

George Mason University

School of Law 1994-96 Catalog

School of Law 1994-96 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 Health Science, 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 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 without regard to race, color, religion, national origin, veteran status, disability, sex, sexual orientation, or age (except where sex or age is a bona fide occupational qualification). Inquiries regarding Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity may be addressed to: Affirmative Action/EEO and Equity Office, Mason Hall, Room D111, George Mason University, Fairfax, VA 22030-4444; telephone (703) 993-8730.

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Academic Calendar 1994-1996

Fall Semester 1994

Tuesday, August 16

Orientation for new students.

Wednesday, August 17

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.

Tuesday, August 23

Last day to add fall courses. Last day to drop a course and receive a 100% tuition refund.

Tuesday, August 30

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

Monday, September 5

Labor Day; university closed.

Tuesday, September 6

Last day to drop a course (with academic approval) and receive a 33% tuition refund (67% tuition liability for unpaid tuition). After September 6, there is no tuition refund, and liability for unpaid tuition is 100%.

Friday, October 14

Last day to submit December graduation applications.

Monday, Nov. 21-Tuesday, Nov. 30

Registration for spring 1995 semester.

Thursday, Nov. 24-Sunday, Nov. 27

Thanksgiving recess; university closed.

Friday, December 2

Fall semester classes end.

Wed., Dec. 7-Wed., Dec. 21

Examinations. (Note: The last exam is scheduled for Wednesday, December 21. Thursday, December 22, is reserved for make-up exams necessitated by an unforeseen closing of the law school.)

Thursday, December 22

Fall graduation. (Note: The spring commencement ceremony includes all 1994-95 graduates. There are no separate ceremonies for December and July graduates.)

Friday, Dec. 23-Monday, Jan. 2

University closed.

Spring Semester 1995

Wednesday, January 4

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

Wednesday, January 11

Last day to add spring courses. Last day to drop a course and receive a 100% tuition refund.

Wednesday, January 18

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

Wednesday, January 25

Last day to drop a course (with academic approval) and receive a 33% tuition refund (67% tuition liability for unpaid tuition).

2 Academic Calendar 1994-1996

After January 25, there is no tuition refund and liability for unpaid tuition is 100%.

Friday, March 3

Last day to submit May and July graduation applications.

Saturday, Mar. 11–Sunday, Mar. 19

Spring recess.

Monday, March 20

Registration for summer 1995 term begins.

Monday, April 11

Registration for fall 1995 semester begins.

Tuesday, April 25

Spring semester classes end.

Thurs., April 27–Wed., May 10

Examinations. (Note: The last exam is scheduled for May 10. Thursday, May 11, is reserved for make-up exams.)

Saturday, May 20

School of Law commencement ceremony for December 1994, May 1995, and July 1995 graduates.

Summer Term 1995

Monday, May 22

Summer term classes begin. Last day to pay summer tuition without late fee.

Friday, May 26

Last day to add or drop summer courses without academic approval. Last day to drop a course and receive a 100% tuition refund. After May 26, there is no tuition refund, and liability for unpaid tuition is 100%.

Monday, May 29

Memorial Day; university closed.

Tuesday, July 4

Independence Day; university closed.

Friday, July 14

Summer term classes end.

Monday, July 17–Friday, July 21

Examinations.

Monday, July 24

Summer graduation. (Note: The spring 1994 commencement ceremony includes all 1994-95 graduates. There are no separate ceremonies for December and July graduates.)

Fall Semester 1995

Tuesday, August 15

Orientation for new students.

Wednesday, August 16

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.

Wednesday, August 23

Last day to add fall courses. Last day to drop a course and receive a 100% tuition refund.

Wednesday, August 30

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

Monday, September 4

Labor Day; university closed.

Wednesday, September 6

Last day to drop a course (with academic approval) and receive a 33% tuition refund (67% tuition liability for unpaid tuition). After September 6, there is no tuition refund, and liability for unpaid tuition is 100%.

Friday, October 13

Last day to submit December graduation applications.

Monday, November 20

Registration for spring 1996 semester begins.

Thursday, Nov. 23–Sunday, Nov. 26

Thanksgiving recess; university closed.

Friday, December 1

Fall semester classes end.

Wed., Dec. 6–Tues., Dec. 19

Examinations. (Note: The last exam is scheduled for Tuesday, December 19. Wednesday, December 20, is reserved for make-up exams necessitated by an unforeseen closing of the law school.)

Wednesday, December 20

Fall graduation. (Note: The spring commencement ceremony includes all 1995-96 graduates. There are no separate ceremonies for December and July graduates.)

Thursday, Dec. 21–Tuesday, Jan. 2

University closed.

Spring Semester 1996

Wednesday, January 3

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

Wednesday, January 10

Last day to add spring courses. Last day to drop a course and receive a 100% tuition refund.

Wednesday, January 17

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

Wednesday, January 24

Last day to drop a course (with academic approval) and receive a 33% tuition refund (67% tuition liability for unpaid tuition). After January 24, there is no tuition refund, and liability for unpaid tuition is 100%.

Friday, March 1

Last day to submit May and July graduation applications.

Saturday, Mar. 9–Sunday, Mar. 17

Spring recess.

Monday, March 18

Registration for summer 1996 term begins.

Monday, April 8

Registration for fall 1996 semester begins.

Friday, April 19

Spring semester classes end.

Wed., April 24–Wed., May 8

Examinations. (Note: The last exam is scheduled for Wednesday, May 8. Thursday, May 9 is reserved for make-up exams.)

Saturday, May 18

School of Law commencement ceremony for December 1995, May 1996, and July 1996 graduates.

Summer Term 1996

Monday, May 20

Summer term classes begin. Last day to pay summer tuition without late fee.

Friday, May 24

Last day to add or drop summer courses without academic approval. Last day to drop a course and receive a 100% tuition refund. After May 24, there is no tuition refund, and liability for unpaid tuition is 100%.

Monday, May 27

Memorial Day; university closed.

Thursday, July 4

Independence Day; university closed.

Thursday, July 11

Summer term classes end.

Monday, July 15–Friday, July 19

Examinations.

Monday, July 22

Summer graduation. (Note: The spring 1996 commencement ceremony includes all 1995-96 graduates. There are no separate ceremonies for December and July graduates.)

Board of Visitors 1994–95

George Mason University

Mr. Larry Brown
Potomac, Maryland

Ms. Bette G. Clements
Arlington, Virginia

Ms. Sharon E. Davis
Washington, D.C.

The Honorable Paula Dobriansky
Washington, D.C.

Ms. Mary T. Flynn
McLean, Virginia

Mr. B. Mark Fried
Springfield, Virginia

Dr. Alam E. Hammad
Alexandria, Virginia

Mr. Stanley E. Harrison (Acting Rector)
Great Falls, Virginia

Mr. James Hazel
Richmond, Virginia

Ms. Margo E. Horner
Arlington, Virginia

Ms. Dianne G. Kay
McLean, Virginia

Mr. Edwin W. Lynch, Jr.
Newington, Virginia

The Honorable George C. Rawlings, Jr.
Fredericksburg, Virginia

Mrs. Lilla Richards
McLean, Virginia

Mr. Abe J. Spero
Falls Church, Virginia

Mr. James C. Tso
Oakton, Virginia

Administration

George W. Johnson
President of the University

Frederick A. Rossini
Provost of the University
and Executive Vice President
for Academic Affairs

Henry G. Manne
Dean of the School of Law
and Chairman, Law and Economics Center

Jeffrey S. Parker
Associate Dean for Academic Affairs

Winston S. Moore
Associate Dean

D. Bruce Johnsen
Director, Law and Economics Center

Philip C. Berwick
Director, Law Library

Amanda L. Euen
Director, Admissions

Anna H. Davis
Director, Office of Career Services

JoAnn Grant
Director, Finance and Administration

Patricia J. Hupalo
Recorder

John Giacomini
Director, Special Programs

Virginia Armat Hurt
Director, Development and Public Affairs

Faculty of Law 1994-95

Full-Time Faculty

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

Jagdeep S. Bhandari. Professor of Law and Coordinator, International Business Track. B.A. 1973, M.A. 1975, University of Delhi; M.S. 1977, University of Rochester; Ph.D. 1979, Southern Methodist University; J.D. 1988, Duquesne University; LL.M. 1989, Georgetown University.

Margaret F. Brinig. Professor of Law. B.A. 1970, Duke University; J.D. 1973, Seton Hall University; M.A. 1993, Ph.D. 1994, George Mason University.

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

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

Dan L. Burk. Visiting Assistant Professor of Law. B.S. 1985, Brigham Young University; M.S. 1987, Northwestern University; J.D. 1990, Arizona State University; J.S.M. 1993, Stanford University.

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.

Lloyd R. Cohen. Associate Professor of Law. B.A. 1968, Harpur College; M.A. 1973, Ph.D. 1976, State University of

New York-Binghamton; J.D. 1983, Emory University.

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

Steven M. Crafton. Associate Professor of Law (on disability leave). B.A. 1971, University of Arizona; Ph.D. 1976, Texas A&M University; J.D. 1984, Emory University.

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

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

Steven J. Eagle. Professor of Law. B.B.A. 1965, City College of New York; J.D. 1970, Yale University.

Ernest Gellhorn. George Mason University Foundation Professor of Law. B.A. 1956, LL.B. 1962, University of Minnesota.

Claire A. Hill. Visiting Assistant Professor of Law. B.A. 1977, M.A. 1980, University of Chicago; J.D. 1983, American University; LL.M. 1993, Columbia University.

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

William E. Kovacic. 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.

William H. Lash III. Associate Professor of Law. B.A. 1982, Yale University; J.D. 1985, Harvard University.

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

David A. Lombardero. Visiting Associate Professor of Law. A.B. 1968, Princeton University; M.S. 1969, J.D. 1976, Stanford University.

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

Henry G. Manne. Dean and University Professor of Law; Chairman of 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 and Coordinator, Regulatory Law Track. B.A. 1971, San Diego State University; J.D. 1974, University of California, Los Angeles.

Richard S. Murphy. Assistant Professor of Law. B.A. 1986, McGill University; J.D. 1989, University of Chicago.

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.

Erin O'Hara. Assistant Professor of Law (beginning January 1, 1995). B.A. 1987, University of Rochester; J.D. 1990, Georgetown University.

Francesco Parisi. Associate Professor of Law. D.Jur. 1985, University of Rome "La Sapienza"; LL.M. 1988, J.S.D. 1990, University of California, Berkeley.

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

Larry E. Ribstein. George Mason University Foundation Professor of Law and Coordinator, Corporate and Securities Law Track. B.A. 1968, The Johns Hopkins University; J.D. 1972, University of Chicago.

David A. Schum. Professor of Information Technology and Engineering; Professor of Law. B.A. 1956, M.A. 1961, Southern Methodist University; Ph.D. 1964, Ohio State University.

Linda Schwartzstein. Professor of Law. A.B. 1973, Brandeis University; J.D. 1976, University of Michigan; LL.M. 1977, New York University; M.A. 1991, Ph.D. 1994, 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.

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.

Paul E. Becker. Lecturer in Law. B.A. 1983, University of Virginia; J.D. 1986, University of Virginia.

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

John R. Bolton. Lecturer in Law. B.A. 1970, J.D. 1974, Yale University.

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

Jeffrey M. Bucher. Lecturer in Law. B.A. 1954, Occidental College; J.D. 1957, Stanford University.

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.

Richard A. Cohn. Lecturer in Law. B.S. 1970, Georgetown University; J.D. 1974, Washington University.

Michael L. Davis. Lecturer in Law. B.A. 1976, Ohio Wesleyan University; J.D. 1979, George Mason University.

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

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

Dale H. Hoscheit. Lecturer in Law. B.S. 1951, 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, The 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, J.D. 1977, Cornell University.

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

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

Richard S. Morey. Lecturer in Law. B.S.Ch.E. 1960, University of Pennsylvania; J.D. 1969, Columbia University.

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.

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

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

Samuel G. Rubenstein. Lecturer in Law. B.B.A. 1983, University of Texas; J.D. 1987, The George Washington University.

Richard L. Schwaab. Lecturer in Law. B.S. 1967, University of Wisconsin; J.D. 1971, LL.M. 1979, The George Washington University.

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

Joseph M. Skerpon. Lecturer in Law. B.S.Ch.E. 1975, Princeton University; J.D. 1981, University of Buffalo.

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

Edward W. Warren. Lecturer in Law. B.A. 1966, Yale University; J.D. 1969, University of Chicago.

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

E. Robert Yoches. Lecturer in Law. B.S. 1974, University of Colorado; J.D. 1980, University of Pennsylvania.

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.

