

# George Mason University ?



## School of Law

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1997-98 Catalog

## Board of Visitors 1997-98

### George Mason University

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Ronald Reagan Fellow in Public Policy  
The Heritage Foundation

**Mr. David N. Olson**

Ashburn, Virginia

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# Administration

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**Alan G. Merten**  
President,  
George Mason University

**David L. Potter**  
Provost

**Mark F. Grady**  
Dean, School of Law  
Chairman, Law and Economics Center

**Nelson Lund**  
Acting Associate Dean  
for Academic Affairs

**Steven D. Hinckley**  
Associate Dean for Research  
and Technology  
Director, Law Library

**Winston S. Moore**  
Associate Dean

**William Blanton**  
Director, Legal Research  
and Writing

**Victoria M. Huber**  
Deputy Director, Legal  
Research and Writing

**Anna H. Davis**  
Assistant Dean  
Director, Career Services

**Wendy E. Payton**  
Acting Director of Admissions

**Patricia J. Hupalo**  
Recorder

**Raymond D'Souza**  
Director of Finance

**D. Susan Wallace**  
Director of Development

**John P. Giacomini**  
Director of Special Programs

**Steven B. Davis**  
Director of Public Relations  
and Publications



## Faculty of Law 1997-98

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### 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.

#### **David E. Bernstein**

Assistant Professor of Law. B.A. 1988, Brandeis  
University; J.D. 1991, Yale 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.

#### **Francis H. Buckley**

Professor of Law. B.A. 1969, LL.B. 1974, McGill  
University; LL.M. 1975, Harvard 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 (on leave of absence). A.B. 1970, St.  
Stephen's College; J.D. 1976, The Catholic University  
of America; LL.M. 1983, J.S.D. 1989, 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.

#### **Norman C. Gillespie**

Visiting Associate Professor of Law. B.A. 1964, Bates  
College; Ph.D. 1970, University of Wisconsin; M.S.L.  
1987, Yale University; J.D. 1990, Stanford University.

#### **Mark F. Grady**

Dean and Professor of Law. A.B. 1970, J.D. 1973,  
University of California, Los Angeles.

#### **Claire A. Hill**

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

#### **D. Bruce Johnsen**

Associate Professor of Law. B.A. 1977, M.A. 1981,  
Ph.D. 1987, University of Washington; J.D. 1985,  
Emory University.

#### **Bruce H. Kobayashi**

Associate 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**

Professor of Law and Coordinator, International  
Business Track. B.A. 1982, Yale University; J.D. 1985,  
Harvard University.

**Leandra Lederman**

Visiting Associate Professor of Law; A.B. 1987, Bryn Mawr College; J.D. 1990, LL.M. 1993, New York University.

**Nelson Lund**

Acting Associate Dean for Academic Affairs and 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**

George Mason University Professor. B.A. 1950, Vanderbilt University; J.D. 1952, University of Chicago; J.S.D. 1966, Yale University; LL.D. 1987, Seattle University; 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.

**Erin O'Hara**

Assistant Professor of Law. 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, M.A. 1995, University of California, Berkeley.

**Jeffrey S. Parker**

Professor of Law 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, 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 A. 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**

Associate Professor of Law. B.A. 1983, University of Pennsylvania; J.D. 1987, University of Virginia.

**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.

**John Berresford**

Lecturer in Law. A.B. 1972/J.D. 1975, Washington University.

**John R. Bolton**

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

**Jeffrey M. Bucher**

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

**Don O. Burley**

Lecturer in Law. B.A. 1971, University of Pennsylvania; J.D. 1976, Villanova University.

**Michael J. Cavanaugh**

Lecturer in Law. B.A. 1971, Ohio State University; J.D. 1974, Stanford University.

**Deborah A. Chassman**

Lecturer in Law. B.A. 1958, University of Chicago; M.A. 1971, City University of New York; 1986-89, Fellow, Yale Institute for Social Policy.

**Bruce L. Christman**

Lecturer in Law. A.B. 1977, The College of William and Mary; J.D. 1980, University of Pennsylvania.

**Roger Clegg**

Lecturer in Law. B.A. 1977, Rice University; J.D. 1981, Yale University.

**Michael L. Davis**

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

**Robert M. Dilling**

Lecturer in Law. B.A. 1973, Wheaton College; J.D. 1976, Washington & Lee University.

**Kevin M. Dinan**

Lecturer in Law. B.A. 1980, University of Vermont; J.D. 1985, Emory University.

## 4 Faculty of Law 1997-98

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### **Teresa L. Donovan**

Lecturer in Law. B.A. 1977, Washington State University; J.D. 1980, Gonzaga University; LL.M. 1981, Boston University.

### **Tracy-Gene G. Durkin**

Lecturer in Law. B.S. 1983, Philadelphia College of Textiles and Science; J.D. 1989, George Washington University.

### **Mary Del Rey Gillmarten**

Lecturer in Law. A.B., University of Notre Dame; J.D., Georgetown University.

### **Peter W. Gowdey**

Lecturer in Law. B.S. 1965, Clarkson University; J.D. 1968, Albany Law School of Union University.

### **Barry L. Grossman**

Lecturer in Law. B.S.A.E. 1970, University of Virginia; J.D. 1974, American University.

