

George Mason University

School of Law

1992-94 Catalog

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**School of Law
1992-94 Catalog**

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George Mason University serves more than 21,000 students at its Fairfax, Arlington, and Prince William campuses. 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, Information Technology and Engineering, Nursing, and the Institute of the Arts.

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. George Mason University does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, age, or handicap in its programs, activities, or employment practices. Questions or concerns regarding this policy can be addressed by contacting our Affirmative Action/EEO and Equity Office at (703) 993-8730.

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Academic Calendar 1992-1994

Fall Semester 1992

Tuesday, August 18

Regular Add/Drop period for fall semester begins. Orientation for new students.

Wednesday, August 19

Fall semester classes begin. **OBSERVE A MONDAY CLASS SCHEDULE.*** Last day to pay fall tuition without late fee.

*This is to make up for the Labor Day holiday. The remainder of the week students are to observe the regular class schedule.

Thursday, August 27

Last day to add fall courses. Last day for 100% tuition refund.

Friday, September 4

Last day to drop fall courses without academic approval. Last day for 67% tuition refund or 33% liability for unpaid tuition.

Monday, September 7

Labor Day; university closed.

Friday, September 11

Last day to withdraw from a course and receive a 33% tuition refund or be liable for 67% tuition of unpaid tuition. After September 11, there is no tuition refund, and liability is 100% for unpaid tuition.

Friday, October 16

Last day to submit December graduation applications.

Monday, November 9-

Friday, November 13

Registration for spring semester 1993.

Thursday, November 26-

Sunday, November 29

Thanksgiving recess; university closed.

Friday, December 4

Fall semester classes end.

Monday, December 7-

Tuesday, December 22

Examinations. (Note: The last exam is scheduled on Monday, December 21. Tuesday, December 22, is reserved for makeup exams in the event of an unforeseen closing of the Law School).

Wednesday, December 23

Fall graduation. (Note: The Spring Commencement includes all 1992-93 graduates. There are no separate ceremonies for December and July graduates).

December 23-January 3

University closed.

Spring Semester 1993

Monday, January 4

Spring semester classes begin. Last day to pay spring tuition without late fee.

Friday, January 8

Last day to add spring courses. Last day for 100% tuition refund.

Friday, January 15

Last day to drop spring courses without academic approval. Last day for 67% tuition refund or 33% liability for unpaid tuition.

Friday, January 22

Last day to withdraw from a course and receive a 33% tuition refund or be liable for 67% of unpaid tuition. After January 22, there is no tuition refund and liability is 100% for unpaid tuition.

Friday, March 5

Last day to submit May and July graduation applications.

Saturday, March 13-

Sunday, March 21

Spring recess.

Monday, March 22-

Friday, March 26

Registration for summer term 1993.

Monday, April 19-Friday, April 23

Registration for fall semester 1993.

Friday, April 23

Spring semester classes end.

Monday, April 26-Tuesday, May 11

Examinations. (Note: The last exam is scheduled on Monday, May 10. Tuesday, May 11, is reserved for makeup exams.)

Saturday, May 22

School of Law Commencement for December 1992, May 1993, and July 1993 graduates.

Summer Term 1993

Monday, May 24

Summer term classes begin. Only day to add summer courses. Last day to pay summer tuition without late fee. Last day for 100% tuition refund.

Friday, May 28

Last day to drop summer courses. Last day for 50% tuition refund or 50% liability for unpaid tuition. (Note: After May 28, there is no tuition refund, and liability for unpaid tuition is 100%.)

Monday, May 31

Memorial Day observed; university closed.

Friday, July 2

Independence Day observed; university closed.

Thursday, July 15

Observe a Monday/Wednesday class schedule to make up for the Memorial Day/Independence Day holidays. Summer term classes end.

Monday, July 19-Friday, July 23

Examinations.

Monday, July 26

Summer graduation. (Note: The Spring 1993 Commencement includes all 1992-93 graduates. There are no separate ceremonies for December and July graduates.)

Fall Semester 1993

Tuesday, August 17

Regular add/drop period for fall semester begins. Orientation for new students.

Wednesday, August 18

Fall semester classes begin. Last day to pay fall tuition without late fee. **Observe a Monday class schedule** to make up for the Labor Day holiday. The remainder of the week students are to observe the regular class schedule.

Thursday, August 26

Last day to add fall courses. Last day for 100% tuition refund.

Friday, September 3

Last day to drop fall courses without academic approval. Last day for 67% tuition refund or 33% liability for unpaid tuition.

Monday, September 6

Labor Day; university closed.

Friday, September 10

Last day to withdraw from a course and receive a 33% tuition refund or be liable for 67% of unpaid tuition. After September 10, there is no tuition refund, and liability is 100% for unpaid tuition.

Friday, October 15

Last day to submit December graduation applications.

**Monday, November 22-
Tuesday, November 30**

Registration for spring semester 1994.

**Thursday, November 25-
Sunday, November 28**

Thanksgiving recess; university closed.

Friday, December 3

Fall semester classes end.

**Wednesday, December 8-
Wednesday, December 22**

Examinations. (Note: The last exam is scheduled on Wednesday, December 22. Thursday, December 23, is reserved for makeup exams in the event of an unforeseen closing of the Law School.)

December 24-January 2

University closed.

Spring Semester 1994

Monday, January 3

Spring semester classes begin. Last day to pay spring tuition without late fee.

Friday, January 7

Last day to add spring courses. Last day for 100% tuition refund.

Friday, January 14

Last day to drop spring courses without academic approval. Last day for 67% tuition refund or 33% liability for unpaid tuition.

Friday, January 21

Last day to withdraw from a course and receive a 33% tuition refund or be liable for 67% of unpaid tuition. After January 21, there is no tuition refund, and liability is 100% for unpaid tuition.

Friday, March 4

Last day to submit May and July graduation applications.

**Saturday, March 12-
Sunday, March 20**

Spring recess.

Monday, March 21-Friday, March 25

Registration for summer term 1994.

Monday, April 11-Friday, April 15

Registration for fall semester 1994.

Friday, April 22

Spring semester classes end.

**Wednesday, April 27-
Wednesday, May 11**

Examinations. (Note: The last exam is scheduled on Wednesday, May 11. Thursday, May 12, is reserved for makeup exams.)

Saturday, May 21

School of Law commencement for December 1993, May 1994, and July 1994 graduates.

Summer Term 1994

Monday, May 23

Summer term classes begin. Only day to add summer courses. Last day to pay summer tuition without late fee. Last day for 100% tuition refund.

Friday, May 27

Last day to drop summer courses. Last day for 50% tuition refund or 50% liability for unpaid tuition. (Note: After May 27 there is no tuition refund, and liability for unpaid tuition is 100%.)

Monday, May 30

Memorial Day; university closed.

Monday, July 4

Independence Day observed; university closed.

Thursday, July 14

Observe a Monday/Wednesday class schedule to make up for the Memorial Day/Independence Day holidays. Summer term classes end.

Monday, July 18-Friday, July 22

Examinations.

Monday, July 25

Summer graduation. (Note: The spring 1994 commencement includes all 1993-94 graduates. There are no separate ceremonies for December and July graduates.)

Board of Visitors 1992-93 George Mason University

Hector Alcalde
Arlington, Virginia

Gayle Perkins Atkins (Secretary)
New York, New York

Bette G. Clements
Arlington, Virginia

Sheila B. Coates
Chantilly, Virginia

Mary T. Flynn
Vienna, Virginia

B. Mark Fried
McLean, Virginia

Stanley E. Harrison
Great Falls, Virginia

Joseph A. Heastie
Vienna, Virginia

Alan I. Kay
McLean, Virginia

Weldon H. Latham
Bethesda, Maryland

Edwin W. Lynch, Jr.
Lorton, Virginia

Cathleen A. Magennis
McLean, Virginia

Charles N. Nance (Rector)
Alexandria, Virginia

George C. Rawlings, Jr.
Lorton, Virginia

Lilla Richards
McLean, Virginia

Melissa Sanders (Student Alternate)
Fairfax, Virginia

Benjamin Thorner (Student
Representative)
Burke, Virginia

James C. Tso
Oakton, 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
and Chairman of the Law
and Economics Center

Steven M. Crafton
Associate Dean for Academic Affairs

Winston S. Moore
Associate Dean

Richard F. Fielding
Director, Law and Economics Center

Virginia Armat Hurt
Director of Development and Public
Affairs

Philip C. Berwick
Director of the Law Library

TBA
Director of Admissions

Quay Watkins
Director, Office of Career Services

TBA
Director, Finance and Administration

Amanda Euen
Recorder

John Giacomini
Director, Special Programs

Faculty of Law 1992-93

William H. Adams, III, George Mason University Foundation Professor of Law. A.B. 1947, Duke University; LL.B. 1950, Duke University.

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, 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.

Dorothy A. Brown, Assistant Professor of Law. B.S. 1980, Fordham University; J.D. 1983, Georgetown University; LL.M. 1984, New York 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, Professor of Law. 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 Dean and 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, Professor of Law. A.B. 1970, St. Stephen's College; J.D. 1976, Catholic University of America; LL.M. 1983, Columbia University. (On leave, Academic Year 1992-93.)

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, 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, The American University.

Bruce H. Kobayashi, Assistant Professor. B.S. 1981, M.A. 1982, Ph.D. 1986, University of California, Los Angeles.

William E. Kovacic, Associate 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.

Peter V. Letsou, Assistant Professor of Law. B.A. 1983, Harvard University; J.D. 1986, University of Chicago.

Nelson Lund, Associate Professor of Law. B.A. 1974, St. John's College; M.A. 1978, Catholic University of America; A.M. 1979, Ph.D. 1981, Harvard University; J.D. 1985, University of Chicago.

Henry G. Manne, Dean, University Professor, 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; LL.D. 1987, Universidad Francisco Marroquin.

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.