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

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

General Provisions

George Mason University

George Mason University (GMU) 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 technology, the arts and humanities, and public policy. 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

general 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 will be an institution of international academic reputation providing superior education enabling students to develop critical, analytical, and imaginative thinking and to make well-founded ethical decisions. It will respond to the call for interdisciplinary research and teaching not simply by adding programs but by rethinking the traditional structure of the academy.

The university will prepare students to address the complex issues facing them in society and to discover meaning in their own lives. It will encourage diversity in its student body and will meet the needs of students by providing them with undergraduate, graduate, and professional courses of study that are interdisciplinary and innovative. The university will energetically seek ways to interact with and serve the needs of the student body.

The university will nurture and support a faculty that is diverse, innovative, and excellent in teaching, active in pure and applied research, and responsive to the needs of the students and the community. The faculty will embody the university's interactive approach both in the academy and in the world.

The university will be a resource of the commonwealth of Virginia serving private and public sectors and will be an intellectual and cultural nexus between Northern Virginia, the nation, and the world.

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.

Students can choose between our Standard Program, a traditional law curriculum, and one of our specialty tracks. GMUSL also offers the option to study full-time during the day or part-time at night.

Program	Full-Time	Part-Time
Standard Program	■	■
Corporate and Securities Law	■	
International Business	■	
Litigation Law	■	
Patent Law		■
Regulatory Law	■	

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 (ABA) and is a member of the Association of American Law Schools. 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.

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, three 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 300,000 volumes. In addition to the required American and British materials, the library contains major research collections in the areas of law and economics, business, economic theory and history, ethics and philosophy, tax, patent law, financial services, and international trade.

12 General Provisions

As a participant in the Federal Government Documents Depository system, the library regularly receives administrative decisions, executive agency reports, and other government documents. The Law Library collects most American legal court reports, statutes, encyclopedias, digests, and indexes, and has subscriptions to more than 3,400 law and law-related periodicals and serials.

Automation enables effective management and use of the collection. The library shares both an online catalog, XLibris, and an automated circulation system with Fenwick Library, George Mason's Fairfax Campus library. Resources available to students are expanded further through ALADIN, the online catalog of the Washington Research Libraries Consortium. An interlibrary loan service allows George Mason law students to borrow materials from participating institutions.

Research is further supported by a microform reading room, television-video workstation, and workstation for accessing CD-ROM products. Students may access Interactive Courtroom, an interactive video workstation that uses laserdisc technology to simulate courtroom proceedings.

The library provides two computer labs for the exclusive use of George Mason law students. A Macintosh lab houses a suite of eight computers configured with word processing, accounting, file management, and statistical software. A network on the Macs allows students to access the Internet through George Mason's mainframe.

The second lab comprises seven PCs equipped with word processing software. As with the Macintosh lab, the PCs reside on a network through which law students can access the mainframe and the Internet.

The PC lab also permits access to two major legal research systems: LEXIS/NEXIS and WESTLAW. Each system includes the full text of judicial opinions, statutory material, administrative regulations and decisions, and other legal and nonlegal resource material.

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.

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 of three academic years.

Day division classes are scheduled from 8:30 a.m. to 5:45 p.m., Monday through Friday. Classes may be scheduled during weekends with prior announcement. In accordance with ABA regulation, full-time students are not permitted to work more than 20 hours per week.

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

Evening division classes are scheduled from 6 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 (FERPA) 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 FERPA office concerning alleged failures by the institution to comply with the Act.

George Mason routinely complies with requests from the State Council of Higher Education for Virginia (SCHEV) for personally identifiable information on enrolled students. This information is for research purposes, and as a condition of accepting the data, SCHEV has agreed to protect it from further disclosure, except as aggregate data.

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 vehicle at George Mason University is extended to all students, subject to the following procedures:

Vehicles must be registered with the Office of Parking Services. 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.

Parking Services 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

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prohibited on university property. Any questions regarding this regulation should be directed to the University Police, 993-2810, on the Fairfax Campus.

Animals

No animals are permitted in university buildings at any time. Exceptions are made for dogs assisting disabled 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.

Alcohol and Other Drug Policy

(Adopted by the Board of Visitors, May 1987; updated May 1994)

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 and creating 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 and Student Development 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 off-campus, student-sponsored social activities and professional meetings attended by employees when these events are official university-sponsored activities.

Notice to All State Employees

The Federal Drug-Free Work Place 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 and Regulations

A. Those who choose to purchase, possess, and consume alcoholic beverages on campus must do so responsibly and be of legal age of twenty-one (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 events held off campus and sponsored by recognized university organizations. 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 twenty-one (21). It is also prohibited to purchase for, or to serve such beverages to, a person under twenty-one (21). Underage persons who use or attempt to use a driver's license that has been altered, forged, borrowed from another, or is any way deceptive in an attempt to obtain beverages prohibited to them shall have their driver's licenses revoked for not less than 30 days but not more than one year.

Consuming alcohol in nonlicensed public places or offering a drink to another in a nonlicensed public place is also a violation of Virginia law. The sale of alcoholic beverages to an intoxicated person is prohibited. It is 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 licenses revoked for a year. It is illegal to operate a motor vehicle—including mopeds—while a person has a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of .08 percent or higher. For drivers under 21 who drive with a BAC of .02 or higher, the driver's license will be suspended for six months along with a \$500 fine. For drivers registering .08 or above BAC on a breath test, administrative license suspension for seven days will occur. For those arrested with prior DUI offenses, administrative impoundment of offender's vehicle for 30 days will occur. Sobriety spot-checks to detect drunken drivers are legal. It is illegal to provide alcohol from an unregistered keg (common container holding four gallons or more). Only University Dining Services or an authorized entity may serve alcohol from kegs.

- C. Possession, use, sale, or distribution of controlled substances, including mari-

juana, is a violation of federal and state laws as well as university regulation. 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 actions, 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. Faculty and staff 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, legal, and economic problems.

Alcohol is a depressant that slows down the 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

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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 or 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 that 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 VI.

III. General Regulations for University Offices, Student Organizations, and Contract Groups Serving Alcoholic Beverages

- A. University regulations prohibit the possession or consumption of any alcoholic beverage on university grounds unless the university has sanctioned the locations and/or conditions for possession or consumption (e.g., Rathskeller).
- B. Alcohol consumed in licensed facilities must be purchased and consumed within the area designated for the event.
- C. For events occurring in either student union or the University Center, University Dining Services hold the Alcohol Beverage Control Board license for beer and wine. The beer and wine must be sold by University Dining Services.
- D. Attendance at university-sponsored events where alcohol is being served is limited to George Mason University students, faculty, and staff, who may each personally escort up to two (2) guests. Guests must be registered by the sponsor.
- E. Guests of university community members are subject to the same regulations as their hosts while on campus. Hosts are responsible for the conduct of their guests.
- F. When alcoholic beverages are present at an event, nonalcoholic beverages must be available in sufficient quantities and at a price equal to or less than those of the alcoholic beverages. It is recommended that food also be available.
- G. No state funds (including university and student fees) may be used to purchase alcoholic beverages.
- H. Advertising for a function where alcohol is being served may make no reference in written or picture form to alcoholic beverages being served or the cost of such beverages. This includes official university events held on or off campus.
- I. For events sponsored by a student organization where alcohol is being served, a representative of that organization must meet with the appropriate staff from the Office of University Unions and Student Activities before a Facilities Use Request Form will be approved.
- J. Student organization leaders or alumni having questions or concerns regarding this policy may address them to the director of the Office of University Unions and Student Activities. Faculty, staff, and others having questions or other concerns may address them to the director of the Office of University Unions and Student Activities. Those with questions regarding the Alcohol and Other Drug Policy for residential areas should address them to the director of Housing and Residential Life.

IV. Alcohol Policies for Residential Areas

- A. All resident students and all visitors to on-campus housing facilities must abide by federal and state laws as well as university regulations concerning the purchase, possession, and consumption of alcoholic beverages.
- B. Alcohol may be consumed only within individual private living areas by persons of legal drinking age, unless the living area is designated "alcohol-free." The consumption of alcohol in public areas is strictly prohibited. All alcohol that is transported through public areas must be unopened.
- C. See the *Residence Hall Handbook* for detailed regulations for residential areas.

V. Other Campus Facilities

Decisions regarding approval for the service of alcohol in the Patriot Center or at the Arlington Campus will be made by professional staff in consultation with university officials.

VI. Campus and Community Resources

Northern Virginia Hotline, (703) 971-6817

- 24-hour information helpline

ABC—Alcohol Beverage Control Board, (800) 523-3200

- Sponsors seminars and speakers bureau

ASAP—Alcohol Safety Action Program, (703) 246-4300

- Educational programs and print materials

Center for Health Promotion—David Anderson, Ph.D.; Gayle Hamilton, Ph.D., 993-3697

- Research and community resources
- HPE classes—undergraduate and graduate

GMU Intercollegiate Athletics—Debbie Wilson, Ph.D., sports psychologist, 993-3254

- Personal counseling and education training

GMU Counseling Center—Charlotte Stannard, M.Ed., 993-2380

- Personal and groups counseling
- Adult Children of Alcoholics support group

GMU Drug Education Center—Nancy Schulte, L.C.S.W., 993-3686

- Individual assessments and training programs
- Education materials—print and video
- GMU Alcohol and Other Drug Policy handouts
- Campus Networks—peer educator program
- Community resource liaison/referral
- List of campus Alcoholics Anonymous meetings

GMU Office of Human Resources, 993-2600

- Information and referral services for employees

State Employee Assistance Service (SEAS), (804) 786-6741

- Call to make an appointment

GMU Health Education Center—Carolyn Hurwitz, M.P.H., 993-2829

- Alcohol and other drug articles and brochures
- GMU/Community Health Fair
- Campus Networks

University Police, 993-2810

- Crime prevention that includes drug-education materials

Free Self-Help Groups (12-Step Recovery)

- Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) Virginia, (703) 824-0071 Maryland and District of Columbia, (202) 966-9115 (10 a.m.-10 p.m.)
- Al-Anon and Alateen (for family/friends) Virginia, (703) 241-2011 Maryland and District of Columbia, (202) 882-1334
- Narcotics Anonymous (NA) Virginia, (703) 281-8638 Maryland, (301) 731-7221
- Nar Anon, (703) 876-4316 (for family/friends)

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D.C. Metropolitan Area Counties

- Alexandria Center, (703) 329-2000
- Alexandria Detox Center, (703) 329-2010
- Arlington County Substance Abuse Coordinator, (703) 358-4900
- D.C. Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services, (202) 727-0660
- Fairfax County/Falls Church Programs, (703) 359-7040

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

Fairfax County Assessment Referral Center, (703) 359-7040

- Central intake for all alcohol and drug county services

Loudoun County Substance Abuse Service, (703) 777-0320, or call **CARE Center** at (703) 770-3280

Prince George's County

- Clinton, (301) 599-2231
- Laurel, (301) 498-7500

Prince William County

- Prince William County Substance Abuse Services (703) 335-7800

Free Intervention Services

- Crisis Counseling Service of Springwood Fairfax City, (703) 359-2848; Springfield, (703) 922-8904; Chantilly, (703) 818-2610; Manassas, (703) 335-5733
- First Step of Dominion Hospital, Seven Corners, (703) 538-2872
- Living Free, Annandale, (703) 750-1292
- Mountain Wood, Falls Church, (703) 848-2621

Outpatient Services

- Another Path, Reston, (703) 620-9397 (teens only)
- Arlington Counseling and Chemical Dependency Center, Arlington, (703) 558-6750
- Beacon, Fairfax, (703) 698-5088
- C.A.T.S., Fairfax Hospital, (703) 698-1530 (adults only)
- Prince William Hospital Addiction Treatment Center Manassas, (703) 369-8403 D.C. metro area, (202) 631-8403

- Reston Hospital Center Addiction Treatment Center, Reston, (703) 689-9000, ext. 4410 (adults only)

The Alcohol and Other Drug Policy in these preceding 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, 993-3686. 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*.

Nondiscrimination and Affirmative Action Statement

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 without regard to race, color, religion, national origin, veteran status, disability, sex, sexual orientation, or age (except where sex or age is a bona fide occupational qualification).

George Mason University shall maintain a continuing affirmative program to promote equal opportunity and to identify and eliminate discriminatory practices in every phase of university operations. Furthermore, affirmative action will be taken to ensure that opportunities afforded by the university are fully available to persons with disabilities, women, disabled and Vietnam-era veterans, and minorities. The university will make every reasonable accommodation to enable students or em-

ployees with disabilities to undertake work or study for which they qualify.

As required by the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, the university is committed to the broad application of Title IX of the Higher Education Amendments of 1972, Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and the Age Discrimination Act of 1975.

Students should bring problems or questions regarding EO/AA/sexual harassment policies to the attention of the supervisor, department chair, the dean of Student Services, an academic dean, the director of Human Resources, the university ombuds-person, a trusted staff or faculty member, the Women's Studies Research and Resource Center, or the vice president and university equity officer, Mason Hall, Room D105, 993-8730. Students with disabilities can contact Disability Support Services, Finley Building, Room 119, 993-2474.

