies, innovative financial products, and proposals for changes in regulation following the October 1987 stock market crash.

Law 308. Regulation of Depository Institutions and Financial Services Holding Companies I 3 Credit Hours
This course begins with an introduction to the intermediation role of banks, insurance companies, and securities firms in the economy and the implementation of monetary policy, including the operations of the Federal Reserve System and the payments system. Serves as a basic introduction and analysis of representative types of major financial products offered by various financial services entities. Surveys government regulation of the banking and financial services industry under federal law as administered by the various federal agencies as well as regulation under state law. The principal focus is on the structure of the industry and the techniques regulating entry, lending policies, reserve requirements, branch banking, bank holding companies, savings and loan associations, interstate activities, nontraditional and securities activities of depository institutions, mergers and other antitrust problems, international banking, consumer protection statutes, lender liability, and trust activities. Also considered are correspondent banking, branch bank planning and control, corporate banking services, bank personnel management (including equal employment opportunity and other anti-discrimination laws), and international banking operations. (Banking Track)

Law 309. Regulation of Depository Institutions and Financial Services Holding Companies II 4 Credit Hours
Provides a working knowledge of bank holding company supervision and regulation for the banking or regulatory lawyer. Examines the merger and acquisition issues of special importance to banks, insurance companies, brokerage firms, and other financial services institutions, including the Glass-Steagall Act and various state law issues; capital implications of mergers including the most efficient way to combine reporting entities; issues involving pricing and negotiating a merger or acquisition; and mechanical issues involved in mergers, including the transfer of customer accounts, additional registration of account executives and officers and directors, valuation issues, state approvals, and licensing of the surviving company. Emphasis is placed on the benefits of a holding company structure. (Banking Track)

Law 310. Regulation of Food and Drugs 2 Credit Hours
Considers unresolved legal and policy issues concerning the use of interdisciplinary data (especially scientific and medical data) in the legal and regulatory process. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and case law are considered. Scope necessarily includes consideration of complex scientific principles arising from advancing technology and uses new legal and procedural regulatory mechanisms.

Law 312. Regulation of Money Managers 2 Credit Hours

Examines (1) how various financial institutions, bank trust departments, pension funds, mutual funds, insurance companies, investment bankers, investment advisers, and commodity trading advisers, are regulated in their capacity as managers of other people's financial investments; and (2) how the form in which the investment is made—investment company, commodity pool, partnership, or trust—affects the regulation. Common law principles of "prudence" and fiduciary responsibility are explored and contrasted with specific federal (e.g., ERISA) and state statutory requirements and prohibitions. Topics include conflicts of interest, delegation of investment responsibility, cash management, securities activities of banks, bank profitability, and regulatory oversight and review. (Banking Track)

Law 314. Remedies 3 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 322. Secured Finance and Insolvency 3 Credit Hours

Explores the law and economic consequences of secured finance. The principal focus is on the Uniform Commercial Code's Article 9 (on security interests in personal property) and its influence on financial transactions between debtors and creditors. Includes examination of how bankruptcy law affects secured credit.

Law 317. Securities Law and 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." Designed to develop familiarity with the problems of the lawyer in general practice as well as those encountered in a specialized practice. Prerequisite: Business Associations.

Law 318. Securities Regulation I: Disclosure Regulation 3 Credit Hours

Deeper coverage of some of the issues covered in the non-track securities regulation survey courses: The disclosure system, including registration, exemptions and remedies under the Securities Act of 1933, reporting and accounting standards under the 1934 Act, the proxy system, Section 16(a) reporting and state blue sky laws. (Corporate Track)

Law 319. Securities Regulation II: Remedies and Market Regulation 2 Credit Hours

Express and implied remedies under the 1933 and 1934 Acts, including remedies for fraud, misrepresentation and manipulation, but excluding tender offer regulation, which are covered in Corporate Acquisitions. Also covers regulation of markets, including regulation of broker-dealers, specialists and self-regulatory organizations, but not institutional investors, investment advisers and money managers, which are covered in Banking Track courses offered to students in the Corporate Track. (Corporate Track)

Law 320. Supervised Agency Externship 2 Credit Hours

A two-term course entailing supervised field work in a federal or state agency in Arlington, Alexandria, or the District of Columbia. The participating offices are selected on the basis of interest and ability to provide the student with a sound educational experience under the supervision of an agency attorney or judge. These legal offices cover diverse subject areas to meet the interests of most students. Recent placements include the U.S. Attorney in 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 321. Supervised Agency Externship 3 Credit Hours
Identical to Law 320 except for number of credit hours.

Law 450. Supreme Court Litigation Seminar 2 Credit Hours
Exploration of selected topics in Supreme Court litigation.

Law 446. Tax Policy Seminar 2 Credit Hours
Investigates selected issues of tax policy. Prerequisite: Income Taxation.

Law 324. Taxation of Financial Service Entities 2 Credit Hours
Examines the tax treatment of each of the various financial services entities and the various accounting issues underlying that taxation. Also includes an introduction to the accounting practices of financial institutions with emphasis on accounting for mergers and acquisitions, loan losses, revenue recognition, and income taxes. Topics include tax-exempt income; interest deduction; bad debt and loan loss reserves; problems with capital gains and losses such as the blinded rate from commodities and options and pass-problems with required capital or reserves. Throughout the course, attention is paid to varying strategies for structuring financial services firms. (Banking Track)

Law 110. Torts 4 Credit Hours
Studies both traditional areas of non-contractual liability and newly developing fields. A critical approach to the existing case law is encouraged. Special attention is paid to the economic and jurisprudential implications of tort rules.

Law 448. Tort Law Seminar 2 Credit Hours
Continues, but at a more rigorous level, the examination of specific issues in the Torts course. Special attention is paid to economic and jurisprudential treatment of these issues.

Law 326. Trademark Law 2 Credit Hours
This Patent Track course will be offered for the first time in the fall of 1990.

Law 328. Trial Advocacy 3 Credit Hours
Covers basic problems in preparing for, conducting, and managing the trial. Included are preparation of witnesses, interviewing prospective witnesses, discovery, motion practice, pretrial proceedings, selection of jury, opening statement, providing a prima-facie case, crossexamination, examination of expert witnesses, and closing statement.

Law 330. Trusts and Estates 3 Credit Hours
A study of the basic devices in gratuitous transfers, including the will, the trust, powers, selected problems in class gifts, will and trust substitutes, and social restrictions upon the power of testation, the formation of property interests, and the trust device.

Law 332. Unfair Trade Practices 3 Credit Hours
Unfair trade practices at common law and under statutes; trademarks and trade-names; misappropriation of ideas; protection of competitors and consumers against false advertising under Federal Trade Commission Act; miscellaneous business practices.

Law 334. Virginia Practice

3 Credit Hours

The rules of civil and criminal practice in Virginia with emphasis in such areas as pleading, process, distinction in law and equity, statutes of limitation, pretrial discovery, venue, and appellate practice. Presentation of motions and strategies from procedural standpoints are included.

Law 336. White Collar Crime

2 Credit Hours

Examines procedure and substance of law problems in relation to federal prosecution of white collar crimes.