Jeffrey S. Parker, Associate Professor of Law. B.I.E. 1975, Georgia Institute of Technology; J.D. 1978, University of Virginia.

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; M.A. 1991, George Mason University.

Maxwell L. Stearns, Assistant Professor of Law. B.A. 1983, University of Pennsylvania; J.D. 1987, University of Virginia.

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, The American University.

Irving Kayton, Professor Emeritus. B.A. 1951, Cornell University; J.D. 1957, New York University; LL.M. 1964, J.S.D. 1967, Columbia University.

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

Part-time Faculty

Alden F. Abbott, Lecturer in Law. B.A. 1974, University of Virginia; J.D. 1977, Harvard University; M.S. 1984, Georgetown University.

Elizabeth E. Ashcraft, Coordinator of the Legal Writing Program. B.A. 1978, Western Kentucky University; J.D. 1981, Harvard University.

Lawrence F. Bates, Lecturer in Law. B.A. 1976, Denison University; J.D. 1980, Emory University.

David A. Blumenthal, Lecturer in Law. B.S. 1966, College of William and Mary; M.S. 1967, Ph.D. 1970, University of Pennsylvania; J.D. 1974, George Washington University.

Robert H. Bork, Lecturer in Law. B.A. 1948, J.D. 1953, University of Chicago. (On leave, Academic Year 1992-93.)

Roberta S. Bren, Lecturer in Law. B.A. 1975, George Washington University; J.D. 1978, Vermont Law School.

Deborah A. Chassman, Lecturer in Law. B.A. 1958, University of Chicago; M.A. 1971, City University of New York; 1986-1989, Fellow, Yale Institute for Social Policy.

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

Richard F. Fielding, Research Professor and Director, Law and Economics Center. A.B. 1966, St. John's College; A.M. 1969, J.D. 1973, University of Chicago.

Charles L. Gholz, Lecturer in Law. B.S. 1965, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; LL.B. 1968, Columbia University; LL.M. 1973, George Washington University.

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

Dale H. Hoschelt, Lecturer in Law. B.S. 1951, University of Illinois; J.D. 1956, University of Illinois.

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

Tipton D. Jennings, Lecturer in Law. B.S. 1954, University of Miami; J.D. 1959, George Washington University.

David Kera, Lecturer in Law. B.A. 1950, New York University; J.D. 1955, Harvard University.

Dale S. Lazar, Lecturer in Law. B.S. 1974, Cornell University; J.D. 1977, Cornell University.

Leonard P. Liggio, Lecturer in Law. B.A., Georgetown University; M.A., Fordham University; Ph.D., Fordham University.

Thomas J. Macpeak, Lecturer in Law. B.S. 1955, LeMoyne College; J.D. 1958, Georgetown University.

Winston S. Moore, Associate Dean and Lecturer in Law. A.B. 1964, Davidson College; J.D. 1970, University of Michigan.

Geoffrey R. Myers, Lecturer in Law. B.S. Ch.E. 1962, Princeton University; LL.B. 1965, Duke University.

Pauline Newman, Lecturer in Law. B.A. 1947, Vassar College; M.A. 1948, Columbia University; Ph.D. 1952, Yale University; LL.B. 1958, New York University.

Kevin P. O'Brien, Lecturer in Law. B.S. 1971, State University of New York at Buffalo; M.B.A. 1975, The American University; J.D. 1980, George Mason University.

Dennis P. O'Reilly, Lecturer in Law. B.S. 1966, United States Naval Academy; J.D. 1975, George Washington University.

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. 1967, University of Wisconsin; J.D. 1971, George Washington University; LL.M. 1979, George Washington University.

Paul F. Sheridan, Lecturer in Law. B.A. 1958, Columbia University; J.D. 1963, Georgetown University.

Jerry D. Voight, Lecturer in Law. B.S. 1959, Montana State University; J.D. 1965, George Washington University.

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

John F. Witherspoon, Distinguished Professor of Intellectual Property Law. B.S. 1955, M.Ed. 1958, M.S. 1960, University of Illinois; J.D. 1964, Georgetown University.

Anthony J. Zelano, Lecturer in Law. B.S. 1965, Providence College; Ph.D. 1970, Brown University; J.D. 1977, Georgetown University.

Professional Law Librarians

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.

Nancy Armstrong, Head of Public Services. A.B. 1982, Vassar College; J.D. 1985, Boston College Law School; M.S.I.S. 1987, College of Information Studies, Drexell University.

Rae Ellen Best, Head of Technical Services. B.F.A. 1977, Virginia Commonwealth University; M.L.S. 1989, Catholic University of America.

Emily Carr, Reference Librarian. B.A. 1986, Trinity College; M.I.L.S. 1991, University of Michigan.

General Provisions

George Mason University

George Mason University is a dynamic, forward-looking institution that provides a diverse and interactive curriculum to educate students for life in a rapidly changing, highly technical world. George Mason, a medium-sized state university, is in Northern Virginia, convenient to all the resources of the nation's capital and the greater Washington, D.C., metropolitan area.

Both George Mason and surrounding Fairfax County have experienced phenomenal development over the past several years. From its origins in 1957 as a two-year branch of the University of Virginia, George Mason has grown into a comprehensive institution offering degrees through the doctoral level. From a rural suburb of Washington, D.C., Fairfax County has developed into a center of high-technology enterprise.

The university's leadership has carefully planned curricular emphases to make the best use of the area's resources in high technology, the arts and humanities, and public affairs. George Mason's programs are an integral part of its Northern Virginia locale, giving to and receiving from the community in both service and intellectual interchange. The university also participates fully in the national and international exchange of ideas and knowledge.

The university's growing stature and reputation are exemplified by the presence of Virginia's first Nobel laureate, economist James Buchanan. This George Mason professor won the 1986 Nobel Prize in economics for his public choice theory of political decision making. Buchanan is executive director of the

university's Center for Study of Public Choice, which applies scientific economic methods to the "public choice behavior" of voters, party leaders, and other politicians, lobbyists, and bureaucrats. This center and more than 60 other centers and institutes enhance university scholarship and contribute, both directly and indirectly, to the intellectual growth of the George Mason student.

Mission of the University

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 locus of Northern Virginia.

School of Law

The George Mason University School of Law (GMUSL) offers educational programs leading to the first professional degree in law, the juris doctor (J.D.).

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 the Financial Services and Real Estate Law specialty tracks began in the fall 1989 day division.

Two new specialty tracks in International Business Transactions and Litigation Law enrolled their first students in the fall of 1992. These track programs provide an opportunity for students to develop expert skills in specialized areas.

History of the School of Law

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 Board of 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 and is a member of the Association of American Law Schools (AALS). George Mason University is fully accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools to award bachelor's, master's, and doctoral degrees, and is a member of the Council of Graduate Schools in the United States.

Admission to the Bar

Each state, and the District of Columbia, has independent rules relating to 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 Law School Recorder.

Physical Plant

The School of Law is located at the 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 250,000 volumes. In addition to the required American and British materials, the library contains major research collections in the areas of law and economics, financial services, corporations, intellectual property, and international trade.

Students and faculty have access to a variety of computer-based legal research systems including LEXIS, WESTLAW, and NEXIS. In addition, the university's integrated online library system, XLIBRIS, contains databases that give researchers access to the university's collections, the collections of the Washington Research Library Consortium, and a wide variety of periodical indexes. Students may also make use of the Interactive Courtroom, a computer workstation that uses laser disk technology to emulate actual courtroom proceedings.

The Law Library recently added a student computer lab consisting of eight Macintosh SII computers linked by a local area network. Word processing, accounting, and statistical software are loaded at each workstation. This facility is restricted to law students and those law school classes that make use of the lab during the semester.

Proximity to the District of Columbia and its large number of federal and law school libraries further enhances the research capabilities of the law faculty and students.

Law and Economics Center

The Law and Economics Center (LEC) moved to the School of Law in 1986. Founded in 1974 by dean Henry G. Manne, the LEC's purpose is to further the development of law and economics as intellectually related disciplines. The LEC seeks to demonstrate the applicability of economics scholarship to legal policy, and to relate economics to the substance and procedures of law. Richard F. Fielding directs the Law and Economics Center.

Among the better-known programs of the LEC are its economics institutes for

federal judges and for law professors. Each 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 workshops to interested faculty and students.

Programs Offered

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 or 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 or 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.

Students may inspect their educational records and obtain more information about the Privacy Act at the Law School Recorder's Office.

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 is intended to describe the principal effects of the regulations under which the faculty, administration, and staff conduct the programs of the school. Copies of the 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 decal.

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 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, 993-2810, on the Fairfax Campus.

Drugs and Alcohol Policy

(Adopted by the Board of Visitors May 1990)

The abuse of drugs and alcohol by members of the George Mason University community is incompatible with the goals of the university. By defining standards of behavior and by providing educational programs to create an awareness of drug and alcohol-related problems, the university attempts to prepare individuals to act responsibly. Those in need of assistance in dealing with such problems are encouraged to seek the confidential services of the university's Counseling Center, the Student Health Center, or the Drug Education Center.

Drugs

The university prohibits the possession and use of illegal drugs. Possession, sale, use, or distribution of controlled substances, including marijuana, is a violation of both federal and state laws, and university regulations.

Alcohol

The use of alcoholic beverages on campus is at the discretion of the university and subject to state alcoholic beverage regulations. Unless the university has specifically sanctioned the location and condition of alcohol use, the possession and

consumption of alcohol on campus is prohibited.

Individuals involved in the sale, use, or distribution of controlled substances (drugs and alcohol) are subject to arrest and university disciplinary action. The university imposes a variety of sanctions, which may include eviction from university housing and suspension or dismissal from the university.

The regulations outlined in this policy also apply to officially sponsored university activities held off campus.