HIV/AIDS Policy

George Mason University is committed to creating an environment that supports the intellectual and personal development of its community. A primary goal of the university is to assure that the quality of life for students, staff, and faculty is conducive to and facilitates the learning process at all stages of personal growth and development. George Mason University recognizes the concern of its students, staff, and faculty about AIDS and has adopted the following policies for the education and protection of the campus community.

Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) is a result of infection with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). Persons who are HIV-positive or who live with AIDS are susceptible to bacteria, fungi, and diseases that would not normally affect others so adversely. The virus serves to break down and eventually destroy the immune system.

Presently, there is no cure for HIV or AIDS; therefore, comprehensive education is recognized as the key strategy in AIDS prevention. The university is taking an active role in making current information about the transmission of HIV and the means to minimizing the risk of developing AIDS available to the members of its community. George Mason University will have an educated constituency that is aware of and supportive of the prevention, risk behaviors, coping strategies, and other related issues surrounding HIV.

The HIV/AIDS Education Program has been developed to accomplish this task. Goals of the education program include information distribution about prevention and risk reduction of HIV and AIDS. Development of the skills and support needed to change risk behaviors are significant components of the program. Another purpose of this campus-wide education program is to ensure the protection of the individual rights of all members of the campus community and the preparation of individuals to act in a responsible manner. Discrimination against persons who are HIV-positive or who may have AIDS is incompatible with the goals of George Mason University and will not be tolerated.

Persons in the university community who need assistance in dealing with issues about HIV/AIDS are encouraged to seek the confidential services of the university's Counseling Center, the Student Health Center, Health Education Services, future HIV/AIDS personnel, and a variety of community agencies. Students, staff, and faculty who are HIV-positive or who live with AIDS will be able to remain in the university community as long as they are physically and mentally able to perform their roles. The confidentiality of any person with HIV and AIDS will be protected. Information concerning an individual's HIV status will not be provided to students, staff, faculty, administrators, or even parents without the express written permission of that individual.

Sexual Harassment Policy for Faculty, Staff and Students

(as adopted by the Executive Council on February 8, 1994)

Sexual harassment is unacceptable conduct and will not be condoned in any form at George Mason University. This policy is part of the university effort to maintain a learning and work environment free from sexual harassment. While this problem can seriously affect all members of an educational community, sexual harassment can be particularly devastating for our student population. A sexual harassment experience can affect a student's emotional well-being, impair academic progress, and even inhibit the attainment of career goals. This problem can likewise affect employees and applicants for both employment or admissions to the university in the same manner. Therefore, George Mason University must move to eliminate this problem from our community.

Sexual Harassment Defined

It is generally agreed that what constitutes and defines sexual harassment can vary under particular circumstances and events. Nevertheless, using the definitions of the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) and the U.S. Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights (OCR), the university defines sexual harassment as follows:

"Unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature constitute harassment when (1) submission to or rejection of such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of an individual's academic performance or employment; (2) submission to or rejection of such conduct by an individual is used as the basis for decisions about academic evaluation, employment, promotion, transfer, selection for training, performance evaluation, or selection for academic awards or benefits, etc.; or (3) such conduct has the purpose or effect of creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive educational or work environment or substantially

interferes with a student's academic or an employee's work performance."

While the definition quoted above reflects the historical fact that the majority of sexual harassment complaints involve a male harasser and a female complainant (or victim), the definition applies equally to female harassers and male victims as well as same-sex harassment. As described by the U.S. Office for Civil Rights:

"Sexual harassment consists of verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature, imposed on the basis of sex by an employee or an agent of a recipient [of Federal funding] that denies, limits, provides different, or conditions the provision of aid, benefits, services or treatment protected under Title IX....Generally, harassment at its extreme occurs when a person, in a position to control, influence, or affect another individual's education, grades, job, or career, uses their authority and power to coerce an individual into sexual relations, or to punish that individual for refusing sexual relations."

For example, sexual harassment may include demands for sexual favors, accompanied by implied or overt threats concerning one's job, grade, or letter of recommendation; subtle pressure for sexual activity; unwelcome physical contact; sexual comments and innuendos; visual displays of degrading sexual images; up to and including physical assault and rape.

A complete description of the university's sexual harassment policy and grievance procedures is available from the Affirmative Action/Equity Office, 993-8730.

Sexual Assault Policy

The following policy applies to all members of the George Mason University community: students, faculty, administrators, staff, contract employees, and visitors.

The university is committed to providing an institutional environment where all persons may pursue their studies, careers, duties, and activities in an atmosphere free

of the threat of unwelcome and unwanted sexual actions. It strongly condemns sexual offenders.

Rape and sexual assault are serious violations of the university's student judicial code, faculty standards, and university employee policies. They are crimes under state law and are punishable by fines and/or imprisonment. In addition, the actions are subject to civil suit for damages.

The university will respond promptly, fairly, and decisively to all reports of sexual assault and rape. Members of the university community accused of these actions will be subject to university disciplinary procedures when the alleged incident has occurred on campus or when the action has occurred off campus and materially affects the learning environment or operations of the university.

Sexual assault is defined as the attempt or act of rape, forced sodomy (anal intercourse), forced copulation (oral-genital contact), or forced penetration by a foreign object, including a finger. Sexual assault also includes the act of touching an unwilling person's intimate parts such as genitalia, groin, breast, buttocks, or the clothing covering these parts, or forcing an unwilling person to touch another's intimate parts. Intoxication of the assailant shall not diminish the assailant's responsibility for sexual assault.

Rape is defined as unwanted sexual intercourse. Unwanted sexual intercourse is defined as sexual intercourse committed against a person's will as evidenced by refusal of consent or the use of force, threat, or intimidation. Sexual intercourse committed with a person who, by virtue of mental incapacity or physical helplessness, is unable to give or withhold consent is also defined as rape. This definition of rape includes, but is not limited to, incapacity or helplessness caused by alcohol or other drugs. Intoxication of the assailant shall not diminish the assailant's responsibility for rape.

The above acts constitute sexual assault when they are committed through force, threat, or intimidation; when the perpetrator has been informed that his/her actions are unwanted; or through the use of the victim's mental or physical helplessness of which the accused was aware or should have been aware. The degree of impairment of the victim's ability to give or withhold consent may be introduced as pertinent information at any university disciplinary hearing.

The university Sexual Assault Services coordinator has been established to provide comprehensive assistance and support to individuals affected by sexual assault, as well as to oversee the development, delivery, coordination, and evaluation of the university's sexual assault program. This office is responsible for compliance with the higher Education Amendments of 1992 and the recommendations of the Governor's Task Force on Substance Abuse and Sexual Assault.

This office provides universitywide coordination of the education, prevention, treatment, and response policies, procedures, and programs in the area of sexual assault. For more information, contact the coordinator, Connie J. Kirkland, at 993-4364.

Policy for Acceptable Use of Computing

This policy applies to all of the George Mason University community, including students, faculty, administrators, staff, contract employees, and those who may be granted a guest computer account on a request basis by a system administrator. For purposes of this policy, computer systems include all computers and software owned by the university, any communications hardware and software provided by the university for the purpose of accessing its computers, and any computer network governed in part or whole by the university.

Computer systems at GMU support students, faculty, and staff as they carry out

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the educational mission of the university. The institution encourages and promotes the use by the university community of computing and network resources that are in keeping with its mission. Computing activities that do not support instruction, research, or administration are subject to regulation and restriction to ensure that they do not interfere with this legitimate work.

Access to any university computer system is provided with the understanding that the recipient is personally responsible for proper use of the resources, thereby respecting the work of others. The only way to ensure that limited resources are utilized fairly and that privacy is protected is to rely on the integrity of each computer user. Improper use of computer or network resources is not acceptable.

Examples of improper computer use include (but are not limited to):

- Accessing, modifying, or attempting to access or modify any computer system, network, or program you are not authorized to use. (Authorization must be provided by the system administrator.) This includes allowing/enabling anyone else to use your user ID.
- Attempting to provide or providing computer or network resources to unauthorized users inside or outside the university community. (Authorization must be provided by the system administrator.) This includes allowing/enabling anyone else to use your user ID.
- Using or attempting to use the computer to harass, threaten, or abuse others or to transmit obscene or fraudulent messages.
- Attempting to access or accessing data without explicit permission from the owner.
- Tampering with, stealing, disabling, or destroying university hardware or software, or attempting to do any of these.
- Violating software license agreements, copyrights, or intellectual property rights. This includes copying software without permission from the copyright holder or continuing to operate software for which the license has expired.

Each computer system administrator (in the case of the central academic administrative computer systems and the campuswide network, the designated staff of University Computing and Information Systems [UCIS]) is obligated to protect the system and its users from injury or damage. A system administrator may temporarily suspend access privileges if necessary to maintain the integrity of the computer system or network. The UCIS directors, and only they, can authorize the inspection of private data or monitoring of messages (including electronic mail) when there is reasonable cause to suspect improper use of computer or network resources. A system administrator must obtain approval from a UCIS director to investigate a reported or suspected improper use. Once approval is granted to conduct an investigation, the director must notify the university's Computer Security Review Panel within 24 hours that an investigation has been authorized. After the investigation has been approved by the director, the system administrator may take whatever action is needed to gather relevant evidence. If evidence of improper use is detected, it is reported to the Computer Security Review Panel, who may forward the information to appropriate authorities within or outside the university.

The university is committed to promoting ethical and responsible use of computer and network resources and will not tolerate their misuse. Improper use may lead to one or more of the following consequences: loss of access privileges; requirement to reimburse GMU or the commonwealth of Virginia for misappropriated computer or network resources; disciplinary action under faculty standards, employee policies, or student judicial or honor codes; and/or prosecution under civil or criminal laws.

Judicial Affairs

Two codes address student conduct at GMUSL. Academic misconduct (e.g., plagiarism) is governed by the Honor Code, and nonacademic discipline (for incidents such as vandalism or sexual

assault) is administered under the Judicial Code by the University Judicial Board.

Honor Code Pledge and Guidelines

Honor Code Pledge

The importance of the public trust in the legal community demands that members of the George Mason University School of Law maintain the highest levels of ethical conduct, honesty, and integrity. Therefore, as a student of George Mason University School of Law, I pledge to uphold the Honor Code and to respect the right of my fellow students to a positive, fair, and open learning environment.

Essential to the character of the code is the obligation of each student to report any violation of the code, to participate in proceedings if called upon, and to respect and protect the rights and property of other students.

I understand that conduct such as lying, cheating, and stealing will not be tolerated. I further understand that if accused of a violation, I will receive due process protection, including, but not limited to, a trial by peers, the right to confront witnesses, administrative review of convictions, and the destruction of all records upon acquittal.

This Honor Code Pledge, together with the Honor Code Guidelines, compose the Honor Code of the George Mason University School of Law.

Honor Code Guidelines Chapter 1: General Provisions

1.01 Statement of Purpose

This Honor Code establishes minimum standards of conduct for students of the George Mason University School of Law (hereinafter GMUSL). It is essential to the welfare of the legal profession that the conduct of its members be beyond reproach. This standard extends to those obtaining their legal education.

1.02 Persons Covered

This code applies to all law students at all times after admission to GMUSL and until graduation from GMUSL.

1.03 Scope

This code covers all on-campus activity, any off-campus school-related activity, and any activity funded wholly or in part by George Mason University (hereinafter GMU).

1.04 Posting

A copy of this code shall be available to every student upon request from the Student Bar Association (hereinafter SBA). A copy shall also be posted on reserve at the library desk and outside of the SBA office.

1.05 Constructive Notice

Every law student, from date of admission to date of graduation, is responsible for knowing and complying with all provisions of this code.

1.06 Amendment

The SBA has sole power to amend this code. The amendment procedure is set forth in Article VII of the SBA Constitution (Amendment of Bylaws).

1.07 Proof Beyond a Reasonable Doubt

All persons are presumed innocent and no person may be convicted of a violation unless that violation is proven beyond a reasonable doubt. The fact that a person has been charged with a violation does not give rise to an inference of guilt.

1.08 Duty to Report

If any student has reasonable cause to believe that a Code violation has occurred, he or she shall report such violation to the Honor Code Chairman.

Chapter 2: Violations, Defenses, and Defenses Excluded

2.01 Violations

It is a violation to:

- (a) Use or assist another in using prohibited aid or material in preparation for or during an examination. This includes, but is not limited to, consulting with or receiving aid from another during an exam.
- (b) Obtain or give information about an exam that one has rescheduled.