### **P. Jay Hines**

Lecturer in Law. B.A. 1975, University of Notre Dame; J.D. 1978, Northwestern School of Law, Lewis and Clark College.

### **Dale H. Hoscheit**

Lecturer in Law. B.S. 1951, J.D. 1956, University of Illinois.

### **Lester A. Katz**

Lecturer in Law. B.S. 1960, J.D. 1963, Boston University; LL.M. 1972, George Washington University.

### **David Kaufman**

Lecturer in Law. A.B. 1970, Grinnell College; Ph.D. 1978, Utah State University; J.D. 1991, George Mason University.

### **James K. Kearney**

Lecturer in Law. B.A. 1973, University of Pittsburgh; J.D. 1976, University of Virginia.

### **David Kera**

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

### **Edward J. Kessler**

Lecturer in Law. B.S.E.E. 1967, J.D. 1970, George Washington University.

### **Anne Greer Kishmir**

Lecturer in Law. B.A. 1980, Allegheny College; J.D. 1992, George Mason University.

### **George Kleinfeld**

Lecturer in Law. B.S. 1980, Georgetown University; J.D. 1983, M.S. 1984, University of Pennsylvania.

### **Stanley Klein**

Lecturer in Law. B.A. 1972, State University of New York at Buffalo; J.D. 1975, Georgetown University.

### **James W. Korman**

Lecturer in Law. B.A. 1965, College of William & Mary; J.D. 1968, George Washington University.

### **Dale S. Lazar**

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

### **Robert H. Ledig**

Lecturer in Law. B.A., State University of New York at Albany; J.D., George Washington 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.

### **C. Duncan MacRae**

Lecturer in Law. A.B. 1962, Harvard University; Ph.D. 1966, Cambridge University; J.D. 1994, George Mason University.

### **Gary Marchant**

Lecturer in Law. B.Sc. 1980, University of British Columbia; Ph.D. (Genetics) 1986, University of British Columbia; M.P.P. and J.D. 1990, Harvard University.

### **John O. McGinnis**

Visiting Distinguished Lecturer in Law (Autumn 1997). B.A. 1978, Harvard College; M.A. 1980, Balliol College, Oxford; J.D. 1983, Harvard University.

### **Brian J. McNamara**

Lecturer in Law. B.E.E. 1973, Manhattan College; M.S.E.E. 1976, M.A.S. 1980, Johns Hopkins University; J.D. 1986, University of Maryland.

### **Geoffrey R. Myers**

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

### **Granta Y. Nakayama**

Lecturer in Law. S.B. and S.M. (Nuclear Engineering) 1981, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; J.D. 1994, George Mason University.

**Ralph Oman**

Lecturer in Law. A.B. 1962, Hamilton College; J.D. 1973, Georgetown University.

**Dennis P. O'Reilley**

Lecturer in Law. B.S. 1966, United States Naval Academy; J.D. 1975, George Washington University.

**Robert P. Parker**

Lecturer in Law. B.A. 1981, Johns Hopkins University; J.D. 1984, University of Pennsylvania.

**George E. Quillin**

Lecturer in Law. B.S. 1973, United States Military Academy; J.D. 1984, University of South Carolina.

**Michael J. Remington**

Lecturer in Law. B.S. 1967, J.D. 1973, University of Wisconsin.

**John M. Romary**

Lecturer in Law. B.E.E. 1969, Lehigh University; J.D. 1973, Georgetown University.

**Richard L. Schwaab**

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

**Don G. Scroggin**

Lecturer in Law. B.S. 1955, LeMoyné College; J.D. 1958, Georgetown University.

**Paul F. Sheridan**

Lecturer in Law. B.S. 1966, Centenary College; M.A. 1971/Ph.D. 1972 (Physical Chemistry), Harvard University; J.D. 1978, Yale University.

**Joseph P. Skerpon**

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

**Stephen F. Smith**

Lecturer in Law. B.A. 1988, Dartmouth College; J.D. 1992, University of Virginia.

**Jonathan Thacher**

Lecturer in Law. B.A. 1970, University of Miami; J.D. 1980, George Mason University.

**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.

**Martin P. Willard**

Lecturer in Law. A.B. 1977, Georgetown University; Ph.D. 1984, Johns Hopkins University; J.D. 1987, University of Virginia.

**Steven C. Wrappe**

Lecturer in Law. B.B.A., University of Notre Dame; J.D., University of Texas.

**Johnathan Wroblewski**

Lecturer in Law. A.B. 1983, Duke University; J.D. 1986, Stanford University.

**David M. Young**

Lecturer in Law. J.D. 1993, George Mason University.

**Anthony J. Zelano**

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

**DISTINGUISHED  
ADJUNCT FACULTY**

**Douglas H. Ginsburg**

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

**Pauline Newman**

Distinguished Professor of Law. B.A. 1947, Vassar College; M.A. 1948, Columbia University; Ph.D. 1952, Yale University; LL.B. 1958, New York University.

**John F. Witherspoon**

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

## General Provisions

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### George Mason University

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

Both George Mason and surrounding Fairfax County have experienced phenomenal development over the past several decades. 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 the Study of Public

Choice, which applies scientific and 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 General Program, a traditional law curriculum, and one of our specialty tracks or sequences. GMUSL also offers the option to study full-time during the day or part-time at night.