Notice to All State Employees

The federal Drug-Free Workplace Act requires that we inform you that the unlawful manufacture, distribution, possession, or use of a controlled substance is prohibited in the workplace. The workplace consists of any state-owned, controlled, or leased property, or the site where state work is performed. Any employee who violates this prohibition will be subject to disciplinary action up to and including discharge and/or will be required to satisfactorily participate in a drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program at the discretion of management. As a condition of employment, each employee must abide by the terms of this prohibition and notify his/her supervisor of any criminal drug statute conviction occurring in the workplace no later than five days after such conviction.

I. General Laws & Regulations

- A. Those who choose to purchase, possess, and consume alcoholic beverages on campus must do so responsibly and be of legal age (21). All members of the university community, to include students, faculty, staff, alumni, and their guests, are expected to comply with federal and state laws regarding the use of alcohol and university-related regulations contained in this policy. This compliance also extends to university-sponsored activities held off campus. Students and employees are expected to take personal responsibility for their own conduct when making decisions regarding the use of alcohol.
- B. Virginia state law prohibits the purchase, possession or consumption of

beer, 3.2 beverages, wine or distilled spirits by persons under the age of 21. It is also prohibited to purchase for, or to serve such beverages to a person under 21. Underaged persons who use or attempt to use a driver's license which has been altered, forged, borrowed from another, or is in any way deceptive in an attempt to obtain beverages prohibited to them shall have their driver's license revoked for not less than thirty days but not more than one year. Consuming alcohol in non-licensed public places or offering a drink to another in a non-licensed public place is also a violation of Virginia law. The sale of alcoholic beverages to an *intoxicated person* is prohibited. It is also unlawful for an *intoxicated person* to purchase or possess alcoholic beverages. While this purchase or possession is a misdemeanor, violators are also subject to having their driver's license revoked for a year. It is illegal to operate a motor vehicle—including mopeds—while a person has a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of .10 percent or higher. Sobriety spot-checks to detect drunken drivers are legal. It is illegal to serve alcohol from an unregistered keg (common container holding four gallons or more). Only University Dining Services or authorized entity may serve alcohol from kegs.

- C. Possession, use, sale or distribution of controlled substances, including marijuana, is a violation of both federal and state laws and university regulations. The 1988 federal Drug-Free Workplace Act also prohibits the unlawful manufacture, distribution, possession, or use of a controlled substance in the workplace.
- D. Students, faculty, staff, and sponsoring organizations found in violation of state and/or university regulations may be subject to disciplinary action, civil action, and/or loss of the privilege to reserve or use university facilities. Disciplinary action for students or student organizations will be conducted in accordance with the George Mason University Judicial System for Student Conduct; civil proceedings may occur

in certain situations. University sanctions are intended not to punish individuals but to provide education and rehabilitation services. Sanctions vary with severity of violation and range from written warnings to expulsion from the university. Included in most sanctions for students is an evaluation by the director of the Drug Education Center to ascertain severity of alcohol and other drug problems and a referral to arrange community service hours. Employees found in violation may be subject to action by their appropriate administrative office.

II. Health Risks

For most people in our society the use of chemicals is a daily reality. These chemicals include over-the-counter medications, prescription drugs, and illegal drugs such as marijuana, cocaine, and LSD. They also include legal chemicals such as alcohol, nicotine, and caffeine. Many chemicals have the potential to improve our health and enrich our lives. Yet many of these chemicals also have the potential to cause serious health problems.

Alcohol is a depressant that slows down brain activity. Like any drug that affects the mind, alcohol has the potential to be abused. Decision-making abilities can be impaired by alcohol use, which can cause negative consequences such as risky sexual behavior. It is expected that all students and employees respect those who choose not to drink. Drinking alcohol should be avoided particularly by pregnant women and anyone taking prescribed medications or operating a motor vehicle. Long term or heavy use of alcohol is linked to cancer, heart and liver damage, and other serious illnesses. Tolerance, physical and psychological dependence can develop. The potential for health problems can also develop from the use of nicotine or caffeine products.

Illicit drugs have more than legal consequences; they have specific health and ethical risks which can cause dangerous consequences and/or unhealthy dependent behavior. Use of alcohol or any other drug in a manner that leads to impairment or intoxication is unhealthy,

risky, and should be avoided and discouraged.

Those in need of assistance in dealing with alcohol and other drug problems are encouraged to seek the confidential services of campus departments listed in Section IV.

III. General Regulations for Individuals and Organizations Serving Alcoholic Beverages

A. University regulations prohibit the possession or consumption of any alcoholic beverage on university ground unless the university has sanctioned the location and/or conditions for possession or consumption (e.g. Rathskeller). For further information regarding service of alcohol at public and private events, as well as at the Patriot Center and Arlington Campus, please review the comprehensive guidelines for alcohol service available in the Drug Education Center.

IV. Campus and Community Resources

Drug Education Center—Nancy Schulte, LCSW, 993-3686

- A. Individual assessments and training programs
- B. Educational materials—print and video
- C. GMU Alcohol and other Drug Policy handouts
- D. CAMPUS NETWORKS—peer educator program
- E. Community resource liaison/referral

The Counseling Center—Charlotte Stannard, Psy D., 993-2380

- A. Personal and group counseling
- B. ACOA and recovery support groups

Human Resources—Norman Kerr, 993-2600

- A. Information and referral services for employees

The State Employee Assistance Service (SEAS) 786-6741

- A. Call to make an appointment

Alcoholics Anonymous—for campus meetings call 993-3686; or in VA, 824-0071; in MD and DC, 966-9155

Narcotics Anonymous—in VA, call 281-8638; in MD, 731-7221

Northern Virginia Hotline 536-4077
A. 24 hour information help-line

Fairfax County - Falls Church Programs
359-7040

A. Programs funded by the county and based on a sliding fee scale.

The Alcohol and Other Drug Policy, composed of these four sections, outlines subject matter pertaining to university regulations on substance use and abuse. This policy is annually distributed to all employees and students as a means of informing the campus community of alcohol and other drug laws, health risks and campus and community resources. University regulations regarding the Alcohol and Other Drug Policy have been developed by a committee of faculty, staff, and students. This policy statement is available in the Drug Education Center in Student Union I, Room 352. This policy is also distributed through the university catalogs, student and faculty/staff handbooks, and the university's two newspapers: *Broadside* and *The Mason Gazette*.

Animals

No animals are permitted in university buildings at any time. Exceptions are 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 Auxiliary Enterprises 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, or age (except where sex or age is a bona fide occupational qualification).

Appropriate procedures shall be adopted for the promotion of this principle in every phase of university operations. Furthermore, affirmative action will be taken to ensure that opportunities afforded by the university are fully available to handicapped persons, women, and minorities. The university will make every reasonable accommodation to enable handicapped students to undertake work or study for which they qualify.

Students should bring problems or questions regarding EEO/AA/Sexual Harassment policies to the attention of an academic dean, the dean of students, the director of Human Resources, the university ombudsperson, or the Office of the Vice President and University Equity Officer, 993-8730. Disability Support Services can be reached by calling 993-2474.

As required by the Civil Rights Restoration Act of 1987, the university is committed to the broad application of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, and Title VI of the Education Act of 1964.

Student Affairs

Student Services

General

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

The Recorder and the Admissions Office are located on the second floor of the School of Law. 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.

Career Services

The 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. For more information, please call (703) 993-8020.

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.

Through career programming, resource materials, and individual discussion, the Office of Career Services assists students in evaluating career options.

The School of Law is an active member of 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 Counseling Center's 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 office, located on the Fairfax Campus in Student Union I, Room 364, is open weekdays and Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. Call (703) 993-2380 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 Counseling Services. All services to students are confidential, and no information is released without the student's written consent.

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 cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, and Falls Church, and counties of Arlington and Fairfax in Virginia, Montgomery and Prince George's counties in Maryland, and the District of Columbia. The Student Bar Association and the Office of Admissions maintain information on available housing each summer to acquaint entering students with housing opportunities.

Financial Aid

The Office of Student Financial Aid assists with a number of long-term, low-interest loan programs such as the Stafford Student Loan (formerly Guaranteed Student Loan), Supplemental Loan for Students (SLS), Lawloans, and Law Access. The applications for these programs are available at the School of Law. The Office of Student Financial Aid is located on the Fairfax Campus in the Finley Building, Room 201. For more information, call 993-4350.

Stafford Student Loan (formerly Guaranteed Student Loan) Program—The Stafford Student Loan Program enables students to borrow up to \$7,500 each year to 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 Financial Aid Form (FAF) to apply. The federal government pays an interest subsidy while a student is in school. In all cases, the key to obtaining a guaranteed loan lies in finding a bank or other lender willing to make the loan. For further information about the guaranteed loan program, prospective borrowers are urged to contact participating lending institutions in their localities.

If the local lender is unwilling to make the loan, borrowers should obtain loan application forms from the Student Financial Aid 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 for the first four years of repayment and 10 percent for the remainder of the repayment period.

Perkins Loan (formerly National Direct Student Loan) Program—The Perkins Loan Program makes long-term, 5-percent-interest loans to students enrolled at least half-time. Repayment begins six months after graduation and may be deferred for students under certain circumstances.

Supplemental Loans (SLS)—Some banks or lending institutions may participate in the Supplemental Loan for Students (SLS). Before an SLS loan is certified, the student's eligibility for a Stafford Student Loan must be determined. Students may borrow up to \$4,000 in this program with a cumulative limit of \$20,000.

The interest rate is variable based on the 90-day Treasury bill rate plus 3.25 percent (not to exceed 12 percent). Applications may be obtained through participating lending institutions or through the Law School Access Program. All of the above applications are available at the School of Law.