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- (c) Represent the works of another as one's own without acknowledging the source.
- (d) Falsify information submitted to the administration or the Placement Office, or information regarding academic achievements or involvement.
- (e) Assist another in performing an act that violates this code.
- (f) Steal or attempt to steal, tamper with, or destroy GMU property or the property of others.
- (g) Abuse Honor System Proceedings, (e.g., falsely sign an initial complaint or give false testimony).
- (h) Use computerized research resources, including WESTLAW and LEXIS, for non-school related activities.

2.02 Defenses

- (a) Mistake of Fact
- (b) Duress

2.03 Defenses Excluded

- (a) Intoxication—voluntary intoxication does not constitute a defense of a violation, nor is it a mitigating factor. For purposes of this section, “intoxication” means disturbance of a mental or physical capacity resulting from the voluntary introduction of any foreign substance into the body. Involuntary intoxication may be considered a mitigating factor.
- (b) Acting in violation of the Honor Code with or on behalf of one not bound by the Honor Code.

Chapter 3: Sanctions

- (a) Expulsion
- (b) Suspension
- (c) Probation
- (d) A grade of F (failure) for the course involved
- (e) Placement on the student's transcript of “F” FOR HONOR CODE VIOLATION”
- (f) Notation of “HONOR CODE VIOLATION” on transcript
- (g) Placement of a Letter of Reprimand in the student's administrative file
- (h) Exclusion from participation in privileged or any other extracurricular activities.

Chapter 4: Honor Court Rules

This chapter is an integral part of the GMUSL Honor Code. The Honor Court Rules will be posted on the SBA Bulletin Board and will be available on reserve in the library. The Honor Court Rules contained in this chapter govern the composition and selection of members of the Honor Court, the role of the chief justice and factfinder, procedures for filing a complaint, and the procedures for hearings and jury trials. Any person accused of a violation has the right to confront any complainant or witness and the right to an open and public hearing before a jury of his peers. The accused also has the right to have any GMUSL student represent him as counsel. Professional counsel is not permitted during the Honor Court proceedings.

Chapter 5: Post-Conviction Procedures

This chapter is an integral part of the GMUSL Honor Code. The Post-Conviction Procedures will be posted on the SBA Bulletin Board and will be available on reserve in the library. The Post-Conviction Procedures contained in this chapter govern review of any Honor Court findings by the dean of GMUSL or his designate, and the procedures for requesting a new trial based on newly discovered evidence.

Judicial Code

The authority for establishing rules and regulations affecting student conduct at George Mason University is provided for under Section 23-9.2:3 of the Code of Virginia that states that state institutions of higher education have the authority “...to establish rules and regulations for the acceptance of students, to establish rules and regulations for the conduct of students while attending such institutions, and to establish rules and regulations for the dismissal of students who fail to abide by such rules and regulations.”

The University Judicial Code is revised annually during the summer. A copy of the code is available in the office of the associate vice president and dean for Student Services, Student Union I, Room 302.

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 and provides information relating to schedules, registration, academic programs, readmission, and degree requirements. The Admissions Office retains the files of current applicants and provides information concerning advanced standing for transfer students.

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.

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 National Association for Law Placement. This organization provides further opportunities for regional and national recruitment and exposure.

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

Counseling and Student Development Center Services

The Counseling and Student Development 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. A counselor keeps office hours at the School of Law one afternoon and one evening each week. Counseling hours at the School of Law are posted each semester.

Students may also visit the office on the Fairfax Campus, located in Student Union I, Room 364. The Fairfax Campus office hours are Monday through Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., and Tuesday, 8:30 a.m. to 8 p.m. Call (703) 993-2380 for information about or assistance with mental health services, self-assessment, multicultural programs, consultation, training, and referral to other mental health practitioners.

The Counseling and Student Development 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 Services

Law students may use the Student Health Center facilities on the Fairfax Campus. 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.

Housing

While there is no on-campus housing at GMUSL, housing opportunities (rooms, apartments, and houses to rent) in the area are plentiful. Students who do not plan to bring a car may want specifically to seek housing that is near a Metrorail station. Areas within close commuting distance include all of Arlington (particularly the Rosslyn, Clarendon, Court House, and Ballston neighborhoods) and parts of Alexandria and Falls Church.

The most current, comprehensive information on housing is available in Sunday issues of *The Washington Post* and *The Washington Times*. Individuals with rooms, apartments, or houses to rent also post notices on the bulletin board outside the Law Library.

Financial Aid

George Mason University's Office of Student Financial Aid, located at the Fairfax Campus, provides a variety of services to assist students in financing their education. These services include financial counseling, referral, and financial assistance through loans, scholarships, and work-study programs. Loan programs available to law students include the Federal Stafford Loan (subsidized and unsubsidized), Federal Plus Loan, Law Loans, and Law Access.

George Mason uses information from the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA), available at the Fairfax Campus

and the law school after January 1. You should complete this form and return it (in the envelope provided with the application) as soon as possible, but not before you have completed your U.S. income tax return. The institution code for GMUSL is 003749.

You must also request that a Financial Aid Transcript from every college or university you have attended (even if you did not receive financial aid) be mailed to the Office of Student Financial Aid at the Fairfax Campus.

The information from the FAFSA will be used to create an entry for you in the federal student aid database. The law school will provide additional data about you to the Office of Student Financial Aid. This will be merged with the data from the federal database and used to develop a financial aid package based on your demonstrated financial need. If you have questions, call or write to the following address:

Office of Student Financial Aid
George Mason University
MS 3B5
Fairfax, VA 22030-4444
(703) 993-2353

Fellowship Programs Law School Fellowship

A small number of fellowship grants of up to \$6,500 per year are aimed in part at encouraging law study by members of minority groups, with special attention to Virginia residents. These are awarded competitively. No application is necessary.

Senator Leroy S. Bendheim Scholarship

Named after the Virginia senator who bequeathed the funds, this award goes to the most outstanding applicant with an academic background in economics, statistics, or finance. No application is necessary.

Law School Alumni Chapter Scholarship

This scholarship of up to \$2,000 is awarded

to a second-year day or third-year evening student. The award is based on scholastic achievement, extracurricular involvement, contributions to the law school, professional goals, and financial need. Applications are available in the spring.

National Multiple Sclerosis Society Scholarship

This scholarship/fellowship of up to \$10,000 per year will be offered to law students who have an interest in health and disability law and in particular an interest in bringing to bear economic analysis or scientific information/analysis on health and disability issues. Applications are available in the spring.

Women's Law Association Scholarship

This is a need-based scholarship of up to \$500 awarded to female students. Applications are available at the beginning of the fall term.

Wilkins Fund Scholarship

A scholarship is offered to residents of the 19th Judicial Circuit of Virginia (Fairfax) who will study at a law school in Virginia and intend to practice in that circuit. Applications are available in the spring.

Howard Fellowships

This program allows students to gain experience working in the office of the Alexandria public defender. The fellowships pay work-study wages. Applications are available at the beginning of each term.

Grant from Interest on Lawyers' Trust Accounts

This merit-based award of up to \$2,000 is offered to students interested in public interest law. Applications are available in the spring.

Fellowship from the Association for Public Interest Law

This merit-based award of up to \$2,000 is offered to students interested in public interest law. Applications are available in the spring.

Questions regarding these programs should be addressed to the Admissions Office, (703) 993-8007.

Minority Student Affairs

George Mason University's Office of Minority Student Affairs is charged with the responsibility of assisting academic and nonacademic units with increasing participation and retention of minority students (African Americans, Asians, Hispanics, and Native Americans). It assists and advises other university offices in initiating, developing, and implementing programs to enhance the matriculation of minority students. The office participates in an ongoing evaluation and assessment of the impact of university policies and procedures on minority students. Minority programs initiatives are designed to stimulate multicultural (racial/ethnic) understanding and to create an educational atmosphere where minority students are successful. The director for Minority Student Affairs acts as a catalyst for university administrators' efforts in monitoring and reporting data regarding issues and retention of minority students. Student Union I, Room 345, (703) 993-2700

Disability Support Services

This office provides access to a wide range of assistance to students with disabilities, including learning disabilities. If you need special consideration in curriculum, assignments, or testing, you must provide appropriate documentation of your disability, and you should forward it to this office. If you are planning on attending an event at George Mason and are in need of special arrangements (e.g., sign-language interpreter, braille menus), please advise the department that is sponsoring the event so that they may make arrangements in advance. Finley Building, Room 119B/205, (703) 993-2474 (voice/TDD)

Veterans' Services

The Office of Veterans' Services assists veterans, service personnel, dependents,

and eligible Reserve or National Guard students in obtaining their authorized educational benefits. Krug Hall, Room 101, (703) 993-2248

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

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

The Law Student Division is the largest professional student organization in the nation. Members may participate in ABA-sponsored activities such as appellate advocacy and client counseling seminars. The GMUSL chapter has promoted food and clothing drives and other community service activities. Benefits available to

members include a health insurance plan and subscriptions to *The Student Lawyer* and *The ABA Journal*.

American 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 represent an adaptation of the English Inns of Court. Each American Inn of Court has a maximum of 65 members, which include judges (both federal and state), practitioners, one or two law professors, and students. As in the Inns of the English system, the students in the American Inn interact in a dinner setting with more experienced advocates. At each dinner, a team of students and professionals presents some aspect of a trial. Discussion and critique follow the presentation. Through this interaction, the Inn of Court seeks to enhance directly the ethical and professional quality of legal advocacy in America.

Association for Public Interest Law

The Association for Public Interest Law (APIL) was established to promote public interest law activities at GMUSL. APIL is a member of the National Association for Public Interest Law, a national coalition of law student organizations devoted to creating and promoting legal projects serving the needs of the under-represented. APIL's primary objective is to fund summer fellowships for law students who choose to accept unpaid positions in the public interest field. APIL also organizes panel discussions to increase awareness of issues that concern the under-represented in our communities.

Black Law Students Association

The Black Law Students Association (BLSA) is a member of the National Black Law Students Association (NBLSA), a national organization of African and African American law students. NBLSA strives to articulate and promote the professional needs and goals of black law students; foster and encourage professional competence; and instill in black attorneys and law students a greater awareness and commitment

to the needs of the black community. The local chapter works to provide a solid academic and social support system for its members. BLSA also sponsors many community service activities, including the Adopt-A-School program, voter registration programs, blood drives, and law clinics.

Christian Legal Society

The George Mason Christian Legal Society is a chapter of a nationwide professional membership organization of more than 4,500 Christian attorneys, judges, law students, and law professors. The organization seeks to foster and mobilize a network of lawyers and law students committed to advocating justice and religious freedom through loving and serving Jesus Christ. The Christian Legal Society regularly sponsors speakers programs at the law school. Guest speakers have included Dr. Russell Kirk and Father Robert A. Sirico.

Civil Rights Law Journal

The *Civil Rights Law Journal* is a student-edited law journal providing a forum for addressing the legal issues related to civil rights and civil liberties. Issues covered by the *Journal* include desegregation, affirmative action, police abuse, and the organization and counseling of small businesses. The *Journal's* Editorial Board selects members from among participants in write-on competitions held in the fall and spring of each year. Candidate members are required to complete a topical casenote of publishable quality in order to achieve full membership status.

Criminal Law Association

The Criminal Law Association is an organization designed to promote awareness of career opportunities in the field of criminal law. Open to students in all programs, the Criminal Law Association is specifically designed to aid students interested in pursuing a career in criminal law. The organization gives students the opportunity to explore interests and interact with professionals in the field through activities such as speakers programs, tours of local law enforcement establishments, and mentoring programs.

The Docket

The Docket is the George Mason University School of Law's student-operated newspaper. Published once a month, *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

The Environmental Law Society is dedicated to raising environmental awareness at the law school and providing a diverse range of opportunities for students interested in environmental issues. Each year the society brings speakers to George Mason to discuss developing areas of environmental law. The organization sponsors an annual career panel discussion and assists students in locating summer jobs and internships. The Environmental Law Society enters a team in a national environmental moot court contest and participates in a national environmental essay contest. It takes an active role in improving the quality of the local environment through activities such as cleaning up streams and lakes in the area and participating in the Adopt-a-Highway program.

The Federalist Society

The Federalist Society is a group of students dedicated to the principles that the state exists to preserve freedom, that the separation of governmental powers is central to the Constitution, and that it is the province and duty of the judiciary to say what the law is, not what it should be. The society seeks both to promote an awareness of these principles and to further their application through its activities.

Gay and Lesbian Student Association

The Gay and Lesbian Student Association offers a combination of social events and interpersonal and academic support for gay,

lesbian, and bisexual students at the School of Law. As well as providing a support group for its member students, the organization offers educational outreach to the student body at large.

George Mason Independent Law Review

The *George Mason Independent Law Review* is a traditional, student-edited law review comprising both professional and student work. Membership on the *Independent Law Review* is granted based on 1) class rank at the end of the first year of law school; or 2) performance in a write-on competition. Transfer students can qualify for law review membership.