<b>Programs</b>	<b>Full-Time</b>	<b>Part-Time</b>
General Program	■	■
Corporate and Securities Law	■	■
International Business	■	■
Litigation Law	■	■
Intellectual Property Law	■	■
Regulatory Law	■	■

### Sequences

Corporate and Securities Law	■	■
<i>Criminal Law</i>	■	■
Intellectual Property Law	■	■
International Business	■	■
Legal and Economic Theory	■	■
Litigation Law	■	■
Personal 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 on the Arlington Campus at 3401 North 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

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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. 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 on-line catalog, Polaris, and an automated circulation system with Fenwick Library, George Mason's Fairfax Campus library. Resources available to students are expanded further through ALADIN, the on-line 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 maintains two computer labs for the students of the George Mason University School of Law. Both labs are connected to the law school's local area network (LAN). Access to the LAN is through an individual account that is available to all George Mason law students. A laser printer is located in each lab.

Various programs are accessible through the LAN, including word processing, statistical packages, and Internet access. LEXIS® and WESTLAW® are also available through the LAN.

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 the law school's former 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 economic 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 the whole of their working time substantially to the study of law, a full-time program is offered in the day division. This program can be completed in six semesters or three academic years.

Day division classes are scheduled from 8 a.m. to 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 in paid employment. For those precluded from full-time class attendance and study, the evening division offers a program designed to be completed in eight semesters or four academic years.

Evening division classes are scheduled from 6

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**

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 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 uni-



## 10 Alcohol and Other Drug Policy

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versity 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, Student Health, or Drug Education Services.

**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. This policy prohibits the impairment of an employee in the workplace from the use of alcohol or other drugs. 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. You no longer have the option of requesting a blood test instead of a breath test for an alcohol-related offense. 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 or who refuse 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 marijuana, 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 Drug Education Services 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 many 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 brain activity. Like any drug that affects the mind, alcohol has the potential to be abused. Decision-making abilities can be impaired by alcohol use, which can cause negative consequences such as risky sexual behavior. It is expected that all students and employees respect those who choose not to drink. Drinking alcohol should be avoided, particularly by pregnant women and anyone taking prescribed medications or operating a motor vehicle. Long-term or heavy use of alcohol is linked to cancer, heart and liver damage, and other serious illnesses. Tolerance or physical and psychological dependence can develop.

## 12 Alcohol and Other Drug Policy

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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., Bistro).
- 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 Johnson Center, University Dining Services holds the Alcohol Beverage Control Board license for beer and wine. The beer and wine must be sold by University Dining Services. A cover charge may not be imposed for alcohol.
- D. Attendance at university-sponsored events where alcohol is being served is limited to George Mason University students, faculty, and staff and their invited guests. Guests must be registered by the sponsor. Guests of university community members are subject to the same regulations as their host while on campus, such as complying with legal drinking laws and the use of legal

ID's. Hosts are responsible for the conduct of their guests.

- E. 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.
- F. No state funds (including university and student fees) may be used to purchase alcoholic beverages.
- G. Regardless of whether alcohol is served, 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.
- H. 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 Campus Life before a facilities use request form will approved.
- I. Student organization leaders or alumni having questions or concerns regarding this policy may address them to the director of the Office of Events Management. Faculty, staff, and others having questions or other concerns may address them to the director of the Office of Campus Life. Those with questions regarding the Alcohol and Other Drug Policy for residential areas should address them to the director of Campus Living Services.

### **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 are made by professional staff in consultation with university officials.

## VI. Campus and Community Resources

*Northern Virginia Hotline*, (703) 572-4077

*ABC—Alcohol Beverage Control Board*, (800) 552-3200

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

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

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

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

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

*GMU Office of Human Resources*, 993-2600  
• Employee information & referral services

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

*GMU Health Education Services*—Judy Palmore, 993-3690

*University Police/Dept. of Public Safety*, 993-2810

*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)

### 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

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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 Services in Student Union I, Room 252, 993-3686. This policy is also distributed through the university catalog, 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 employees 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 vice president of University Life, an academic dean, the director of Human Resources, the university ombudsperson, 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, 993-8736. Students with disabilities can contact Disability Support Services, Student Union I, Room 234, 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 sus-

ceptible 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 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 Services, Student Health Services, 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, & 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,*

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*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 university-wide 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 George Mason support students, faculty, and staff as they carry out 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 non-interference 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.



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- 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 George Mason 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 public trust in the legal community requires that students of the George Mason University School of Law maintain the highest levels of ethical conduct, honesty, and integrity in their legal education. Law students constitute the members of the honor committee and administer the Honor Code system at George Mason University School of Law. The goal is to protect the equity and integrity of the legal education of all students. Upholding and abiding by the principals of the Honor Code are necessary to preserve the rights of all students to a positive, fair, and open learning environment.

"All allegations submitted to the Honor Code committee are investigated by members of the honor committee. In cases where a reasonable possibility exists that a violation has occurred, further proceedings are held protecting both due process and the accused students rights to confidentiality.

"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. The code states that state institutions of higher education have the authority "... 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."