Fellowship and Scholarship Funds

Law School Fellowship— Day Division

A number of fellowships ranging from \$1,000 to \$6,500 per year are available for students entering the School of Law. 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

The institute awards a \$2,500 fellowship 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, and professional goals and aspirations); (2) demonstration of financial need; and (3) grade point average of 2.75 or better. The scholarship is for approximately \$2,000 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 GMUSL professor John L. Costello, Jr. The scholarship is granted to a female who has either been accepted for admission to GMUSL 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 designed to assist students residing in the Tidewater area or students who are from that area and who plan to attend, or are attending, a Virginia law school. The scholarship is based primarily on financial need.

Lawyers' Wives of Arlington Scholarship

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

Student Part-Time Employment

The 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 Fairfax Campus, Student Union I, Room 345, (703) 993-2700.

Disability Support Services

Students with disabilities have access to a wide range of services and assistance. They may contact the adviser to disabled students at (703) 993-2474 (voice/TDD) for more information.

Veterans Services

The Office of Veterans Services assists veterans, service personnel, dependents, and survivors in obtaining authorized educational benefits. Located in Student Union I on the Fairfax Campus, the hours for most days are 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Call (703) 993-2353 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, postsecondary 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.

Student Organizations

Student Bar Association (SBA)

The student body is organized under a constitution as the Student Bar Association. All students admitted to the School of Law 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 to provide a liaison with the faculty and administration. It provides services to the students through a system of committees and student membership on faculty committees. The SBA allocates student fee funds through a system maintained by the GMU Student Services.

SBA committees are responsible for obtaining speakers, organizing intramural sports, helping plan 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 GMUSL are members.

The Law Student Division sponsors competitions in client counseling, negotiations, and appellate advocacy on both the school and national level. 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 a 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 George Mason 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 of 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. Current activities include participation in the Frederick Douglass Moot Court Competitions, developing minority recruiting programs, and sponsoring 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. It encourages Christian lawyers to view law as service to God and neighbor. The George Mason CLS Chapter 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 the myriad problems that are part of everyday law school life. CLS meets on a weekly basis with a varied program, discussing both contemporary issues or problems unique

to law school in the context of the gospel of Jesus. However, CLS' primary emphasis is meeting student needs through mutual support and encouragement.

Civil Rights Law Journal

The *Civil Rights 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, and other factors. Successfully completing a casenote or a comment of publishable quality is a prerequisite before full membership status is achieved.

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 GMUSL. The Almond Senate and its members have received several national awards since it was installed in the summer of 1976, including the National Outstanding Senate and National Outstanding Professor Awards for 1978-79 and the National Outstanding Student Award for 1979-80. Membership is open to all students, with rush in the fall and spring semesters.

Docket

The *Docket* is the student newspaper of GMUSL. Published by law 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.

Environmental Law Society

Since its inception, the Environmental Law Society (ELS) has taken a proactive role in improving the quality of our envi-

ronment. ELS has accomplished this goal by joining forces with other area law schools in an effort to clean up local stream banks and lakes. In addition to community service projects, ELS focuses its efforts on a speaker series and job networking. For example, ELS is currently working with other area law schools to initiate a monthly speaker series on topical environmental issues. ELS also assists students who are interested in the field of environmental law in locating summer jobs and internship opportunities. Career panels are held annually for interested students.

Federalist Society

The Federalist Society of GMUSL 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, 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.

Gay and Lesbian Alliance

The GMUSL Gay and Lesbian Student Alliance is a fee-funded student organization formed to provide support to gay, lesbian, and bisexual law students, as well as an educational and support outlet for members of the law school community who are interested in gay and lesbian issues.

George Mason University Law Review

The *George Mason University Law Review* is edited by law students selected on the basis of high academic standing and writing ability. *Law Review* editorial board members have administrative and editorial responsibilities for the journal, which publishes legal analysis and commentary written by students at GMUSL. Students who publish an article in the *Law Review* are also eligible for membership.

George Mason Independent Law Review

The *George Mason Independent Law Review* is a student-edited law journal similar to law reviews at most other American law schools. Its members are selected for outstanding scholarship and research and writing ability. Full members have editorial and administrative responsibilities, while candidate members devote most of their time to writing comments and casenotes related to contemporary legal developments.

Honor Code Council

Each student, through matriculation 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. Lying, cheating, plagiarism, stealing, and the deprivation of others from access to library materials are considered reprehensible. Violation of the Code may result in suspension or dismissal.

Inn of Court

The George Mason American Inn of Court is a participating Inn of the American Inns of Court Foundation. The American Inns of Court are an adaptation of the English Inns of Court, and now exist in many 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

George Mason American 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. The society also participates in the Jessup International Moot Court Competition.

Jewish Law Students Association

The George Mason chapter of the Jewish Law Students Association (JLSA) is a fraternal organization, supported by the National Jewish Law Students Network, open to all students. The group is designed to promote Jewish awareness and education, with a special emphasis on the legal aspects of Jewish life. The chapter serves as a liaison to other organizations in both the Jewish community and in 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 Association is committed to aiding students in publishing articles in such journals as the *Jewish Lawyer Monthly* and the *National Jewish Law Review*.

Moot Court Program

The Moot Court Program at GMUSL is an integral part of the law school curriculum. Moot Court provides students an opportunity to develop skills in oral and written advocacy, both in the trial and appellate court formats. All students are required to participate their first year in conjunction with the legal research and writing course. Students are required to research current legal topics, write legal briefs and memoranda, and present oral arguments. Upperclass students participate on a voluntary basis. Student teams enter national and international competitions after selection from a rigorous intramural process.

The program is run by the Moot Court Board, which is entirely student-run with

the aid of an active faculty adviser. The Moot Court Board is responsible for all intramural competitions, and coordinates and prepares teams for the national and international competitions. Membership on the Moot Court Board is demanding, but 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; while the International Fraternity, through its headquarters in Washington, provides placement services, scholarships, and other benefits to the membership.

Registry Yearbook

The *Registry's* pages are a pictorial collection of the students, faculty, events, and organizations which make each year unique. Recognizing the importance of our legal education, we strive to offer GMUSL students an opportunity to keep these precious memories alive. Any GMUSL student is encouraged to participate in this organization.

Supreme Court Economic Review

The *Supreme Court Economic Review* is one of the few faculty-edited and peer-reviewed scholarly journals serving the legal profession. This journal, which will resume publication in 1993, offers major

essays by distinguished scholars dealing with the economic aspects of recent decisions by the United States Supreme Court. Occupying a unique place at the intersection of law and economics, the *Supreme Court Economic Review* addresses significant concerns of the practicing bar and the judiciary as well as the community of legal scholars. Law students assist in the editing and publication of the *Supreme Court Economic Review*.

Women's Law Association

The Women's Law Association (WLA) recognizes the common needs, interests, and problems of women law students and members of the legal profession. Membership is open to the entire student body.

Through informative speaker panels, workshops, discussions, and projects, the WLA addresses a variety of topics of concern to women. The WLA provides contact with local women attorneys, bar associations, and professional organizations. In addition, it maintains a lending library of legal information relevant to women, and interacts with other collegiate groups.

Tuition and Fees

General Provisions

When students request registration, they accept responsibility for paying tuition and fees for the entire semester unless written notification is received by the Recorder before or during the first week of the semester.

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 must be paid in full on or before the first day of the semester. Students failing to settle accounts on or before the first day of each semester will incur late fees.

Tuition Charges Per Semester (subject to change)

	In-State	Out-of-State
Tuition and Fees 1992-93		
Full-time—Per Academic Year (12-16 credit hrs. per sem.)	\$5,474.00	\$15,372.00
Part-time—per Semester Hour	195.00	549.00

Related Fees

Application Fee	\$20.00
Late Payment Fee	25.00
Returned Check Fee	25.00
Reinstatement Fee	25.00
Withdrawal Fee	25.00
Nonpayment Cancellation Fee	25.00

Payment Methods

Note: Payment must be *received* by the due date. Postmark will not be considered.

Where:

At Arlington Campus: Temporary Cashier, Room 237, on the first day of the semester *only*. After the first day of the semester but during the first week, students may drop payment through the mail slot at the Recorder's Office. After the first week of class, payments must be mailed or taken to the Cashier's Office at the Fairfax Campus.

At Fairfax Campus: Cashier's Office or drop box, Krug Hall, Room 106

By U.S. Mail: Cashier's Office, Krug Hall, George Mason University, Fairfax, VA 22030-4444.

How:

Cash: At Fairfax Campus Cashier's Office window only.

Check: Payable to George Mason University. Student identification number (SSN) must be written on front of check. Third-party checks are not accepted.

Credit Card: (Subject to credit approval) MasterCard or VISA. Expiration date, cardholder signature, daytime phone number, and student identification number (SSN) must be provided. Written authorizations may be mailed, hand-delivered, or faxed ((703) 993-2492) to the Cashier's Office.

Deferred Payment Plan: A semester payment plan is available to students who need to budget a minimum of six credit hours. A payment contract must be completed at the Bursar's Office and be submitted to the Cashier's Office with a down payment (1/2 of contract amount plus fee). The contract fee is \$25 and is nonrefundable.

The deferred balance due must be received on or before the due date stated on the contract. A \$25 fee is assessed by George Mason University on all late payments.

Alternative Payment Methods: Students paying by student loans, employer arrangements, or any other alternative method are reminded that they will be subject to the financial penalties listed below if full payment is not made by the payment due date.

Financial Penalties

Late Fee

Failure to make any payment on or before the due date results in the late fee of \$25.

Returned Check Fee

A check returned by the bank means the student has an unpaid account. In addition to the balance due, a \$25 returned check fee and a \$25 late fee will be added. The total due must be paid within 10 days or the student will be placed on financial suspension.

Withdrawal Fee

A \$25 withdrawal fee will be charged all students who withdraw after the first week of classes.

Nonpayment Cancellation Fee

Students who are canceled from classes for nonpayment are assessed a \$25 cancellation fee. This fee is not removed if the student re-registers and is due in addition to all other charges.