Honor Committee

The Honor Committee functions as a student-run adjudicatory body to handle all complaints of violations of the Honor Code. Members perform investigations of complaints, represent both sides (prosecution and defense) in the proceeding, and judge cases. Committee members also recommend to the Student Bar Association any changes to the Honor Code it deems necessary.

Intellectual Property Law Society

The Intellectual Property Law Society promotes the study of intellectual property law at the School of Law. Conferences, seminars, and speakers programs allow members to explore issues related to intellectual property law and career opportunities within the field.

International Law Society

The International Law Society is an organization dedicated to promoting the examination of issues concerning public and private international law through sponsorship of a speakers program and through student participation in conferences and seminars. The society also provides opportunities for students to explore career and employment possibilities within the field. Each year, the society fields a team to participate in the Philip C. Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition. All interested students are invited for membership.

The Law and Economics Society

The Law and Economics Society is dedicated to studying whether economics can be of normative aid in constructing the ideal society, by analyzing the uses and abuses resulting from the application of microeconomics to the study of law.

Law Journals Association

The George Mason University Law Journals Association publishes two journals, the *George Mason University Law Review* and the *Supreme Court Economic Review*. The *Law Review* consists of work produced by George Mason students, thus offering students the opportunity to publish articles that are more ambitious than the traditional casenotes or comments usually published in law reviews. The *Supreme Court Economic Review* is a peer-reviewed, faculty-edited journal that features economic analysis by prominent academics of recent Supreme Court decisions. Membership is available in two ways. Each fall the best students in the rising second year class are invited to become candidate members. Upon completing a paper of publishable quality, candidate members are awarded full membership. The other way to become a member is to have a paper published. Submissions from all students are accepted.

Moot Court Board

The Moot Court Board comprises second-, third-, and fourth-year students and provides students with an opportunity to develop skills in oral and written advocacy. The board is responsible for organizing and running all in-school moot court competitions, including Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis II; Client Counseling; Upper-Class; and Law and Economics. In addition, the board selects and prepares teams for extramural competitions, including the National Moot Court Competition. Members are chosen based on their individual oral score from the first round of the Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis II competition, a personal interview, and a short application/essay.

Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity International

Phi Alpha Delta is a professional association of undergraduate students, law students, legal educators, attorneys, and judges. Phi Alpha Delta seeks to promote professional competence, provide services to students and the community, and to achieve within the legal profession. The George Mason Chapter has sponsored a used law book store, a silent auction, and canned food drives to benefit Arlington Food Assistance Center, and Toys-for-Tots collection. Phi Alpha Delta also participates in annual Congressional-Judicial receptions on Capitol Hill, tours of the Supreme Court, and a partnership with a local high school that provides an opportunity for law students to interact with high-school classes through presentation of lesson plans, lectures, and mock trials.

Phi Delta Phi (Lewis F. Powell Inn)

Phi Delta Phi was formed on December 13, 1869, with the intention of promoting the ethics of the legal profession. Phi Delta Phi remains the nation's oldest professional fraternity. Camaraderie, good fellowship, and a promotion of the highest standards of professional and personal ethics and performance are the fundamental elements of the fraternity. Phi Delta Phi offers scholarships, student loans, and other benefits to its members. The Phi Delta Phi Constitution provides that a potential member must have attended law school for at least one semester and is in good academic standing. The GMUSL Lewis F. Powell Inn requires that members attain a 2.5 GPA. Phi Delta Phi activities include a fall and spring rush, several social events, professional events (speakers), and service projects. The motto of the fraternity, as symbolized in the Greek words "Phi Delta Phi," is "Friends of Justice and Truth."

Sports, Entertainment, and Art Law Society

The Sports, Entertainment, and Art Law Society (SEALS) is dedicated to providing a forum for students interested in practicing law in the area of sports, entertainment, and

art. Copyright law, intellectual property law, contract law, and communications law are of particular relevance. SEALS' activities include writing and editing articles for Portfolio (a newsletter published by the Washington Area Lawyers for the Arts), competing in the annual Sports Law Moot Court Competition at Tulane University, arranging guest speakers to discuss topical issues, and providing students with information regarding job networking.

Thomas More Society

The Thomas More Society is an educational and fraternal organization of law students at George Mason University School of Law whose purpose is to foster an awareness of the contribution of Roman Catholicism to questions of law and legal ethics. Membership is not limited to Roman Catholics; any student with an interest in 2,000 years of Catholic reflection and teaching on law, legal ethics, political philosophy, and other related topics is welcome.

Toastmasters International

The Advocates is the GMUSL chapter of Toastmasters International. The goal of the club is to improve the public speaking and leadership skills of its members. Meetings consist of presentations by members, impromptu talks, and critical evaluation of speaking styles. The Advocates participate in both moot court competitions and competitions held by Toastmasters International in the Washington, D.C., area.

Women's Law Association

The Women's Law Association recognizes the common needs, interests, and problems of women law students and members of the legal profession. The association sponsors a scholarship of up to \$500 for female law students who have a demonstrated financial need. The organization also sponsors career panels and lectures that focus on women's issues in the legal community. Service projects include annual clothing and food drives and the Toys-for-Tots campaign. Membership is open to all GMUSL students.

Tuition and Fees

General Provisions

When students request registration, they accept responsibility for paying tuition and fees for the entire 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 (subject to change) Tuition and Fees 1994-95

	In-State	Out-of-State
Full-time*	\$6,720.00	\$17,038.00
Part-time**	240.00	608.50

*per academic year (12-16 credit hours/semester)

**per semester hour

Related Fees

Application Fee	\$20.00
<i>(Application fee will be \$35 as of April 1, 1995)</i>	
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's Office, 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 submitted to the Cashier's Office with a down payment (one-half of the 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.

Reinstatement Fee

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

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.

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.*

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		
During the first week of the term	100%	0%
After the first week of the term	0%	100%

Admissions

General

The admissions process is governed by the School of Law's *Academic Regulations* as adopted by the faculty. Copies of the *Academic Regulations* are available in the Law Library.

All application materials submitted to the School of Law become the property of the School of Law, and they will not be returned to the applicant.

Beginning day and evening students are admitted only in the fall semester. Transfer students typically are admitted only in the fall semester, but may be admitted for other semesters.

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 10113-0745, or from one of the organizations approved for certifying foreign degrees by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service. Applicants required to submit certification of their degrees

must take the LSAT; however, they are not required to register with the LSDAS.

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

The School of Law does not use personal interviews as part of the admissions process. However, group information sessions are scheduled from November through February to provide information and answer specific questions. The sessions do not serve as a means to evaluate an individual's qualifications for admission. Once a student has been accepted, an interview and an opportunity to sit in on a class can be scheduled with the Office of Admissions.

Application Requirements

The following requirements apply to those making application to the School of Law for the first time as well as to those who choose to reapply. The deadline for filing an application is March 15.

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 (\$35 as of April 1, 1995) application fee; only checks and money orders will be accepted. The application is the same for beginning and transfer students. Applicants for visiting status should consult the section on Visiting Law

Students. Applicants for transfer should see the section on Admission of Transfer Students.

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 at least one LSAT taken within the preceding three 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. The personal statement should be submitted on 8½" x 11" paper. Please type or print neatly on one side of the page only.

4. **Two Recommendations**

Applicants are required to submit **two** recommendations, 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, recommendations 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 recommendations, as only two will be reviewed by the committee. Recommendations should be

written on the recommendation forms provided in the Admissions Prospectus; students must sign the waiver portion of each form. Each recommendation must be submitted in an envelope that bears the recommender's signature across the sealed envelope flap.

5. **Applications 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 reduced 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 forms 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 primary factors considered in the admission process are performance on the LSAT and the undergraduate grade point average. Other factors that may be considered include the difficulty of the

undergraduate major and institution attended, possession of advanced degrees, writing ability as indicated by the personal statement and LSAT writing sample, significant employment experience, the personal statement, recommendations, and any other information provided by the applicant. The criteria for admission to the part-time program are the same as for admission to the full-time Standard Program. While there are no specific prerequisites for our track programs (except for the Patent Law Track), applicants with economics, finance, business, or mathematics majors, or advanced degrees in those fields, or relevant practical experience, will be viewed as stronger candidates for these programs. To be eligible for admission into the Patent Law program, a degree in engineering or one of the physical or natural sciences is required.

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. Individuals invited to the PAST program are chosen by the Admissions Committee during the application review process. 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

Admission of transfer students is highly selective. In deciding whether to grant transfer admission, the school will consider, among other factors, the reason the student desires to transfer, previous law school performance, and available space. A 3.00 grade point average from an ABA-accredited law school is typically a minimum standard for consideration. Students applying for trans-

fer must also have completed at least one full year of law study and must be able to provide at the time of application an official transcript reflecting final grades in all law school courses taken.

Applicants applying for transfer admission must provide all of the following items in order to be considered: (1) a completed application for admission; (2) the nonrefundable application fee; (3) a final, official transcript of all law work undertaken; (4) a letter from the dean (or the dean's designate) of the law school attended certifying good academic standing and eligibility to continue; (5) a certification of class rank; (6) a personal statement of no more than 500 words submitted on 8½" x 11" paper; (7) two completed recommendations, each of which must be submitted in an envelope that bears the recommender's signature across the sealed envelope flap; and (8) a complete (including writing sample and transcripts), unofficial copy of the LSAT/LSDAS report, which can usually be provided by the applicant's law school. (Note: If admitted, a transfer student may be required to provide an official LSAT/LSDAS report from Law Services.)

The deadline for applying for fall transfer admission is July 1. Applicants seeking to transfer for a spring semester should contact the Admissions Office to discuss their eligibility. Spring transfer admission is rarely granted.

Once the Admissions Committee has made an affirmative decision regarding the application, the Academic Standing Committee decides the issues related to advanced standing. In general, transfer credits awarded will not exceed 29 semester hours, and residence credit awarded will not exceed 12 units. Grades do not transfer. Transfer credit will be accepted only from ABA-accredited law schools and will be given only for work that will be no more than five years old at the time of graduation. Courses in which a grade of less than "C" was earned will not be considered for transfer credit.

At the time of acceptance a transfer student will be advised in writing of the credits awarded for transfer and the courses that will have to be taken at GMUSL. Transfer applicants should review our Standard Program curriculum information to familiarize themselves with our course and graduation requirements. Quantitative Methods for Lawyers and Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis III and IV are required of all George Mason transfer students.

Accepted Applicants

Applicants who have been accepted to the School of Law must comply with all of the conditions set forth in the acceptance letter. These conditions include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Ensuring that the Law School Admissions Office receives, by August 1, a final, official transcript from every institution at which course work was taken. (This includes providing transcripts from institutions where credit was earned but transferred elsewhere.) The transcript(s) from the degree-granting institution(s) must show the degree(s) awarded and the conferral date.
2. Making the required seat deposits by the date(s) specified.
3. Submitting a completed Intent Form by the date specified.

The conditions of admission can be varied only in writing.

Matriculation will not be considered final until all conditions of admission and registration are satisfied.

Seat Deposit

Acceptance into the School of Law does not automatically guarantee that a seat will be reserved. Two *nonrefundable* seat deposits of \$250 each are required to reserve a seat. The first seat deposit will be due by a date specified in the acceptance letter, and the second seat deposit will be due by June 1. The seat deposits are applied

toward fall semester tuition if the applicant matriculates or forfeited if the applicant does not matriculate or withdraws from school.

If an accepted applicant fails to remit the seat deposits by the established deadlines, the applicant forfeits his seat in the entering class. Once forfeited, the seat will be offered to another applicant. This process continues until all available seats have been filled. Thus, it is highly unlikely that an accepted applicant who fails to make a timely seat deposit will be able to later find an available seat.

Visiting Law Students

A student in good standing at an ABA-accredited law school is eligible to apply for visiting student status if the credits earned will be transferred to the home school. Please note that acceptance for enrollment as a visiting student is not admission to the School of Law. **For the fall and spring semesters, visiting status is available only to those students who will commit to a regular course load.** (The option of attending to take just a course or two is available only during our summer terms.) Admission as a visiting student is highly competitive, and typically permission is granted to no more than five to ten students annually.

Permission to be a visitor at GMUSL is only for the semester specified at the time of acceptance. Also, visiting status should not be viewed by the student as a springboard for transfer admission. **Visiting status is intended only for those students who plan to earn their degree from their home school but have a temporary need to attend our law school.**

Visiting law students must complete a special visiting law student application. Additionally, the visiting law student must submit all of the following items in order to be considered:

1. The \$20 (\$35 as of April 1, 1995) application fee, which is payable to GMU by

- check or money order only.
2. A current, official law school transcript in a sealed envelope with the envelope flap bearing the registrar's signature.
 3. A letter from the office of the dean certifying good academic standing and authorization to take courses at GMUSL for transfer credit. The letter must be in a sealed envelope with the envelope flap bearing the dean's signature.
 4. A copy of the LSAT/LSDAS law school report. (A copy of this report can usually be provided by the Registrar's Office and should be enclosed with the official law school transcript.)
 5. A completed application for Virginia in-state tuition if you seek in-state tuition.