#### *Honor Code Pledge*

Each student at George Mason University School of Law is entering a profession where honest and ethical conduct is not only a professional responsibility, but a legal requirement. In recognition of this, each student will be treated by all other students, the faculty, and the admin-

istration as a person of honor with the highest personal integrity.

We demand of each other that each of us tell the truth, respect the property of others, and never represent the work of another as our own. We will neither provide nor accept unauthorized assistance on any school related assignment, nor shall we either intentionally mislead or impede the learning of our fellow students.

Essential to the character of the Honor Code is the obligation of each student to report any violation of the Honor Code and to participate in proceedings if called upon.

## **Honor Committee Guidelines**

### **Chapter 1: General Provisions**

#### ***1.01 Statement of Purpose***

These Honor Committee Guidelines articulate minimum standards for academic conduct, the responsibilities of individuals as members of the George Mason University School of Law (GMUSL) academic community, and the procedures for handling allegations of violations.

#### ***1.02 Persons Covered***

This Honor Code applies to all law students at all times after admission to GMUSL and until certification of graduation from GMUSL.

#### ***1.03 Scope***

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

#### ***1.04 Posting***

A copy of this Honor Code shall be available to every student upon request from the Student Bar Association (SBA).

#### ***1.05 Constructive Notice***

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

#### ***1.06 Requirement of Proof***

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 is not an inference of guilt.

#### ***1.07 Duty to Report***

If any student has reasonable cause to believe that an Honor Code violation has occurred, he or she shall report such violation to an Honor Committee Member.

## **Chapter 2: Violations**

### ***2.01 Violations***

It shall be a violation of this Honor Code to Lie, Cheat, or Steal. The following list is illustrative of Honor Code violations but is not exhaustive:

- (a) Assignments (including examinations) are to be the sole work of the student unless specifically authorized otherwise by the professor. To give, receive, or utilize unauthorized assistance in preparation for or during an assignment is a violation of this Honor Code.
- (b) To continue working on an assignment of examination beyond the allotted time period.
- (c) To plagiarize.
- (d) To provide false information to the Administration, the Placement Office, or other entities including potential employers regarding academic achievements or involvement.
- (e) To assist another in performing an act which violates this Code.
- (f) To steal or attempt to steal, tamper with, or destroy GMU property or the property of others.
- (g) The abuse of Honor proceedings, including the filing of a frivolous complaint.
- (h) To fail to report a suspected violation when a student has reasonable cause to believe that an Honor Code violation has occurred.

## **Chapter 3: Sanctions**

### ***3.01 Sanctions***

This list of sanctions is exhaustive. More than one sanction may be applied.

- (a) Expulsion.
- (b) Suspension.
- (c) Probation.
- (d) Reduction to the grade of "F" for the course involved.

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- (e) Placement on the student's transcript of an "'F' FOR HONOR CODE VIOLATION."
- (f) Notation of "HONOR CODE VIOLATION" on the student's transcript.
- (g) Oral reprimand.
- (h) Any sanction proposed by the Faculty or Administration.

### 3.02 Notations of Sanction

In each case where a Defendant is found guilty, the conviction and sanction imposed will be noted in the student's administrative file.

## Chapter 4: Honor Court Positions

The Honor Code Court is made up of members of the law school student body. The Honor Code Committee Chairperson is elected during the SBA elections. Seven other members are selected by the chairperson to serve as investigators, Prosecution and Defense Counsel, and Clerk. Jurors are randomly selected from the student body.

## Chapter 5: Honor Court Proceedings

### 5.01 Initial Complaint

- (a) Any student who has reasonable cause to believe that a student has violated a provision of this Code shall report the suspected violation in an initial complaint within 120 days of discovery of the alleged violation.
- (b) Any faculty member or administrator who has reasonable cause to believe that a student has violated a provision of this Code should report such violation in an initial complaint within 120 days of discovery of the alleged violation.
- (c) The initial complaint shall set forth the facts upon which the complaint is based, including but not limited to: the date, time, and place of the suspected violation; the conduct believed to constitute the violation; the name of the person who committed the act; and any witnesses who may verify the facts. If any of the above information is unknown to the complainant, the complaint shall describe those facts with all possible specificity.
- (d) The complaint shall write on the initial

complaint before his or her signature the following affirmation of truth: "I certify that this complaint is true to the best of my knowledge," or words to that effect.

- (e) An initial complaint may be filed with any current Honor Committee Member who shall forward the initial complaint to the Honor Committee Chairperson.

### 5.02 Investigation

Upon receipt of an initial complaint the Honor Committee Chairperson appoints an investigator and defense counsel. The defense counsel contacts accused student of the pending charges and Honor Code Guideline procedures. The investigator completes the investigation and files a report with the Honor Committee Chairperson from which the decision to institute proceedings is made.

## Chapter 6: Post-Conviction Procedures

The accused student has a right to request a review of the proceedings by the Dean of the law school. The accused student also has a right to request a new trial upon the discover of new 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 Vice President for University Life, Mason Hall, Room 105D.

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# Student Affairs

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## 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 is 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 has active membership in the National Association for Law Placement. This organization provides further opportunities for regional and national recruitment and exposure.

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

### Counseling Services

The Counseling Service'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.

Students may 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 referrals to other mental health practitioners.