Financial Suspension

All academic services are withheld for students who are not in good financial standing with the university. This means that no transcripts of record are issued, no diplomas are released, and no registrations are permitted until outstanding obligations, including the reinstatement fee of \$25, have been paid in full. Outstanding obligations include, without limitation, fines owed for traffic and parking violations and to libraries of institutions and participating public libraries of the

Consortium for Continuing Higher Education in Northern Virginia.

Reinstatement Fee

Students placed on financial suspension because of outstanding obligations in excess of \$100 are assessed a \$25 reinstatement fee.

Collection of Accounts

Failure to meet financial obligations to the university may result in the delinquent account being placed with a collection agency, withholding of money from tax returns, and other collection procedures. Students are responsible for costs incurred by the university in collecting their delinquent accounts.

Refunds/Liabilities Policies

When a student withdraws from school or reduces his/her course load, calculation of a tuition refund or tuition liability is based on the date on which written notification from the student is received by the Recorder's Office. In no case does nonpayment of tuition and/or nonattendance relieve the student of tuition liability or serve as notice of withdrawal. *Assessed penalties and the incoming student seat deposit are nonrefundable.*

To initiate the refund process, the student must submit a request to the Bursar's Office.

Tuition Refund/Liability Scale

	Refund	Liability
Fall and Spring Semesters		
During the first week of the semester	100%	0%
During the second week of the semester	67%	33%
During the third week of the semester	33%	67%
After the third week of the semester	0%	100%
Summer Term		
On or before the first day of the term	100% (less \$20)	0%
During the first week of the term	50%	50%
After the first week of the term	0%	100%

Admissions

General

Beginning day and evening students are admitted only in the fall semester. Transfer students may be admitted for other semesters, if 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 as 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 ses-

sions are scheduled from November through February to provide information and answer specific questions. Once a student has been *accepted*, an interview and tour can be scheduled with the Office of Admissions. The sessions do not serve as a means to evaluate an individual's qualifications for admission.

Application Requirements

The deadline for filing an application is April 1.

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

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

1. Application

All applicants must submit a completed application form accompanied by a \$20 application fee (only checks and money orders accepted); detached, self-addressed postal cards complete with the proper postage; personal statement; and an LSAT Matching Form, which is essential to the production of the LSAT/LSDAS Report. The application form is the same for beginning and transfer students. Applicants for transfer should see the section below, which details requirements for admission as a transfer student.

2. LSAT/LSDAS Report

A current LSAT/LSDAS Report furnished by Law School Admission Services (LSAS) *must* be received by April 1. *There are no exceptions.* (George Mason University School of Law LSAS Recipient Code is 5827.)

The Report must reflect:

(a) All work done at undergraduate educational institutions, signifying that a baccalaureate degree has been or will be awarded **prior** to the start of the academic year (typically, the third week in August) 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 LSATs taken within the preceding five years.

3. Personal Statement

Applicants are required to submit a carefully prepared personal statement of no more than 500 words in length to supplement the information on the GMUSL application. The purpose of this statement is to give the Admissions Committee additional insight and to provide another sample of writing ability. Please type or print neatly on one side of the page only. You may submit your personal statement on your own paper if so desired.

4. Two Letters of Recommendation

Applicants are required to submit two letters of recommendation, at least one of which should be from a professor under whom they have studied or with whom they have worked closely during college or graduate study. If there has been insufficient recent contact with an academic recommender, letters may be submitted from employers or others able to assess accurately the applicant's academic ability and/or character. Evaluations from personal friends and relatives ordinarily are not of assistance to the Admissions Committee. **Do not** send more than two letters of recommendation, as only two will be reviewed by the committee.

5. Application for In-State Tuition Privileges

If you believe you qualify for in-state tuition rates, please complete and enclose the *Application for Virginia In-State Tuition Rates* (to be sent with your application for admission). Late requests for in-state privileges may delay processing of the application for admission. The burden of proof is on the student seeking the benefit of re-

duced tuition. To be eligible, a person must have been domiciled in Virginia for a period of at least 12 months prior to the term for which reduced tuition is sought. A person legally capable of establishing a domicile becomes domiciled in Virginia when present in the state with the unqualified intention of remaining indefinitely. *Current law students who request a change to in-state classification must file the required form at least 30 days in advance of the first day of the semester for which in-state status is sought.*

6. Two Self-Addressed Postal Cards

The applicant must submit two self-addressed postal cards with the application. These cards have been designed to expedite the processing of your application. *These cards must be detached, complete with the proper postage, and returned with your application to the Office of Admissions* in order to receive notice regarding the status of your application.

Admission Criteria

Admission to the School of Law is very selective. The cumulative grade point average for undergraduate work and the scores on the LSAT are criteria used in making decisions. The average LSAT score and undergraduate grade point average for students admitted to the 1992-93 entering class were 163 and 3.42 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. The number of students admitted to the Law School from the PAST program will depend on the number of seats available in that year's entering class. Details on PAST are sent with the invitations.

Admission of Transfer Students

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. To be considered for transfer, a 3.00 grade point average from an ABA-accredited law school is typically a minimum standard. Admission of transfer students is highly competitive.

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 deadline for transfer applications is July 1. Transfer applicants are encouraged to supply, with the application, mid-year grades, and information on rank in class. This information, together with the July 1 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 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 the appropriate acceptance deposits (totaling \$500); 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. Two nonrefundable seat deposits of \$250 (totaling \$500) are required to reserve a seat. The first seat deposit of \$250 is usually due 30 days after receiving the acceptance letter. The *second deposit in the amount of \$250 is due on July 1*. Before remitting the seat deposits, accepted applicants are urged to be reasonably certain that they will attend in the term for which acceptance is made. In addition, you must complete and return the *Intent Form* and all other forms necessary by the deadlines stated.

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.

Both \$250 nonrefundable acceptance deposits are 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 \$500 is deducted before any tuition refund, if due, is calculated.

Readmission Policy

Students are accepted for admission only for the fall semester. Each year applicants are selected based on the competitiveness of the incoming class. Therefore, admission to one class does not guarantee admission to a subsequent class. The Faculty Admissions Committee typically does not grant deferred admission. (Exceptions are usually granted only for medical reasons.)

Files of previous applicants are retained by the Office of Admissions for three years and can be reactivated upon **written request only**. Applicants desiring to reapply must provide the Faculty Admissions Committee with:

1. A current application (sent with a \$20 application fee).
2. A resume of interim activities.
3. One additional letter of recommendation from someone with whom he or she has worked since last applying.
4. Updated transcript of academic work (if appropriate).
5. A new, updated personal statement.
6. A new, updated LSDAS report if you have a new LSAT score.

Visiting Law Students

Ordinarily, only students who have completed their first year of law study at another law school are considered for

transfer. However, students with more than one year of law study are sometimes permitted to attend the School of Law as visiting students. These students transfer credits earned at GMUSL back to their home law schools for application toward graduation requirements there. Visiting law students must complete a special *visiting law student application*. Typically, visiting students are admitted full-time for one academic semester or one academic year. Admission as a visiting student is *highly competitive*.

Additionally, the visiting law student must submit all supporting documentation listed in the requirements for transfer (see section on Admission of Transfer Students). Enrollment pressures force a limit on the number of transfer applicants and visiting students who can be accepted. In recent years, that number has ranged from five to ten annually.

Minority Admissions

The School of Law is committed to providing opportunities for individuals in all segments of society including minorities, women, older students, and handicapped students. To be eligible for admission to George Mason's juris doctor (J.D.) program, a candidate should hold a baccalaureate degree from an accredited college or university.

A candidate who has not yet graduated may be admitted to the School of Law contingent upon actual receipt of the baccalaureate degree. Although the Admissions Committee will not admit a student unless it believes that the applicant will be able to complete successfully the rigorous three-year or four-year law school program, the committee uses criteria for admissions decisions that go beyond test scores and previous academic performance.

The committee also gives serious consideration to an applicant's character, work history, advanced degrees, professional promise, writing ability, and nonacademic achievements. The School of Law recognizes the value of personal experience as a criterion for admission. George

Mason University School of Law admits qualified students of any age, sex, race, handicap, color, religion, sexual orientation, and national and ethnic origin to all the rights, privileges, programs, and activities generally accorded or made available to students at the school. Inquiries regarding Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity may be addressed to the Affirmative Action/EEO and University Equity Office, D105 Mason Hall, George Mason University, Fairfax, Virginia 22030. Telephone: (703) 993-8730.

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 deferrals are typically not 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 specified documentation 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 Law Library.

Caveats

Before applying for admission to law school, you are advised to investigate the requirements for admission to the practice of law in the states or jurisdictions in which you intend to apply upon graduation.

If you have been a party to any criminal proceeding; been arrested, summoned, charged with, or convicted of a crime; been confined to a mental, penal, or correctional institution; or if you have undergone mental treatment, your ability to be admitted to the practice of law—even after successful completion of your legal studies and graduation from law school—may be severely limited in one or more states or jurisdictions.

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 but may take up to two courses per semester in the Evening Division. A full-time student devotes substantially the whole of his or her working time to law study and may not be employed in excess of 20 hours per week during the academic year.

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. Evening Division students are expected to be available for classes on any of the five evenings of a normal working week.

A student may change from part-time to full-time, or from full-time to part-time, at periods that permit programs to be arranged in accordance with sound educational practices. It is not practical to change status from part-time to full-time until the completion of the first academic year. The change from full-time to part-time during the first year is 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 and must be requested during

the semester prior to the semester for which the change is sought.

Maintenance of Matriculation

Maintenance of matriculation requires regular class preparation and attendance, registration in the course of study required for the status and program in which the student is matriculated, and the successive registration for each fall and spring semester of each academic year until study is completed. Students must attain a minimum quality of work to continue matriculation.

Leaves of Absence

Matriculation is canceled if a student fails to complete the work of a semester or fails to register for a subsequent fall or spring semester, 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 comply with the terms under which the leave of absence is granted will result in the cancellation of matriculation. To apply for a leave of absence, please contact the Recorder's Office.