Minority Admissions

The School of Law is committed to providing opportunities for individuals in all segments of society, including minorities, women, older students, and students with disabilities. 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 without discrimination on the basis of age, sex, race, disability, color, religion, sexual orientation, or national or ethnic origin to all the rights, privileges, programs, and activities generally accorded or made available to students at the school. George Mason does not discriminate on the basis of age, sex, race, disability, color, religion, sexual orientation, or national or ethnic origin in administration of its educational policies, admissions policies,

scholarship and loan programs, and athletic and other school-administered programs. Inquiries regarding Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity may be addressed to: Affirmative Action/EEO and Equity Office, D111 Mason Hall, George Mason University, Fairfax, VA 22030-4444; telephone (703) 993-8730.

Deferred Admission

Acceptances are determined by the existing level of competition during the admission year. For this reason, requests for admission deferral are granted only in rare cases where an extreme hardship prevents matriculation.

Applicants who are unable to matriculate in the year in which they are admitted may reapply, but they are required to submit a completely new admissions package and fee. No information from a previous application, including the LSDAS report, letters of recommendation, and the personal statement, may be reused. Finally, it is important for such applicants to realize that admission to one class does not guarantee admission to a subsequent class.

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.

Caveat

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. *Students are therefore 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.

If an applicant has 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 undergone mental treatment, the applicant's ability to be admitted to the practice of law, even after successful completion of legal studies and graduation from law school, may be severely limited in one or more 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 courses in the Evening Division (with the exception of Legal Research and Writing) if space is available. 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 registration period for each term is specified in the academic calendar. A student is not considered enrolled 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/drop courses, using the telephone registration system, until the end of the first

week of the term. Students can change a course from "credit" to "audit" at the Recorder's Office.

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 quality points earned by the total number of quality hours (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.

A separate writing GPA will be calculated for each student matriculating after August 1, 1992, and shall include grades received in Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis; seminars; track theses; and any other course designated by the faculty.

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 uses these cumulative averages to update 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) that 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 residence units per semester

Part-time status (8-12 hours)—earns 4.5 residence units per semester

Summer Term

4 or more credits—earns 2.15 residence units per term

3 credits—earn 1.6 residence units per term

2 credits—earn 1.05 residence 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 12 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, 89 credit hours for Patent Law Track students, 90 credit hours for Corporate and Securities Law Track and Regulatory Law Track students, 91 credit hours for International Business 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 that 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.

Students enrolling in courses with exams scheduled at the same time are required to take the exams back-to-back on the scheduled date. Exact exam times will be specified by the Recorder.

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.

Students enrolled in the full-time Day Division normally carry between 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.

Students enrolled in the part-time Evening Division normally carry between 10-12 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 in excess of 12 hours, but they must maintain part-time status and no additional residence units are awarded.

In general, permission to take lighter or heavier course loads is granted only for good cause and to further desirable academic 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 Re-admission

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 re-admitted 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 re-admitted by the associate dean. Re-admission is not the rule; a written submission of good cause is required for re-admission 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 re-admitted except by the associate dean upon a written submission of extraordinary circumstances. Re-admission is not automatic.

Any student re-admitted or continued in matriculation whose cumulative average is less than 2.0 shall be continued only on academic probation. Academic probation includes each of the following:

1. Conditions may be imposed and these conditions may include a change in status (as to full-time or part-time), corrective educational work, leave of absence, repeat of a course or courses, reexamination, obtaining a specified grade point average by the conclusion of a specified term, and other conditions appropriate to the student's circumstances.
2. The academic program shall be approved under direction of the associate dean 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 co-curricular activity, with the exception of simple membership in fraternal organizations (no office holding).

When a student is re-admitted 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 re-admitted shall not be re-admitted by the associate dean a second time. Only the full faculty can re-admit 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 nonacademic 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 comprises elective courses, which provide students with a basic knowledge of various areas of legal practice and depth in selected areas in which the students might want to pursue intensive study.

Standard Program Day Division

Required Courses

First Year—Fall

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

First Year—Spring

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

Second Year—Fall

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis III	1
Constitutional Law	4
Total	5

Second Year—Spring

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis IV	1
Administrative Law	3
Total	4

Standard Program Evening Division Required Courses

First Year—Fall

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

First Year—Spring

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

Second Year—Fall

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis III	1
Torts	4
Constitutional Law	4
Total	9

Second Year—Spring

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis IV	1
Criminal Law	3
Administrative Law	3
Total	7

Professional Responsibility (2), one 400-level seminar (2), plus an additional 44 hours of elective course work also are required for graduation.

Electives Include:

Advanced Contracts (2), Advanced Constitutional Law Seminar (2), Alternative Dispute Resolution (2), Bankruptcy (3), Business Associations (4), Commercial Paper (3), Communications Law (3), Comparative Law (2), Conflict of Laws (3), Corporate Acquisitions (2), Corporate Tax (3), Criminal Law and White Collar Crime (3), Criminal Procedure (3), Domestic Relations (3), Discrimination in Employment (3), Environmental Policy Seminar (2), Environmental Regulation I and II (3), Estate and Gift Taxation (3), Estate Planning (3), Evidence and Trial Procedure (3), Federal Courts (3), Financial Theory (3), First Amendment Seminar (2), Government Contracts (3), Immigration Law (2), Income Tax (4), Insurance Theory and Regulation (2), International Commercial Transactions (2), International Trade Law and Regulation (3), International Law (3), Labor Law (3), Land Use Planning (3), Legal Clinic (2), Legal History Seminar (2), Local Government Law (2), Legislation (2), Letter of Credit Law (2), Modern Social Legislation (2), Partnership Tax (3), Products Liability (2), Public Choice and Public Law (3), Readings in Legal Thought Seminar (2), Real Estate Finance and Development (3), Remedies (3), Secured Finance and Insolvency (3), Supervised Externship (2 or 3), Trial Advocacy (2), Trusts and Estates (3), Unfair Trade Practices (3), Virginia Practice (3).

Total Hours: 87

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.

Required Courses

First Year—Fall

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

First Year—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
Financial Theory	3
Corporate Income Tax	3
Secured Finance and Insolvency	3
Professional Responsibility	2
Total	15

Second Year—Spring

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

Third Year—Fall

Corporate Track Thesis	2
Constitutional Law	4
Commercial Paper	3
Antitrust	3
Electives*	3
Total	15

Third Year—Spring

Partnership and Subchapter S Taxation	3
Labor Law	3
Criminal Law and White Collar Crime	3
Electives*	7
Total	16

*Electives with credit hours: Banking Regulations (3), Business Planning Seminar (2), Commodities Futures Regulation (2), Environmental Law (3), Evidence and Trial Procedure (3), Federal Courts (3), Lending I (3), Lending II (3), Litigation Management and Dispute Resolution (2), Multi-national Business (2), Products Liability (2), Local Government Finance (3), Real Estate Finance and Development (3), Trusts and Estates (3).

Total Hours: 90

**International Business Track
 (Day Division Only)**

The International Business 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. This track is offered only to students in the full-time day program.

Required Courses

First Year—Fall

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

First Year—Spring

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis II	1
Contracts II	3
Quantitative Methods II	2
Civil Procedure	4
International Law	3
Int'l Economics for Lawyers	3
Total	16

Second Year—Fall

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis III	1
Constitutional Law	4
Bus. Associations (non-track)	4
Antitrust or Financial Theory	3
International Trade	3
Total	15

Second Year—Spring

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis IV	1
Int'l Commercial Transactions	2
Administrative Law	3
Income Tax	4
Commercial Paper	3
International Finance	2
Total	15

Third Year—Fall

Professional Responsibility	2
Secured Transactions	3
Comparative Law	3
Int'l Business Track Thesis	2
European Community Law	2
Elective*	3
Total	15

Third Year—Spring

Criminal Law	3
Int'l Corporate Governance	3
Conflict of Laws	3
Int'l Dispute Resolution	3
Elective*	3
Total	15

*Electives with credit hours: Bankruptcy (3), Evidence (3), International Economic Development (2), International Intellectual Property (2), International Tax (3), Litigation and Dispute Resolution Theory (3), Litigation Management and Dispute Resolution (2), Multinational Business (2), Regional Aspects of International Business (2), Securities Regulation (3), Virginia Practice (3), others by special permission.

Total Hours: 91

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

The Litigation Law 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 is based on the belief that solid professional competence requires a sound understanding of the theory and institutions underlying dispute resolution. Accordingly, the specialized track courses focus on the processes of dispute resolution and lawyers' roles from an analytical perspective.

Required Courses

First Year—Fall

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

First Year—Spring

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis II	1
Contracts II	3
Quantitative Methods II	2
Property II	2
Criminal Law and White Collar Crime	3
Civil Procedure	4
Total	15

Second Year—Fall

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis III	1
Constitutional Law	4
Business Associations	4
Litigation and Dispute Resolution Theory	3
Evidence and Trial Procedure	3
Total	15

Second Year—Spring

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis IV	1
Professional Responsibility	2
Administrative Law	3
Securities Law and Regulation	3
Remedies	3
Proof	2
Elective*	2
Total	16

Third Year—Fall

Trial Advocacy	2
Litigation Law Track Thesis	2
Federal Courts	3
Criminal Procedure	3
Secured Finance	3
Elective*	3
Total	16

Third Year—Spring

Quantitative Forensics	3
Income Tax	4
Bankruptcy	3
Litigation Management and Dispute Resolution	2
Elective*	3
Total	15

*Electives are unrestricted, except that at least one elective must be chosen from the following procedure courses: Alternative Dispute Resolution (2), Appellate Practice (2), Complex Litigation (2), Conflict of Laws (3), Virginia Practice (3).

Total Hours: 92

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

This specialty track is designed for students with science or engineering training who intend to practice patent law. Specialization is achieved through 12 courses in intellectual property law distributed over the last three years of this four-year evening program. There is no compromise in the training necessary to become a well-rounded lawyer. Approximately three-fourths of the course work of the track is outside intellectual property law.

Required Courses

First Year—Fall

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

First Year—Spring

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

Second Year—Fall

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis III	1
Torts	4
Constitutional Law	4
Patent Law	2
Total	11

Second Year—Spring

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis IV	1
Criminal Law	3
Administrative Law	3
Legal and Economic Theory of Intellectual Property	2
Patent and Trademark Office Practice	2
Total	11

Third Year—Fall

Business Associations	4
Evidence and Trial Procedure	3
Copyright Law	3
Patent Infringement and Damages	2
Total	12

Third Year—Spring

Antitrust	3
Professional Responsibility	2
Unfair Trade Practices	3
Patent Interference Law and Practice	1
Elective*	2
Total	11

Fourth Year—Fall

Federal Courts	3
Int'l Trade Law and Regulation	3
Trademark Law	3
Patent Litigation and Dispute Resolution	2
Total	11

Fourth Year—Spring

Income Tax	4
International Protection of Intellectual Property	2
Patent and Know-How Licensing Seminar	2
Elective	2
Total	10

*Electives selected from the following:
Chemical Patent Practice (2), Biotechnology Patent Practice (2), Electronics and Computer Patent and Copyright Practice (2), and Practice and Procedures in the Federal Circuit (2).

Total Hours: 89

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

The Regulatory Law Track prepares students for practice in and before the numerous agencies that regulate business and other activities. Students are taught economics, the economic analysis of law, administrative law, legislation, lobbying, and negotiation, as well as several substantive areas of regulatory law. This track is offered only to students in the full-time day program.

Required Courses

First Year—Fall

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

First Year—Spring

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis II	1
Contracts II	3
Quantitative Methods II	2
Business Associations	4
Administrative Law	3
Perspectives on Regulation	2
Total	15

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Second Year—Fall

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis III	1
Constitutional Law	4
Antitrust	3
Regulated Industries	2
Electives*	5
Total	15

Second Year—Spring

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis IV	1
Securities Law and Regulation Legislation	3
Civil Procedure	2
Criminal Law and White Collar Crime	4
Elective*	3
Total	15

Third Year—Fall

Professional Responsibility	2
International Trade Litigation and Dispute Resolution Theory	3
Regulatory Law Track Thesis	2
Evidence and Trial Procedure	3
Electives*	2
Total	15

Third Year—Spring

Negotiating with the Regulatory State	3
Administrative Law II	2
Proof	2
Electives*	8
Total	15

*Electives with credit hours: Antitrust Policy Seminar (2), Banking Law and Regulation (3), Communications Law (3), Corporate Acquisitions (2), Environmental Regulation I or II (3), European Community Law (2), Federal Budget Law (2), Federal Courts (3), Health Care Law (2), Immigration Law (2), Insurance Theory and Regulation (2), Legal and Economic Theory of Intellectual Property (2), Labor Law (3), Public Choice and Public Law (3), Regulation of Food and Drugs (2), Securities Regulation II (2), Unfair Trade Practices (3).