Counseling Services is accredited by the

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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 Student Health Services facilities on the Fairfax Campus. Students are eligible to enroll 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 on the Fairfax Campus, provides many services to assist students in financing their education. These services include financial counseling, referral, and financial assistance through loans.

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 FAFSA) as soon as possible. The institution code for GMUSL is 003749. The information from the FAFSA will be used to develop a financial aid package based on

your demonstrated financial need. If you have questions, call (703) 993-2353 or write to the following address:

Office of Student Financial Aid  
George Mason University  
MS 3B5  
Fairfax, VA 2230-4444

## Fellowship Programs

### Law School Fellowship

A small number of fellowship grants are offered. These are awarded competitively to both first-time and returning students. No application is necessary.

### The Robert A. Levy Fellowships in Law & Liberty

These fellowships were created through the generosity of Dr. Robert A. Levy, a recent graduate of the law school. Through this program, Dr. Levy seeks to encourage young economists to enter the academic field of law and economics by sponsoring their pursuit of a J.D. degree. Fellowship grants will cover tuition and fees and provide a substantial stipend for up to three years. To be eligible for a Levy Fellowship, an applicant must either: (1) have earned a Ph.D. in Economics or Finance, or in a related field, from an accredited university; or (2) have successfully completed all course work in one of the above fields and have passed the general exam for a Ph.D. from an accredited university. Applicants eligible for this fellowship should indicate their interest in a cover letter to be enclosed with the application.

### 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

returning day or 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.

### **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.

### **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.

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, Fairfax campus, (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. Student Union I, Room 234, 993-2474.

## **Veterans Services**

The Veterans Services division in the Office of the Registrar assists eligible veterans, service personnel, dependents, and Reserve or National Guard students in processing their claims for educational benefits. For additional veterans information visit their Web site at <http://registrar.gmu.edu/vets>. Enterprise Hall, Room 418, (703) 993-2448. Office hours are Monday-Friday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

## **Virginia War Orphans Education Program**

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

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

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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 bi-weekly, *The Docket* covers 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 for Law and Public Policy**

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 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 group offers educational outreach to the entire student body.

### **George Mason University Law Review**

The *George Mason University 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.

### **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



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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 speaker 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 and how economics can assist in improving society by analyzing the uses and abuses resulting from the application of microeconomics to the study of law.

### **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; UpperClass; 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 com-

petition, 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, 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 is the nation's oldest professional fraternity. Camaraderie, good fellowship, and a promotion of the highest standards of professional and personal ethics and performance are its fundamental elements. 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.

### **Supreme Court Economic Review**

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.

### **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 periodic memoranda, 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 1997-98

	In-State	Out-of-State
Full-time*	\$7,448.00	\$17,990.00
Part-time**	266.00	642.50

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

\*\*per semester hour

## Related Fees

Application Fee	\$35.00
Late Payment Fee	up to 50.00
Returned Check 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:** Cash Office or drop box, Student Union I, Room 103, (703) 993-2496; Mail Stop: MS 2E1.  
*Mon.-Fri. 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.*

**By U.S. Mail:** Cash Office, Student Union I, Room 103, George Mason University, Fairfax, VA 22030-4444

### How:

**Cash:** At Fairfax Campus Cash 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 (703/993-2496) to the Cash Office. Credit card payments may also be made by selecting menu option 4 when calling 993-4GMU.

**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 Cash 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 up to \$50.

### 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.

### Nonpayment Cancellation Fee

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

### Financial Suspension

All academic services are withheld for students who are not in good financial standing with the university. This means that no transcripts of record are issued, no diplomas are released, and no registrations are permitted until outstanding obligations 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 uni-

versity 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.

## Refund/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
<b>Fall and Spring Semesters</b>		
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%
<b>Summer Term</b>		
During the first week of the term	100%	0%
After the first week of the term	0%	100%

## Academic Provisions

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### 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 in paid employment 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. 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. Enrollment is not complete until the Cashier's Office has certified that appropriate arrangements have been made to settle 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 and 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

In (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 "In" 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 made the final academic disposition in lieu of a grade.

### 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.*"

## 32 Graduation Requirements

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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 — earn 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**

Faculty may elect to candidacy for the degree of juris doctor only those students who meet **all** of the requirements specified below. Except as otherwise stated by Academic Regulations, full-time students must perform these requirements in 3 years and part-time students must perform them in 4 academic years.

The following requirements must be met:

1. Satisfactory completion of no less than 90 credit hours for General Program students, 90 credit hours for Intellectual Property Law Track students, 90 credit hours for Corporate and Securities Law Track and Regulatory Law Track students, 90 credit hours for International Business students, and 90 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.
7. Settlement of the student's financial account with the Office of Student Accounts.

## **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 sat-

isfactorily 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. 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) direct time conflicts between multiple exams; (e) other extraordinary circumstances as determined by the associate dean.

Requests to reschedule an examination must be presented by petition no later than two weeks before the date of the examination, except in emergencies. Petition forms are available at the Records Office and completed petitions should be submitted to the Records Office. All make-up exams are scheduled during the exam make-up day(s) at the end of the exam period. 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. Typical 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 General program are found elsewhere in this catalog.

Students enrolled in the full-time Day Division normally carry between 13 and 16 credit hours per semester over six regular semesters.