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.

Students may 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

B+ = 3.5

B = 3.0

C+ = 2.5

C = 2.0

D+ = 1.5

D = 1.0

F = 0.0

CR (Credit) = 0.0

NC (No Credit) = 0.0

Inc (Incomplete) = 0.0

W (Withdrawal) = 0.0

Au (Audit) = 0.0

Upon completion of a course, matriculated students are graded on the A through F scale or CR and NC scale. All courses are graded A through F unless Academic Regulations or the faculty designate otherwise. A grade of CR 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 "Inc" is entered in lieu of a grade, 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 NC, 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 CR. No academic credit is awarded for work receiving F or NC.

Upon withdrawal from a course, approved in writing by the associate dean, W is entered in lieu of a grade as the final academic disposition.

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 CR or NC are omitted in calculating the academic average, the credit hours for which the grade of CR 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 by the end of the given term (some may be in progress and some incomplete). The Recorder updates class rank for all students at the end of each fall and spring semester. Final class rank for the graduating class is calculated after the July graduation.

Residence Credits

In order to satisfy American Bar Association and state bar requirements, all law students must satisfy a "residence" requirement. "Residence" refers to the amount of time spent in school engaging in the study of law. ABA Standard 305 states, "A full-time student, to satisfy residence study requirements, shall devote

substantially all working hours to the study of law and shall not engage in remunerative employment for more than twenty (20) hours per week, whether outside or inside the law school."

Residence credit at GMUSL is measured in terms of residence units, and all students need a minimum of 36 residence units to graduate. The units are awarded based on status (full-time or part-time) and the number of hours successfully completed each term. Courses and activities (e.g., independent study and externships) which do not have a classroom component do not qualify for residence credit when taken alone. They do, however, contribute to residence credit when taken with at least one other class. *Decimals in residence units cannot be rounded.*

Full-time students must attend for a minimum of three years (six regular semesters) in order to satisfy the residence requirement. Part-time students can satisfy the residence requirement in three and one-half years if they attend summer term for three summers and take enough credits each summer to earn residence units, which when combined will be equal to or greater than the 4.5 residence units they normally earn in a semester.

The tables below provide information on the award of residence units.

Regular Semester

Full-time status (12-16 hours) — earns 6 res. units per semester
Part-time status (8-11 hours) — earns 4.5 res. units per semester

Summer Term

4 or more credits — earn 2.15 res. units per term
3 credits — earn 1.60 res. units per term
2 credits — earn 1.05 res. units per term

Full-time students taking 10 or 11 hours under the one-time, light-load provision will be awarded full-time residence units for that term provided they retain full-time status and pay full-time tuition. Part-time students do not receive additional residence units for taking more than 11 hours in a term. Part-time students who have permission to take less than eight hours in a regular term should speak

with the Recorder to determine how residence units will be awarded.

Graduation Requirements

The faculty may elect to candidacy for the degree of juris doctor only those students who satisfy 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.

All of the following requirements must be met.

1. Satisfactory completion of no less than 87 credit hours for Standard Program students, 91 credit hours for Financial Services and Real Estate Track and Patent Track students, 90 credit hours for Corporate Track and International Business Transactions Track students, and 92 credit hours for Litigation Law Track students. Of the credit hours required, **not more than four** shall be earned through *Law Review*, moot court, supervised externship, independent study, or other activities deemed to be "out-of-classroom."
2. Completion of all required courses.
3. Presentation of no less than 36 residence units.
4. A cumulative grade point average of at least 2.0 for all work graded on the A through F scale.
5. Completion of academic work within five years of the matriculation date.
6. Filing of a graduation application and questionnaire in support of bar certification.
7. Settlement of the student's financial account with the Bursar's Office.

Instruction

Class Attendance

Regular and punctual class preparation and attendance are 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 the 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 same purposes as 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

All examinations are graded anonymously. Each semester students are issued a randomly assigned number that is to be used on each of the student's exams. Examinations must be taken at the time and place noted on the examination schedule.

Permission to reschedule an examination is granted only for the following reasons: (a) illness of or injury to the student, attested by a physician's certificate which states that the student was physically unable to sit for the examination; (b) attendance at the funeral of a spouse, child, parent, grandparent, or sibling; (c) court attendance required by legal process; or (d) other extraordinary circumstances as determined by the associate dean.

Requests to reschedule an examination must be presented by petition no later than two weeks before the date of the examination, except in emergencies. Petition forms are available at the Records Office and completed petitions should be submitted to the Records Office. Students who are given permission to reschedule an examination will be required to take the examination within five days of the regularly scheduled date. The makeup exam date and time will be specified by the Recorder.

A student who is absent from an examination without permission from the associate dean will be given a failing grade.

The School of Law is required to keep all examination papers; therefore, none can be returned to examinees on a permanent basis. Students may review their examinations after grades are posted, but faculty will not discuss individual examinations with students until all grades for all students have been posted. Students who wish to review their examinations may do so by contacting a faculty secretary. Faculty will be available for reasonable periods, after all grades are posted, to discuss exam performance with students.

Course Loads

A student enrolled in any program shall register and maintain registration in the courses and the number of credit hours required by that program for the given term. Program profiles of course and credit hour requirements for each semester of the track programs, and program profiles of the first four semesters of the standard program, are found elsewhere in this catalog.

For students enrolled in the full-time Day Division, the normal load is 13-16 credit hours per semester over 6 regular semesters. The minimum load to maintain full-time status is 12 hours, and the maximum is 16 hours. Students who are granted permission to exceed the 16-hour maximum are charged additional tuition for each extra hour.

For students enrolled in the part-time Evening Division, the normal load is 10-11 credit hours per semester over 8 regular semesters. The minimum load to maintain part-time status is 8 hours, and the maximum is 12 hours. Students taking less than 11 hours per semester will need to enroll in summer courses to graduate at the end of four years. Part-time students may be granted permission to take 12 hours, but they must maintain part-time status and no additional residence units are awarded.

Generally, permission to take lighter or heavier course loads is granted only for good cause and to further desirable aca-

demographic objectives. In the final semester of study, however, students are required to take only the number of hours necessary to complete credit hours and residence units required 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 grade point average is less than 2.0, the student is ineligible to continue and shall have "Academically ineligible to continue" noted on the transcript. The student shall not again be matriculated unless he/she is readmitted under the academic regulations in force at the time.

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. Readmission is not the rule; a written submission of good cause is required for readmission consideration.

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 upon a written submission of extraordinary circumstances. Readmission is not automatic.

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 sta-

tus (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 so long as the student remains on academic probation.
3. The conditions shall include, in all cases, that a student obtain a cumulative average of not less than 2.0 by the end of the next 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 a second time. Only the full faculty can readmit such a student. The faculty considers such petitions only when the Academic Standing Committee has found extraordinary circumstances and recommends that they do so.

Other Grounds for Cancellation of Matriculation

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

Curriculum

General Provisions

The curriculum provides all students with a sound legal education emphasizing 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 comprised 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.

REQUIRED COURSES

Standard Program

Day Division

First Year

Fall

Contracts I	3
Property I	3
Torts	4
Quantitative Methods I	4
Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis I	1
TOTAL	15

Spring

Contracts II	3
Property II	2
Civil Procedure	4
Criminal Law	3
Quantitative Methods II	2

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis II	1
TOTAL	15

Second Year

Fall

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis III	1
Constitutional Law I	2
TOTAL	3

Spring

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis IV	1
Constitutional Law II	2
Administrative Law	3
TOTAL	6

Standard Program

Evening Division

First Year

Fall

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis I	1
Contracts I	3
Property I	3
Quantitative Methods I	4
TOTAL	11

Spring

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis II	1
Contracts II	3
Property II	2
Civil Procedure	4
Quantitative Methods II	2
TOTAL	12

Second Year

Fall

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis III	1
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Torts	4
Constitutional Law I	2
TOTAL	7
<i>Spring</i>	
Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis IV	1
Constitutional Law II	2
Administrative Law	3
Criminal Law	3
TOTAL	9

Financial Services and Real Estate Law Track (Day Division Only)

The Financial Services and Real Estate 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 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

First Year

Fall

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis I	1
Contracts I	3
Quantitative Methods I	4
Property I	3
Torts	4
TOTAL	15

Spring

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis II	1
Contracts II	3
Quantitative Methods II	2
Civil Procedure	4
Regulation of Banking Institutions I	3
Money and Capital Markets for Lawyers	2
TOTAL	15

Second Year

Fall

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis III	1
Constitutional Law I	2
Regulation of Banking Institutions II	3
Business Associations	4
Commercial Paper	3
Secured Finance and Insolvency	3
TOTAL	16

Spring

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis IV	1
Constitutional Law II	2
Real Estate Finance	3
Income Taxation	4
Administrative Law	3
Bankruptcy	3
TOTAL	16

Third Year

Fall

Lending I	3
Corporate Income Tax	3
Professional Responsibility Track Thesis	2
Real Estate Workouts	2
Elective	2
TOTAL	14

Spring

Criminal Law and White Collar Crime	3
Securities Law and Regulation	3
Land Use Planning	3
Electives	5
TOTAL	14

Corporate and Securities Law Track (Day Division Only)

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 semester hours are required for graduation.