Total Hours: 90

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 interest 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 115. Administrative Law II

2 Credit Hours

Provides an advanced course in various topics, including separation of powers, rule making, and the special problems caused by the continuing evolution of the regulatory state.

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 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 401. Advanced Administrative Law Seminar

2 Credit Hours

Covers advanced topics in administrative law. Includes writing assignments that meet the writing requirement for the Standard Program.

Law 187. Advanced Contracts

2 Credit Hours

Introduces students to the law and economic analysis of contracting and contract documents. The course covers some of the important theoretical and empirical literature in the field. Topics covered include transaction cost economics, information cost economics, and option theory. Students then analyze actual transactions, making use of the tools they have been given to account for both the structure and the terms of the transactions.

Law 207. Advanced Criminal Procedure

2 Credit Hours

This offering is intended for students interested in advanced work in criminal procedure. The topics covered focus on aspects of trial procedure and post-conviction remedies. *Prerequisite: Criminal Procedure.*

Law 405. Advanced Criminal Procedure Seminar

2 Credit Hours

Same as for Advanced Criminal Procedure, but includes writing assignments that meet the writing requirement for the Standard Program.

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**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, 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-playing 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 ordering 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 course is a practicum on the modes and methods of appellate practice and advocacy. Students are graded on several compositions and practical exercises involving both oral and written advocacy. The course will utilize federal and/or state rules in the discretion of the instructor.

Law 162. Banking Law and 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 hold-

ing companies, branch banking, interstate activities, nontraditional and securities activities of depository institutions, merger 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 the previous Bankruptcy Act. Considers bankruptcy liquidation and reorganization, as well as the role of the courts and trustees in the bankruptcy process. *Prerequisite: Business Associations.*

Law 170. Biotechnology Patent Practice

2 Credit Hours

Presents an in-depth treatment of patent law and practice as applied specifically to protecting inventions relating to biotechnology. Patent application preparation and prosecution are particularly emphasized. *Prerequisites: Patent Law; Patent Infringement and Damages; Patent and Trademark Office Practice.*

**Law 172. Business Associations
(non-track)**

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
(Corporate and Securities Law Track)**

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 acquisitions. Enrollment is restricted to Corporate Track

students or others by special permission of the instructor.

Law 174. Chemical Patent Practice

2 Credit Hours

Presents an in-depth treatment of patent law and practice as applied specifically to protecting inventions relating to chemical technology. Patent application preparation and prosecution are particularly emphasized. *Prerequisites: Patent Law; Patent Infringement and Damages; Patent and Trademark Office Practice.*

Law 112. Civil Procedure

4 Credit Hours

The basic course for the study of the legal process, with emphasis on the powers and operations of courts deciding disputes between private parties. Examines the organization of state and federal courts and the relations between them; the processes by which courts resolve disputes; 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 finality of judgments; the choice of applicable law; the scope of litigation as to claims, defenses, and parties; the processes of stating claims and exchanging information in discovery; trials and the division of functions between judge and jury; the right to jury trial; a brief introduction to the law of evidence; summary methods of decision without trial; and appellate review.

Law 176. Commercial Paper

3 Credit Hours

Traditional case-oriented examination of the role of negotiability in U.S. commercial and consumer credit law and 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, and other applicable federal and state statutes and regulations.

Law 178. Commodities Futures Regulation

2 Credit Hours

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

Law 181. Communications Law

3 Credit Hours

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

Law 189. Comparative Corporate Governance

2 Credit Hours

Focuses on the differences and similarities between corporate governance in the United States, Japan, and one or more countries in Western Europe. For each country, the course will examine how ownership interests in business entities are held and in what concentrations, and the applicable regulatory schemes affecting corporate governance.

Law 417. Comparative Corporate Governance Seminar

3 Credit Hours

Same topical coverage as Law 189, but presented in the seminar format, including small-group class discussions and a substantial writing assignment.

Law 182. Comparative Law

3 Credit Hours

After a survey of the basic historical developments of the civil law (from pre-Roman legal systems through the legal Renaissance, and Legal Humanism), this course considers the general features of foreign systems belonging to the civil law tradition. That tradition includes all of the continental European and Latin American countries.

At least one-third of the course focuses on selected problems of private law in civil and common law countries, comparing theoretical frameworks and judicial interpretive methods. Special emphasis is placed on economic and evolutionary models for the understanding of different legal institutions in a comparative perspective.

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. The course utilizes examples and problems from environmental and natural resource damage cases.

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

4 Credit Hours

Examines structural and doctrinal aspects of constitutional law. The course will introduce students to the doctrine of judicial review; the limits on that power from outside the judiciary and from within; the role of the federal judiciary in the balance of powers between the legislative and executive branches; and the historic and present day role of the federal judiciary in the relationship between the federal government and the states. Particular topics include the commerce clause, both affirmative and negative; the distribution of national powers among the three branches; and historic and modern interpretations of due process, procedural and substantive, and equal protection. Specific coverage may vary slightly

from year to year.

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 and Fifth Amendments from a perspective of constitutional controls on legislative process.

Law 102. Contracts I

3 Credit Hours

Introduction to the principles of contract law, including the consideration doctrine, offer and acceptance, promissory estoppel, and the regulation of the bargaining process.

Law 103. Contracts II

3 Credit Hours

Continuation of Contracts I, with emphasis on interpretation, excuse, and remedies.

Law 191. Copyright Law

3 Credit Hours

This course concerns the subject matter of copyright, the rights that comprise copyright, and the limitations of these rights (e.g., fair use). The copyrightability of computer programs is given special attention.

Law 194. Corporate Acquisitions

2 Credit Hours

Covers the law related to corporate acquisitions. The principal focus is on state corporate law, though consideration is also given to federal securities, tax, and antitrust laws. Topics covered include business and tax considerations relevant to acquisitions, methods of corporate combinations, directors' duties in connections with sales of control, appraisal rights, and target defensive tactics. *Prerequisite: Business Associations.*

Law 198. Corporate Tax

3 Credit Hours

Focuses on the taxation of corporations and their shareholders. Consideration is given to the tax consequences of the formation of a corporation, distributions, redemptions,

liquidations, and reorganizations. *Prerequisite: Income Taxation.*

Law 202. Corporate Track Thesis

2 Credit Hours

As a culminating experience in the Corporate and Securities Law Track, 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-state relationship, and the concepts of group criminality, liability for uncompleted crimes, and rationale for punishment.

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 Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Fourteenth Amendment rights.

Law 210. Discrimination in Employment

3 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 is given to Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and to the Civil Rights Act of 1991.

Law 212. Domestic Relations

3 Credit Hours

Surveys the creation of family relationships

as well as interactions between family members, 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 413. Economics of Contract Law Seminar

2 Credit Hours

This course builds upon the student's knowledge of contract law, considering in greater detail the economic structure of private and collective agreements. After a brief review of the basic postulates of exchange economics, this seminar revisits classical contract doctrines in an economic perspective. In addition to the neo-classical models, students will gain familiarity with a variety of other approaches and modeling assumptions, including those of game theory, new-institutional and transactions-cost economics, and evolutionary economic theory. The reading assignments will provide an occasion to review many "classics" of economic analysis, and become familiar with some of the most recent contributions to this area of the law.

Law 216. Electronics/Computer Patent and Copyright Practice

2 Credit Hours

Presents an in-depth treatment of patent law and practice as applied specifically to protecting inventions relating to electronics and computer systems and of copyright law for protecting computer programs and computer-type machines through their audiovisual outputs. *Prerequisites: Patent Law; Patent Infringement and Damages; Patent and Trademark Office Practice.*

Law 412. Environmental Policy Seminar

2 Credit Hours

Examines federal statutory material and relevant case law pertaining to federal decisionmaking affecting the environment, including the National Environmental Policy Act, other specialized statutes governing regulation of resource development, granting of federal permits, licensing, certificates, and the like. Considers various interdisciplinary issues, including cost-

benefit analysis, risk assessment, and related regulatory and environmental impact analysis methodologies.

Law 218. Environmental Regulation I

3 Credit Hours

Discusses the Federal Clean Air Act and Federal Water Pollution Control Act as well as their state counterparts. The course also addresses Presidential Executive Orders and their impact on environmental protection and regulation.

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). The course also examines the modification of other areas of the law by environmental legislation, including *inter alia*, the law of corporations, bankruptcy, real property, banking, and lender liability.

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 213. European Community Law

2 Credit Hours

Reviews the major legal aspects of the European Common Market institutions and operations, with emphasis on attaining an integrated market.

Law 222. Evidence and Trial Procedure

3 Credit Hours

Examines legal rules governing the proof of disputed issues of fact during adversary proceedings. The emphasis is on rules determining the admissibility of various types of evidence, including testimonial evidence (hearsay rules and impeachment of witnesses), documentary evidence, and scientific and expert evidence. The course also considers judicial notice as substitute for evidence, burdens of proof, and the effect of jury trial on rules of evidence.

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. Further topics include federal common law; aspects of the relations of the federal and state courts, including removal, abstention, and the Anti-injunction Act; and the power of Congress to control the jurisdiction of the federal courts and to establish and empower legislative courts (i.e., courts that are not within the judicial branch).

Law 197. Financial Theory

3 Credit Hours

Considers the principles of finance and the application of those principles to a variety of legal questions. Topics include portfolio theory, equilibrium pricing models, valuation of a firm, capital structure of a firm, restructuring in attempted takeover situations, mergers and acquisitions, dividend policy, and empirical models of finance.

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 235. Immigration Law and Procedure

2 Credit Hours

Examines exclusion, deportation, asylum and refugee status, non-immigrant and immigrant visas, labor certification, adjustment of status, revocation of visas and rescission of adjustment, relief from deportation and exclusion, naturalization, administrative appeals, and judicial review.

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 238/239. Independent Study

2 or 3 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 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.

Law 251. International Business Track Thesis

2 Credit Hours

Requires the student to develop, expand, and refine a research paper into an article suitable for publication in a law journal.

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 257. International Dispute Resolution

2 Credit Hours

Treats both international civil litigation and international arbitration. Some of the material covered in international civil litigation includes taking evidence abroad, service of process abroad, and enforcing foreign judgments.

Law 431. International Economic Development Seminar

2 Credit Hours

This course focuses on the relation between economic development and law. The areas of policy formulation, foreign assistance, and the role of the law and lawyers in

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development will be examined, as will issues of population, rule development, agriculture, and natural resources.

Law 249. International Economics for Lawyers

3 Credit Hours

This course is designed to provide International Business 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 244. International Finance

2 Credit Hours

Reviews international monetary law and international investment law. Selected topics include the International Monetary System, including IMF and its lending facilities; financing development and other projects abroad; the regulation of international banking; and common currency and free trade areas.

Law 248. International Law

3 Credit Hours

Considers traditional public international law issues and analyzes them in an economic and game-theoretic perspective. Emphasis is on basic concepts of public international law, including sources and evolution of international law; relation of international law to municipal law; subjects of international law; peaceful settlement of disputes; international agreements; jurisdictional competence; state responsibility and treatment of aliens; the use of force; and the evolving role of international organizations.

Law 247. International Protection of Intellectual Property

2 Credit Hours

This course examines the major treaties and other international agreements providing

protection to intellectual property rights regarding patents, trademarks, copyrights, and unfair trade practices. The agreements considered include the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the Berne Convention, the Universal Copyright Convention, and the Paris Convention. Particular attention is given to difficulties of harmonization among countries having potentially divergent interests.

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 434. International Trade Law Seminar

2 Credit Hours

Considers special problems in the evolving international trading system, including the role of GATT and U.S. trade laws.

Law 254. Jurisprudence

3 Credit Hours

A survey of legal philosophy and the analysis of selected issues. Materials include consideration of analytical jurisprudence, natural law, sociological jurisprudence, American legal realism, and Marxism. Issues that may be selected are the nature and limits of judicial lawmaking, legal enforcement of morality, moral status in

disobedience of law, and problems of liberty. Conceptual topics include such matters as responsibility, justice, fundamental rights, and valid law.

Law 435. Jurisprudence Seminar

2 Credit Hours

Explores the phenomenon of interpretation in law. After an introductory segment emphasizing the importance of intellectualizing questions of interpretation and assessing the objectivity of equal argument and justification, the seminar will focus on a discussion of differing schools of thought on interpretation, prominently including the literalist versus subjectivist or other interpretivist schools. Topical coverage may vary (e.g., feminist interpretive jurisprudence, economic interpretation), and is expected to be influenced by students' interests. Class discussion and a substantial written product are required. Despite the title, no formal preparation in jurisprudence is expected.