The minimum load to maintain full-time status is 12 hours, and the maximum is 16 hours. However, full-time students may take a one-time light load of as low as 10 credit hours during a semester and still maintain full-time status. 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 and 12 credit hour per semester over eight regular semesters. The minimum load to maintain part-time status is eight 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.



## 34 Academic Performance

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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 con-

clusion 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 readmit such a student. The faculty considers such petitions only when the Academic Standing Committee has found extraordinary circumstances and recommends that they do so.

### **Other Grounds for Cancellation of Matriculation**

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

# Curriculum

## Standard Provisions

The curriculum provides all students with a sound legal education emphasizing development of skills in legal writing and analysis.

## General Law 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 two seminars or one seminar plus one additional writing course designated by a (W) in the course title.

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.

## General Law Program Day Division

### First Year—Fall

Legal Research,	
Writing, and Analysis I	1
Contracts I	3
Property I	3
Civil Procedure I	4
Torts	<u>4</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>

### First Year—Spring

Legal Research,	
Writing, and Analysis II	1
Contracts II	3
Legal and Economic Methods I	4
Civil Procedure II	2
Property II	2
Criminal Law	<u>3</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>

### Second Year—Fall

Legal Research,	
Writing, and Analysis III	1
Constitutional Law	<u>4</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>

### Second Year—Spring

Legal Research,	
Writing, and Analysis IV	1
Administrative Law	<u>3</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>

## General Law Program Evening Division

### First Year—Fall

Legal Research,	
Writing, and Analysis I	1
Contracts I	3
Property I	3
Civil Procedure I	<u>4</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>

### First Year—Spring

Legal Research,	
Writing, and Analysis II	1
Contracts II	3
Property II	2
Legal and Economic Methods I	4
Civil Procedure II	<u>2</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>

### Second Year—Fall

Legal Research,	
Writing, and Analysis III	1
Torts	4
Constitutional Law	<u>4</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>

### Second Year—Spring

Legal Research,	
Writing, and Analysis IV	1
Criminal Law	3
Administrative Law	<u>3</u>

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**Total** **7**

Professional Responsibility (2); two 400-level seminars or one 400-level seminar and one additional writing course, designated by a (W) in the course title; and additional elective course work, bringing the total completed to 90 credit hours, are also required for graduation.

**Electives Include:** Titles followed by a (W) indicate courses that satisfy the writing requirement.

Admiralty and Maritime Law (3), Advanced Administrative Law Seminar (3), Advanced Constitutional Law Seminar: Takings (2), Advanced Constitutional Law: First Amendment (W) (2), Advanced Criminal Procedure (2), Advanced Trial Advocacy (2), Alternative Dispute Resolution (W) (2), Appellate Practice (2), Banking Law and Regulation (3), Bankruptcy (3), Business Associations (4), Chemical and Biotechnology Patent Practice (2), Commercial Paper (3), Commercial Transactions (3), Communications Law (3), Comparative Law (W) (2), Comparative Corporate Governance (2), Complex Transactions Seminar (2), Conflict of Laws (3), Copyright Law (3), Corporate Acquisitions (W) (2), Corporate Tax (3), Discrimination in Employment (W) (3), Domestic Relations (3), Electrical and Mechanical Patent Practice (2), Environmental Regulation I (3), Environmental Regulation II (2), Estate and Gift Taxation (3), Estate Planning (3), European Union Law (W) (2), Evidence and Trial Procedure (3), Federal Budget Law (2), Federal Courts (3), Financial Theory (3), Government Contracts (3), Health Law and Policy (2), Income Tax (4), Insurance Law (W) (2), International Business Economics and Law (W) (2), Int'l. Commercial Transactions (2), Int'l. Dispute Resolution (2), Int'l. Economic Development Seminar (2), Int'l. Environmental Law Seminar (3), International Finance (2), International Law (W) (3), Int'l. Protection of Intellectual Property (2), Int'l. Trade Law and Regulation (3), Int'l. Trade Law Seminar (2), Jurisprudence (W) (2), Labor Law (3), Land Use Planning (3), Law and Economics of Information and Privacy Seminar (2), Law of Electronic Commerce (W) (2), Legal and Economic Theory of Intellectual Property (W) (2), Legal History Seminar (2), Legislation (W) (2), Letter of Credit Law (W) (2), Litigation and Dispute Resolution Theory (3), Local Government Law (W) (2), Multinational Business (2), Negotiating with the Regulatory State (3), Partnership Tax (W) (3), Patent and Know-How Licensing (W) (2), Patent

and Trademark Office Practice (2), Patent Application Writing (W) (2), Patent Infringement Damages (1), Patent Infringement Law (1), Patent Interference Law and Practice (1), Patent Law (2), Perspectives on the Individual, Family, and Social Institutions (W) (2), Perspectives on Regulatory Law (2), Product Liability (W) (2), Proof (2), Public Choice and Public Law (W) (2 or 3), Readings in Legal Thought Seminar (2), Real Estate Finance and Development (2), Regulated Industries (2), Regulation of Food and Drugs (2), Remedies (3), Secured Finance and Insolvency (3), Securities Law and Regulation (3), Supervised Externship (3 or 4), Tax Procedure (2), Theory of Organizations (W) (2), Trade Secrets Law (1), Trademark Law (3), Trial Advocacy (2), Trial Evidence (1), Trusts and Estates (3), Unfair Trade Practices (3), Unincorporated Businesses (W) (2), Virginia Practice (3), Virginia Remedies (3), Welfare Law and Policy Seminar (2).