Required Courses

First Year

Fall

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis I	1
Contracts I	3
Quantitative Methods I	4
Property I	3
Torts	4
TOTAL	15

Spring

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis II	1
Contracts II	3
Quantitative Methods II	2
Income Tax	4
Business Associations	4
TOTAL	14

Second Year

Fall

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis III	1
Securities Regulation I	3
Corporate Finance	3
Corporate Income Tax	3
Secured Finance and Insolvency	3
Professional Responsibility	2
TOTAL	15

Spring

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis IV	1
Securities Regulation II	2
Civil Procedure	4
Administrative Law	3
Bankruptcy	3
Corporate Acquisitions	2
TOTAL	15

Third Year

Fall

Corporate Track Thesis	2
Constitutional Law I	2
Commercial Paper	3
Partnership and Subchapter S Taxation	3
Antitrust	3

Elective	3
TOTAL	16

Spring

Constitutional Law II	2
Labor Law	3
Criminal Law and White Collar Crime	3
Electives	6
TOTAL	14

International Business

Transactions Track (Day Division Only)

The International Business Transactions Track prepares students for practice in the rapidly changing global business community, as well as providing them with a well-rounded legal education emphasizing analytical and writing skills. Courses must be taken in the prescribed sequence. The International Business Transactions Track is offered only to students in the full-time day program. It requires a thesis in the third year and 90 hours for graduation.

Required Courses

First Year

Fall

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis I	1
Contracts I	3
Quantitative Methods I	4
Property I	3
Torts	4
TOTAL	15

Spring

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis II	1
Contracts II	3
Quantitative Methods II	2
Business Associations	4
International Law	3
International Economics for Lawyers	3
TOTAL	16

Second Year

Fall

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis III	1
Constitutional Law I	2
Commercial Paper	3

Corporate Finance	3
Securities Regulation	3
International Trade Law and Regulation	4
TOTAL	17

Spring

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis IV	1
Constitutional Law II	2
Administrative Law	3
Income Tax	4
Civil Procedure	4
International Commercial Transactions	2
TOTAL	16

Third Year

Fall

Professional Responsibility	2
Secured Transactions	3
European Community Law	3
International Track Thesis	2
Comparative Law	3
TOTAL	13

Spring

Criminal Law and White Collar Crime	3
International Economic Development Seminar	2
International Tax	3
Special Issues in Pacific Rim Transactions	2
Elective	3
TOTAL	13

**Litigation Law Track
(Day Division Only)**

The Litigation Law Track provides an academic program for students interested in litigation practice or other dispute resolution processes. This track is designed to prepare students academically for litigation practice or other careers relating to dispute resolution. Please note, however, this is not a clinical training program. The track aims to study litigation and alternative forms of dispute resolution as substantial intellectual disciplines. The Litigation Law Track is offered only to students in the full-time day program. Ninety-two credit hours are required for graduation.

Required Courses

First Year

Fall

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis I	1
Contracts I	3
Quantitative Methods I	4
Property I	3
Torts	4
TOTAL	15

Spring

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis II	1
Contracts II	3
Quantitative Methods II	2
Property II	2
Administrative Law	3
Civil Procedure	4
TOTAL	15

Second Year

Fall

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis III	1
Constitutional Law I	2
Professional Responsibility	2
Business Associations Litigation and Dispute Resolution Theory	3
Elective	3
TOTAL	15

Spring

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis IV	1
Constitutional Law II	2
Criminal Law and White Collar Crime	3
Securities Law and Regulation	3
Evidence and Trial Procedure	4
Elective	3
TOTAL	16

Third Year

Fall

Litigation Management and Dispute Resolution Litigation Law Track Thesis	2
Federal Courts	2
	3

Remedies	3
Criminal Procedure	3
Secured Finance	3
TOTAL	16
<i>Spring</i>	
Quantitative Forensics	3
Income Tax	4
Bankruptcy	3
Trial Advocacy	2
Elective	3
TOTAL	15

**Patent Law Track
 (Evening Division Only)**

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. Ninety-one semester hours are required for graduation.

Required Courses

First Year

Fall

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis I	1
Contracts I	3
Property I	3
Quantitative Methods I	4
TOTAL	11

Spring

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis II	1
Contracts II	3
Property II	2
Civil Procedure	4
Quantitative Methods II	2
TOTAL	12

Second Year

Fall

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis III	1
Constitutional Law I	2
Torts	4
Patent Law	2
Legal and Economic Theory of Intellectual Property	2
TOTAL	11

Spring

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis IV	1
Constitutional Law II	2
Patent and Trademark Office Practice	2
Criminal Law	3
Antitrust	3
TOTAL	11

Third Year

Fall

Business Associations	4
Evidence and Trial Procedure	3
Copyright Law	3
Advanced Topics in Patent Law	2
TOTAL	12

Spring

Administrative Law	3
Trusts and Estates	3
Unfair Trade Practices	3
Chemical and Biotechnical Patent Practice <i>OR</i> Electronics and Computer Patent and Copyright Practice	2
TOTAL	11

Fourth Year

Fall

Federal Courts	3
Commercial Paper *	3
Professional Responsibility	2
Patent and Litigation and Dispute Resolution	2
Trademark Law	2
TOTAL	12

Spring

Income Taxation	4
Conflict of Laws Anti-trust	3
Patent and Know-How Licensing	2
Practice and Procedure in the Federal Circuit <i>OR</i> Patent Seminar	2
TOTAL	11

*** (COMM. PAPER)
 MAY BE DELETED
 AT FUTURE
 TIME.)**

Curricular Courses

Note: Not all of the courses described will be offered during any one year. Schedules for the various terms and accompanying notes should be consulted to select courses comporting 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 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

This course covers selected, topical aspects of patents which include: (1) patent infringement – contributory and inducing, and unclaimed product infringement of process claims; (2) ethics and inequita-

ble 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 403. Antitrust Policy Seminar
2 Credit Hours

This seminar examines current issues in antitrust policy. Specific topics will include government policies toward mergers and research and development joint ventures.

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 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 167. 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.

Law 170. Biotechnology Patent Practice

2 Credit Hours

Covers those aspects of patent prosecution and litigation peculiar to inventions in biotechnology.

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 publicly traded corporations, including mergers and acquisi-

tions. Enrollment restricted to Corporate Track students.

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

Covers patent application preparation, prosecution, and appeals peculiar to chemical patent practice.

Law 112. Civil Procedure

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 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 instruments, 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; and jurisdictional conflicts with the SEC and other agencies; tax treatment of futures trading; and special bankruptcy provisions applicable to futures trading.

Law 181. Communications Law

3 Credit Hours

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

Law 182. Comparative Law

2 Credit Hours

Exposes the student to the comparative method as an introduction to civil law and provides better understanding of other legal systems. After an historical overview of civil law, the course treats selected problems of private law in civil and common law countries.

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 121. Constitutional Law I

2 Credit Hours

Law 122. Constitutional Law II

2 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.

Law 409 Constitutional Law, Advanced Seminar

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 183. Contemporary Issues in Telecommunications Policy

3 Credit Hours

This course examines the evolution of the legal theory and economic models used in Court and Commission decisions over the past two decades in telecommunications cases. The focus is on the use of existing legal structures to resolve contemporary policy issues in the context of a global economy with rapidly changing technology.

Law 102. Contracts I

3 Credit Hours

Covers 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 191. Copyright Law

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.

Law 197. Corporate Finance

3 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.

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.

Law 202. Corporate Track Thesis

2 Credit Hours

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.

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.

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 210. Discrimination in Employment

2 Credit Hours

Examines the Federal regulatory structure governing employment practices that make distinctions based on race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, and disability. Special attention will be given to the Civil Rights Act of 1991, including its legislative history.

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

Presents an in-depth treatment of patent law specific to electronics and computer systems and copyright law for protecting computer programs and computer-type machines through their audiovisual outputs.

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. Con-

siders various interdisciplinary issues, including cost-benefit analysis, cost-effectiveness standards, and related regulatory impact analysis.

Law 218. Environmental Regulation I
3 Credit Hours

Emphasizes environmental issues raised by urban society, natural resource development, and industrial activity. It 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 oil and gas production, highways, and land reclamation projects.

Law 313. Environmental Regulation II
3 Credit Hours

Addresses programs administered by the Environmental Protection Agency, which regulate toxic substances (The Toxic Substances Control Act), hazardous waste (Resource Conservation and Recovery Act), and the cleanup of hazardous waste sites (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act).

Law 219. Estate and Gift Taxation
3 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.

Law 461. European Community Law Seminar
2 Credit Hours

This seminar will review the major legal aspects of the European Common Market institutions and operations, with em-

phasis on attaining the integrated market of 1992.

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 228. Federal Budget Law
2 Credit Hours

Studies the law underlying the federal budget process, including the preparation of the president's budget, the Congressional Budget Resolution, and the appropriations and reconciliation bills. Also examines the Constitutional provisions underlying the federal budget process.

Law 226. Federal Courts
3 Credit Hours

Studies the jurisdiction of the federal district courts, including federal question, diversity, and supplemental jurisdiction. Federal common law. Aspects of the relations of the federal and state courts, including removal, abstention, and the Anti-injunction Act. The power of Congress to control the jurisdiction of the federal courts and to establish and empower legislative courts.

Law 227. Federal Courts
2 Credit Hours

Less intensive version of Law 226. Usually offered in the summer.

Law 164. Financial Services and Real Estate Track Thesis
2 Credit Hours

Financial Services and Real Estate 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.

Law 416. First Amendment Seminar
2 Credit Hours

Deals with most aspects of the First Amendment, including speech, press, assembly, association, and establishment and free exercise of religion.

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 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 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 Firms

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.

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 Theory and Regulation

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."

Law 245. International Commercial Transactions

2 Credit Hours

This course treats a variety of forms of international contract (including sales of goods, currencies, securities, loans, joint ventures, and distributorships) and related judicial and arbitration procedures. Decisions of tribunals in common law and civil law jurisdictions are considered to present comparatively a range of questions arising in contemporary practice.

Law 431. International Economic Development Seminar

(2 credit hours)

This course focuses on the relation be-

tween economic development and law. The areas of policy formulation, foreign assistance, and the role of the law and lawyers in development will be examined, as will issues of population, rule development, agriculture, and natural resources.