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 217. Law of Electronic Commerce

2 Credit Hours

Advanced commercial law course focusing on the impact of revolutions in telecommunication and data processing for commer-

cial and traditional contract law. Issues include enforceability, standardization, EDI, EFT, negotiability, bills of lading, and electronic letters of credit policy considerations. Course includes a two-day field trip to New York to visit the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, N.Y. Clearing House, Money Center Funds Transfer Unit, leading attorneys, and trade associations. One required paper will treat a current issue of significance to the field.

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 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 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 types 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 266. Legislation

2 Credit Hours

An introduction for lawyers to public choice and competing theories of legislative behavior. The course begins with an examination of the process by which statutes are generated and the application of economic analysis to that process. The remainder of the course considers the implications of this analysis for a variety of legal issues arising in the interpretation and implementation of statutes, especially the principles and techniques of statutory construction.

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

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 workout, remedies, and lender liability.

Law 436. Letter of Credit Law Seminar

2 Credit Hours

Advanced commercial law seminar focusing on the Letter of Credit, a widely used commercial payment system (U.S. \$650 billion outstanding). Topics include the role of custom and practice in commercial law, legal characteristics, and rules of practice. Recent revisions of UCC Article 5, UCP, and draft UNCITRAL Convention are also addressed. Course includes a two-day field trip to New York with interviews with leading authorities, money center banks, counsel, and trade associations. One required paper will concentrate on emerging issues in the field.

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; settlement negotiations; 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, fee-shifting rules, and court-imposed sanctions; party versus court control of proceedings; and the effect of enforcement costs on competing substantive legal rules. Topics are considered in a discussion-style format,

and students are required to submit weekly written summaries or critiques of the readings and to contribute to the weekly discussions. In addition, a term paper or final examination, and one or more short written exercises, are required. Enrollment is limited to 30 or fewer students, with Litigation Law Track students having preference.

Law 271. Litigation Law Track Thesis
2 Credit Hours

Requires the student to develop, expand, and refine a research paper into an article suitable for publication in a law journal.

Law 203. Litigation Management and Dispute Resolution

2 Credit Hours

Covers procedural, substantive, and pragmatic aspects of corporate litigation, including the relationship between in-house and outside counsel. Examines arbitration and alternative dispute resolution. Considers issues such as conflict of laws; issue preclusion; jurisdiction; organization of complex judicial proceedings such as class actions and multi-district litigation; corporate governance issues in derivative litigation; federalism in securities law cases; problems concerning the role of the corporate entity; and the problems of attorneys' fees arrangements and litigation budgeting. Enrollment is limited to 30 or fewer students, with Litigation Law Track students having first preference, and Corporate and Securities Law Track students having second preference.

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 and services 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 law-making, 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 of this course. Workers' 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 278. Moot Court

1 Credit Hour

Promotes the development of appellate advocacy skills. Members of the Moot Court Board must participate in at least two moot court competitions, one of which must include an appellate brief writing component. Members coordinate and conduct all intramural moot court competitions. Open only to students selected for Moot Court Board membership.

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 legal and policy considerations relating to multinational firms.

Law 281. Negotiating with the Regulatory State

3 Credit Hours

Considers the special problems of resolving disputes with government agencies. Topics include the investigation process, settlement negotiations, rule-making problems, and the role of Congress.

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, such as limited liability companies.

Law 458. Patent and Know-How Licensing Seminar

2 Credit Hours

Covers the business and legal criteria necessary to implement and maintain successful patent licensing programs. Subject areas covered are business objectives in licensing; rights and duties of license parties; determining and negotiating the terms and clauses of the contract; administering and enforcing the license; antitrust and misuse constraints on the business and law of licensing; and special problems in trade secrets, know-how, and show-how contracts. *Prerequisite: Patent Law.*

Law 292. Patent and Trademark Office Practice

2 Credit Hours

This course builds upon the basic course in Patent Law. Provides an in-depth review of the procedural and substantive law leading to issuance of patents from the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, e.g., obtaining and preserving the earliest possible application filing date; continuing applications; principles of double patenting; proving prior invention and establishing patentability of an invention by affidavit evidence; formal defects in claims; and sufficiency of disclosure requirements in patent specifications. *Prerequisite: Patent Law.*

Law 288. Patent Infringement and Damages

2 Credit Hours

The first part of this two-part course further builds upon the basic course in Patent Law by in-depth study of the fundamental principles of patent infringement; rules of claim construction; acts amounting to direct infringement (literal and under the doctrine of equivalents), inducing infringement, and contributory infringement; and prosecution history estoppels. The second part of the course covers the law regarding damages for patent infringement, including reasonable royalties, lost profits, and circumstances warranting increased damages. *Prerequisites: Patent Law; Patent and Trademark Office Practice.*

Law 291. Patent Interference Law and Practice

1 Credit Hour

This course covers the procedural and substantive law of a patent interference in the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, e.g., the meaning of conception, reduction to practice and diligence; the significance of an interference count; motion practice; discovery; testimony; final hearings; and rights of review. Patent reissue, patent reexamination, and public use proceedings are also discussed. *Prerequisites: Patent Law; Patent and Trademark Office Practice.*

Law 284. Patent Law

2 Credit Hours

An introduction to the basic principles of the law of patents in the United States. Examines the history, purpose, and policy aspects of the U.S. patent system; the fundamental nature of a patent as property and as a legal instrument; patent claims as property definitions; patent disclosure requirements; subject matter eligible for patent protection; the conditions of patentability for an invention; and the meaning of patent validity, infringement, and enforceability. Open to any GMUSL student.

Law 287. Patent Litigation and Dispute Resolution

2 Credit Hours

Builds upon the basic required course in Civil Procedure by teaching the procedure, tactics, and options common to most patent litigations. The role of preliminary injunctions is covered in detail. The entire course focuses primarily on strategy considerations. *Prerequisites: Patent Law; Patent Infringement and Damages; Patent and Trademark Office Practice.*

Law 289. Perspectives on Regulation

2 Credit Hours

Introduces students to the literature on the political economy of regulation, including public choice, the economics of bureaucracy, and case studies of the constraints and incentives facing regulators.

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. *Prerequisite: Patent Law.*

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 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 299. Proof

2 Credit Hours

Follows Law 205, *Litigation and Dispute Resolution Theory*, extending the analytical approach to problems of proof and persuasion at trials. This course focuses on the analysis of the persuasive value of evidence and the methods of constructing and improving inferential chains of proof. Topics include the analysis and synthesis of inference networks, consideration of the relationships of proof and probability; and the processes of generating and testing factual hypotheses. Students will be required to complete several written exercises and a final examination. Enrollment is limited to

30 or fewer students, with *Litigation Law Track* students having preference. *Prerequisites: Litigation and Dispute Resolution Theory; Evidence and Trial Procedure.*

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, and mechanisms for transferring and assuring titles.

Law 105. Property II

2 Credit Hours

Continuation of Law 104. Emphasizes private and public land use controls and governmental takings of private property.

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; a substantial written product is required.

Law 305. Public Choice and Public Law

3 Credit Hours

Provides students with a critical introduction to and analysis of public-choice and social-choice literature and relates covered concepts to actual cases, statutes, and legal doctrines. Covered topics will include structural and evolutionary analyses of state and federal legislative decision-making processes; structural and evolutionary analyses of judicial decision-making processes, including the doctrines of *stare decisis* and justiciability; evaluating public choice and social choice-based proposals to expand the reach of federal judicial review; examining the proper role, if any, of interest group theory in constitutional and statutory interpretation; delineating the spheres of public and private law; examining the role of public choice and social choice in developing a structural analysis of separation of powers and federalism; and evaluating the competing roles of efficiency and cycling

on the evolution of legal doctrine. Specific coverage may vary from year to year.

Law 301. Quantitative Forensics

2 Credit Hours

Considers the principles of statistics and econometrics and the application of those principles to a wide range of legal applications. Topics include statistical evaluation of forensic and economic evidence and their relationship to the rules of procedure, to the rules of evidence, and to burdens of proof. Enrollment is limited to Litigation Law Track students, or others with special permission of the instructor.

Law 108. Quantitative Methods for Lawyers I

4 Credit Hours

Exposes students to a broad survey of economic, statistical, finance, and accounting concepts in the context of actual cases in which those concepts play a crucial role in determining the outcome of the dispute. Students will not become expert in these technical areas but will be exposed to both the mechanics and subtleties of these legal tools. The goal is to educate and train lawyers so that they will be better prepared to understand a dispute, craft an argument, and prepare a witness.

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

A study of the basic methods that utilize land as security for financing the purchase and development of realty. The required elements for effective accomplishment are examined in the context of business and development practices.

Law 304. Real Estate Workouts

2 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 315. Regulated Industries

2 Credit Hours

Surveys the legal and economic foundations of the various forms of regulation. The origin and development of both economic and social regulation are analyzed.

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 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 443. Regulatory Law Track Thesis
2 Credit Hours

Requires the student to develop, expand, and refine a research paper into an article suitable for publication in a law journal.

Law 314. Remedies

3 Credit Hours

A legal and economic analysis of remedies given in legal proceedings. The coverage includes the forms of legal and equitable remedies, the substantive law of restitution, and methods for the measurement of damages and corresponding problems of non-monetary forms of remedy.

Law 322. Secured Finance and Insolvency

3 Credit Hours

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

Law 317. Securities Law and Regulation (non-track)

3 Credit Hours

This course surveys the law and regulation related to the issuance and trading of securities. Topics covered include the registration of public offerings under the Securities Act of 1933; registration and reporting by public companies under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; restrictions on insider trading; express and implied remedies under the federal securities laws, including remedies for fraud, misrepresentation, and manipulation; the regulation of tender offers; and state "Blue Sky" laws.

Law 318. Securities Regulation I: Disclosure Regulation (Corporate and Securities Law Track)

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 (Corporate and Securities Law Track)

2 Credit Hours

A continuation of Law 318. 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 other courses offered to students in the Corporate and Securities Law Track.

Law 320. Supervised Externship

2 Credit Hours

Entails 120 hours of supervised field work in a private law firm or a federal or state agency in Virginia, Maryland, or the District of Columbia. The participating offices are selected on the basis of interest and ability to provide the student with a sound educational experience under the supervision of an agency attorney or judge. These legal offices cover diverse subject areas to meet the interests of most students. Recent placements include the U.S. Attorney in Alexandria and the District of Columbia, legal divisions in the Department of Justice, Securities and Exchange Commission, Internal Revenue Service, U.S. Claims Court, Department of Interior, and General Services Administration.

Law 321. Supervised Externship

3 Credit Hours

Identical to Law 320 except for number of credit hours and work hours (180).

Law 110. Torts

4 Credit Hours

This course examines the fundamental principles of legal obligation in the absence

of voluntary contract or family relationship. In such circumstances, why, when, and to what extent should one person ever be financially liable to another? The legal rules and doctrines are considered in themselves and in relation to moral philosophy, political theory, and economics.

Law 449. Tort Theory Seminar

2 Credit Hours

This seminar explores advanced topics in tort law doctrine and policy through readings, class discussion, and a substantial writing project. Students are encouraged to pursue their own interest within this broad field of study.

Law 327. Trademark Law

3 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 (non-track)

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, direct examination, cross-examination, examination of expert witnesses, handling exhibits and other physical evidence, and closing argument. *Prerequisites: Civil Procedure; Evidence and Trial Procedure.*

**Law 328. Trial Advocacy
(Litigation Law Track)**

3 Credit Hours

Taught in a special section for Litigation Law Track students, this course covers the same topics as Law 329, but also draws upon track students' specialized preparation and considers more complex problems of trial tactics and strategy, as well as providing individualized exercises in trial practice. Enrollment is limited to Litigation Law Track students or others by special permission of the instructor. *Prerequisites:*

Civil Procedure; Evidence and Trial Procedure; Litigation and Dispute Resolution Theory.

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

This course examines the legal determination of what business practices are considered to be unfair. It includes the problem of entry, deceptive practices, interference with business relations, trade secrets, and misappropriation. The bodies of law studied include the common law and various federal enactments, such as the Federal Trade Commission Act and the Lanham Act.

Law 334. Virginia Practice

3 Credit Hours

This course examines the rules of civil and criminal practice in Virginia, with emphasis in such areas as pleading, process, distinction between law and equity, statutes of limitation, pretrial discovery, venue, extraordinary writs, and appellate practice. Presentation of motions and strategies from procedural standpoints are included. *Prerequisite: Civil Procedure.*

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 United States. Development of the programs and current legal policy issues will be emphasized. Covers Unemployment Insurance; Social Security Retirement, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (REDI); Medicare; Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC); Supplemental Security Income (SSI); Food Stamps; and Medicaid.

Notes