**Total Hours: 90**

### Corporate and Securities Law Track

The Corporate and Securities Law Track is designed to give students specialized preparation for practice in law firms and in-house corporate counsel offices in fields related to corporate finance and financial markets. There is no compromise in the training necessary to become a well-rounded lawyer. Approximately two-thirds of the course work of the track is outside corporate and securities law, thereby ensuring students substantial breadth in their professional training.

### Day Division

#### First Year—Fall

Legal Research,	
Writing, and Analysis I	1
Contracts I	3
Property I	3
Civil Procedure I	4
Torts	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>

#### First Year—Spring

Legal Research,	
Writing, and Analysis II	1
Contracts II	3
Legal and Economic Methods I	4
Property II	2

Criminal Law	3	<i>First Year—Spring</i>	
Civil Procedure II	<u>2</u>	Legal Research,	
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	Writing, and Analysis II	1
		Contracts II	3
<i>Second Year—Fall</i>		Legal and Economic Methods I	4
Legal Research,		Property II	2
Writing, and Analysis III	1	Civil Procedure II	<u>2</u>
Constitutional Law	4	<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>
Business Associations	4		
Financial Theory	3	<i>Second Year—Fall</i>	
Secured Finance and Insolvency	<u>3</u>	Legal Research,	
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	Writing, and Analysis III	1
		Torts	4
<i>Second Year—Spring</i>		Constitutional Law	4
Legal Research,		Business Associations	<u>4</u>
Writing, and Analysis IV	1	<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>
Administrative Law	3		
Unincorporated Businesses	2	<i>Second Year—Spring</i>	
Securities Law and Regulation	3	Legal Research,	
Income Tax	4	Writing, and Analysis IV	1
Bankruptcy	<u>3</u>	Criminal Law	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	Administrative Law	3
		Securities Law and Regulation	<u>3</u>
<i>Third Year—Fall</i>		<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>
Corporate Income Tax	3		
Corporate Track Thesis	2	<i>Third Year—Fall</i>	
Partnership and		Financial Theory	3
Subchapter S Taxation	3	Secured Finance and Insolvency	3
Professional Responsibility	2	Professional Responsibility	2
Electives*	<u>4</u>	Elective*	<u>2</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>
<i>Third Year—Spring</i>		<i>Third Year—Spring</i>	
Antitrust	3	Corporate Acquisitions	2
Corporate Acquisitions	2	Unincorporated Businesses	2
Labor Law	3	Income Tax	4
Commercial Paper	3	Bankruptcy	<u>3</u>
Electives*	<u>4</u>	<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>		
		<i>Fourth Year—Fall</i>	
<b>Corporate and Securities Law Track Evening Division</b>		Corporate Income Tax	3
<i>First Year—Fall</i>		Corporate Track Thesis	2
Legal Research,		Partnership and	
Writing, and Analysis I	1	Subchapter S Taxation	3
Contracts I	3	Electives*	<u>4</u>
Property I	3	<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>
Civil Procedure I	<u>4</u>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>		

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**Fourth Year—Spring**

Antitrust	3
Labor Law	3
Commercial Paper	3
Elective*	<u>2</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>

\*Electives: See the listing for General Law Program on page 36.

**Total Hours: 90**

**Intellectual Property Law Track**

The Intellectual Property Track is designed for students with science or engineering training who intend to practice intellectual property law. 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, thereby ensuring students substantial breadth in their professional training.

**Day Division**

**First Year—Fall**

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis I	1
Contracts I	3
Property I	3
Civil Procedure I	4
Torts	<u>4</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>

**First Year—Spring**

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis II	1
Contracts II	3
Property II	2
Legal and Economic Methods I	4
Civil Procedure II	2
Criminal Law	<u>3</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>

**Second Year—Fall**

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis III	1
Constitutional Law	4
Business Associations	4

Evidence and Trial Procedure	3
Patent Law	2
Trade Secrets Law	<u>1</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>

**Second Year—Spring**

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis IV	1
Copyright Law	3
Administrative Law	3
Unfair Trade Practices	3
Legal and Economic Theory of Intellectual Property	2
Patent and Trademark Office Practice	<u>2</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>

**Third Year—Fall**

Federal Courts	3
Trademark Law	3
Patent and Know-How Licensing	2
Professional Responsibility	2
Patent Infringement and Damages <sup>†</sup>	1
Patent Infringement Law <sup>†</sup>	1
Electives*	<u>3</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>

**Third Year—Spring**

Antitrust	3
Patent Litigation and Dispute Resolution	2
Int'l Trade Law and Regulation	3
Patent Interference Law and Practice	1
Int'l Protection of Intellectual Property	2
Electives*	<u>5</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>

**Intellectual Property Law Track**

**Evening Division**

**First Year—Fall**

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis I	1
Contracts I	3
Property I	3
Civil Procedure I	<u>4</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>