Law 249. International Economics for Lawyers

2 Credit Hours

This course is designed to provide International Track students with an analytical framework, based on microeconomic theory, for studying law and policy questions relating to international trade issues. Topics covered include comparative advantage and the gains from trade, patterns of trade, the effects of tariffs, subsidies and other trade laws, balance of payments issues, exchange rate determination, and industrial policy. Both theoretical issues and applications to current policy questions are covered.

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.

Law 253. International Trade Law and Regulation

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); and export licensing, promotion, and controls. Also examines the mechanisms related to regulating international business and trade (e.g., GATT).

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 law-making, 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.

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, and 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 among 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 217. Law of Electronic Commerce
 2 Credit Hours

Addresses the legal issues which underlie Electronic Data Interchange and Electronic Funds Transfer and the various approaches and solutions which have been proposed. Topics will include: enforceability of undertakings and their interpretation (standard fields, user agreements; A.B.A. Model Trade Partner Agreement writing, signature, offer and acceptance, consideration); specific uses (E.F.T.: undertaking, systems and clearance rules, interrelationship with other payment devices); negotiability; bills of lading; and electronic letters of credit; liability and duties (technical failure, error, negligence, insolvency, ability to disclaim or limit liability); security and public policy considerations (right to privacy, national security, fraud).

Law 460. Law Review Seminar
 2 Credit Hours

A supervised writing course in which students critique major articles from law reviews of other schools. The emphasis is on a demonstration of the impact of economic analysis in areas where that approach has been neglected or erroneously used. The resulting student writing is considered for publication in the *George Mason University Law Review*.

Law 175. Legal Clinic
 2 Credit Hours

The Legal Clinic places students in legal positions with courts, law firms, legal services agencies, and other government agencies providing on the job legal training before graduation. The program is limited to day students who have completed the first semester second year and night students who have completed their

second year. Eight hours per week work time is required. The class meets weekly for two hours for discussion of student experiences, lectures by experienced practitioners and instruction by professors conducting the clinic.

Law 261. Legal and Economic Theory of Intellectual Property
 2 Credit Hours

A survey of the legal and economic theory of intellectual property including the common law premises of the protection of ideas and their embodiments and the evolution of statutory and judge-made law. The first half of the course will concentrate on the underlying economic and property theory and law, and the second half will develop the application to the statutory and common-law classes of intellectual property: patents, copyright, trademarks, mask works, and trade secrets.

Law 457. Legal History Seminar
 2 Credit Hours

Examines the intellectual history of western legal thought from the ancients with emphasis on the Anglo-American legal system from the Middle Ages to the twentieth century.

Law 096. Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis I
 1 Credit Hour

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 097. Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis II
 1 Credit Hour

Continuation of Law 096.

Law 098. Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis III
 1 Credit Hour

Continuation of Law 097.

Law 099. Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis IV
 1 Credit Hour

Continuation of Law 098.

Law 441. Legislation Seminar
 2 Credit Hours

Selected topics concerning the role of statutes as positive law and as a source of public policy; interpretation and implementation of statutes; drafting of legislative instruments; processes of the Congress; contention between the Congress and the Executive Branch; parliamentary and electoral structures.

Law 263. Lending I

3 Credit Hours

Covers secured and unsecured lending by financial institutions to businesses and consumers. Topics include: consumer credit protection, lending limits, loan loss reserves, capital adequacy requirements, loans involving real estate, inventories, accounts receivable, intangibles, contractual controls imposed by lenders on activities of the borrower, defaults and workouts, remedies, and lender liability.

Law 264. Lending II

3 Credit Hours

Continuation of Law 263.

Law 205. Litigation and Dispute Resolution Theory

3 Credit Hours

This course provides the cornerstone of the Litigation Law Track students' education. It introduces the theory and practice of litigation and other forms of dispute resolution, and draws upon the basic tools of decision theory, game theory, and economic analysis to address some of the key features of the litigation process and its institutions. Among the topics addressed are: the decision to commence litigation and whether to settle or go to trial; strategic behavior as affecting decision making by both private actors and the courts; economic analyses of litigation; agency or moral hazard problems presented by both lawyers and courts; the impact of attorneys' fee arrangements and fee-shifting rules; party versus court control of proceedings; and the effect of enforcement costs on competing substantive legal rules.

Law 203. Litigation Management and Dispute Resolution

2 Credit Hours

Covers procedural, substantive, and pragmatic aspects of corporate litigation and other forms of dispute resolution. Exam-

ines arbitration and alternative dispute resolution; conflict of law; issue preclusion; jurisdiction; and organization of complex judicial proceedings such as class actions and multi-district litigation, including corporate governance issues in derivative litigation, federalism issues in securities law cases, and problems concerning the role of the corporate entity.

Law 273. Local Government Finance

3 Credit Hours

This course examines the legal, economic, and political consequences of financing state and local government operations. Federal and state constitutional limitations on a municipality's ability to provide goods will be explored.

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. Workman's Compensation Laws, the Occupational Safety and Health Act, the Fair Labor Standards Act, and the Employment Retirement Income Security Act are among laws that are surveyed.

Law 161. Money and Capital Markets for Lawyers

This course provides the student with an analytical framework to examine the operation of financial markets. The course will cover basic concepts, such as present value, asset pricing, and options, and apply these concepts to the topics of interest rate determination, inflation, and monetary policy and to the structure of banking and financial markets and institutions.

Law 278. Moot Court

1 Credit Hour

Law 280. Multinational Business

2 Credit Hours

Covers the governance implications of

operating a single firm in different countries. Includes 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.

Law 458. Patent and Know-how Licensing Seminar

2 Credit Hours

The law and business considerations in licensing patented and trade secret technology with emphasis on the clauses and provisions designed to effect the client's business objectives.

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, non-obviousness, utility, and enablement; patent infringement—direct, by the doctrine of equivalents, and as restricted by prosecution history estoppel.

Law 287. Patent Litigation and Dispute Resolution

2 Credit Hours

This course builds upon the base of the required civil procedure course by teaching the procedure, tactics, strategy, and options common to all patent litigations through the use of special chemical, biotechnological, electronic, and computer materials.

Law 292. Patent Office Practice

2 Credit Hours

Substance and procedure leading to issuance of patents 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 non-obvious 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 293. Practice and Procedure in the Federal Circuit

2 Credit Hours

Covers procedure and practice before the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit when seeking review of an adverse decision in the patent infringement suit from a U.S. District Court or from an adverse patent or trademark decision from the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office.

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 torts, 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 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
2 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 303. Real Estate Workouts
3 Credit Hours

Considers the legal problems pertaining to the distressed real estate venture. Topics include: the informal workout of defaults; the rights and duties of parties prior to foreclosure; the position of the parties at and subsequent to foreclosure; and the effect of bankruptcy upon real estate contracts, leases, and mortgages. Lender liability under a duty of good faith and upon foreclosure of property subject to environmental hazards are also considered.

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 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.

Law 307. Regulation of Banking Institutions 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. The course then surveys government regulation of the banking and financial services industry under federal and state laws, with principal focus on the structure of the industry. Topics include: bank chartering and limitations on 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; trust activities; and the importance of bank examiners in dealing with loan loss reserves, write-offs, and the growing role of market value accounting.

Law 309. Regulation of Banking Institutions II

3 Credit Hours

This course provides a working knowledge of bank holding company regulations. Topics include: the merger and acquisition issues of special importance to banks, insurance companies, brokerage firms, and other financial services institutions; the various regulatory prohibitions and difficulties presented by the evolution and convergence of the financial services industry, including the Glass-Steagall Act and state law issues; capital adequacy implications of mergers; negotiation of a merger or acquisition; and mechanical issues involved in mergers. The role of bank holding company subsidiaries in expanding the financial products offered by banks is examined in detail.

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 stemming therefrom are considered. Scope necessarily includes consideration of complex scientific principles arising from advancing technology and uses new legal and procedural regulatory mechanisms.

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 conse-

quences 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.

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."

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 regulations, 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 Financial Services and Real Estate Track courses offered to students in the Corporate Track.

Law 320. Supervised Externship

2 Credit Hours

Entails supervised field work in a federal or state agency in Virginia, Maryland, or the District of Columbia. The participating offices are selected on the basis of in-

terest 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, and General Services Administration.

Law 321. Supervised Externship

3 Credit Hours

Identical to Law 320 except for number of credit hours.

Law 446. Tax Policy Seminar

2 Credit Hours

Investigates selected issues of tax policy.

Law 110. Torts

4 Credit Hours

Studies both traditional areas of noncontractual 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 449. Tort Theory Seminar

2 Credit Hours

This seminar provides the opportunity to explore the thought-provoking literature spawned by the recent turbulence in tort law. Efficiency, corrective justice, fundamental rights, and other theories about the nature of tort law will be scrutinized. The repercussions of the acceptance or repudiation of these theories for various debates in or about tort law will also be examined.

Law 326. Trademark Law

2 Credit Hours

Covers procedural and substantive law in obtaining trademark registrations in the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office and enforcement and licensing of federal and state registrations after they are obtained.

Law 329. Trial Advocacy

2 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, cross-examination, 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 tradenames; misappropriation of ideas; protection of competitors and consumers against false advertising under Federal Trade Commission Act; and miscellaneous business practices.

Law 335. Virginia Practice

2 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 334. Virginia Practice

3 Credit Hours

Deeper coverage of the issues covered in Law 335.

Law 455. Welfare Law and Policy Seminar

2 Credit Hours

Considers the major income transfer and health care programs that make up the social welfare state in the U.S. Development of the programs and current legal policy issues will be emphasized. Covers Unemployment Insurance; Social Security Retirement, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (REDI); and Medicare; as well as Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Food Stamps, and Medicaid.

Law 336. White Collar Crime

2 Credit Hours

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

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 admissions and graduation requirements, is subject to change without notice or obligation. This catalog will be reprinted every two years. Please contact the Office of Law Admissions, 3401 North Fairfax Drive, Arlington, VA 22201-4498; telephone (703) 993-8010; fax (703) 993-8088.

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