**First Year—Spring**

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis II	1
Contracts II	3
Property II	2
Civil Procedure II	2
Legal and Economic Methods I	<u>4</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>

**Second Year—Fall**

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis III	1
Constitutional Law	4
Torts	4
Patent Law	2
Trade Secrets Law	<u>1</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>

**Second Year—Spring**

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

**Third Year—Fall**

Business Associations	4
Evidence and Trial Procedure	3
Professional Responsibility	2
Patent Infringement Law <sup>†</sup>	1
Patent Infringement Damages <sup>‡</sup>	<u>1</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>

**Third Year—Spring**

Copyright Law	3
Int'l Trade Law and Regulation	3
Patent Interference Law and Practice	1
Unfair Trade Practices	3
Electives*	<u>2</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>

**Fourth Year—Fall**

Federal Courts	3
Trademark Law	3
Patent and Know-How Licensing	2
Elective*	<u>2</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>

**Fourth Year—Spring**

Antitrust	3
Patent Litigation and Dispute Resolution	2
Int'l Protection of Intellectual Property	2
Electives*	<u>4</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>

\*Electives are unrestricted, except that at least one elective must be chosen from the following courses: Chemical and Biotechnology Patent Practice (2), Electrical and Mechanical Patent Practice (2), Patent Writing Theory and Practice (W)(2).

<sup>†</sup>Courses are taught sequentially in the same semester.

**Total Hours: 90**

**International Business Track**

The International Business Track is designed to give students specialized preparation for practice in the rapidly changing global business community. 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 international business law, thereby ensuring students substantial breadth in their professional training.

**Day Division**

**First Year—Fall**

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis I	1
Contracts I	3
Property I	3
Civil Procedure I	4
Torts	<u>4</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>

**First Year—Spring**

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis II	1
Contracts II	3
Legal and Economic Methods I	4
Civil Procedure II	2
Property II	2
Criminal Law	<u>3</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>

<b>Second Year—Fall</b>		Property II	2
Legal Research,		Civil Procedure II	<u>2</u>
Writing, and Analysis III	1	<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>
Constitutional Law	4	<b>Second Year—Fall</b>	
Business Associations	4	Legal Research,	
Conflict of Laws	3	Writing, and Analysis III	1
International Commercial Transactions	2	Torts	4
Int'l Business Economics and Law	<u>2</u>	Constitutional Law	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	Int'l Business Economics and Law	<u>2</u>
<b>Second Year—Spring</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>
Legal Research,		<b>Second Year—Spring</b>	
Writing, and Analysis IV	1	Legal Research,	
Administrative Law	3	Writing, and Analysis IV	1
International Trade Law & Regulation	3	Criminal Law	3
International Law	3	Administrative Law	3
Income Tax	<u>4</u>	Income Tax	<u>4</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Third Year—Fall</b>		<b>Third Year—Fall</b>	
Professional Responsibility	2	Business Associations	4
Secured Finance and Insolvency	3	International Commercial Transactions	2
Comparative Law	3	Conflict of Laws	3
Int'l Business Track Thesis	2	Professional Responsibility	<u>2</u>
European Union Law	2	<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>
Electives*	<u>3</u>	<b>Third Year—Spring</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	International Law	3
<b>Third Year—Spring</b>		Int'l Trade Law and Regulation	3
Antitrust	3	Antitrust	3
International Finance	2	International Finance	<u>2</u>
Corporate Comparative Governance	2	<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>
International Dispute Resolution	2	<b>Fourth Year—Fall</b>	
Electives*	<u>6</u>	International Business Track Thesis	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	Comparative Law	3
<b>International Business Track</b>		European Union Law	2
<b>Evening Division</b>		Secured Finance and Insolvency	3
<b>First Year—Fall</b>		Electives*	<u>2</u>
Legal Research,		<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>
Writing, and Analysis I	1	<b>Fourth Year—Spring</b>	
Contracts I	3	Comparative Corporate Governance	2
Property I	3	International Dispute Resolution	2
Civil Procedure I	<u>4</u>	Electives*	<u>7</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>First Year—Spring</b>		*Electives: See listing of electives for General Law Program on page 36.	
Legal Research,		<b>Total Hours: 90</b>	
Writing, and Analysis II	1		
Contracts II	3		
Legal and Economic Methods I	4		

### Litigation Law Track

The Litigation Law Track is designed to prepare students academically for litigation practice or other careers relating to dispute resolution. Please note, however, that 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. 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 litigation law, thereby ensuring students substantial breadth in their professional training.

#### Day Division

##### *First Year—Fall*

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis I	1
Contracts I	3
Property I	3
Civil Procedure I	4
Torts	<u>4</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>

##### *First Year—Spring*

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis II	1
Contracts II	3
Legal and Economic Methods I	4
Property II	2
Criminal Law	3
Civil Procedure II	<u>2</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>

##### *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	<u>3</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>

##### *Second Year—Spring*

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis IV	1
Professional Responsibility	2
Administrative Law	3
Securities Law and Regulation	3
Remedies	3
Proof	<u>2</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>

##### *Third Year—Fall*

Trial Advocacy	2
Litigation Law Track Thesis	2
Federal Courts	3
Criminal Procedure	3
Electives*	<u>6</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>

##### *Third Year—Spring*

Quantitative Forensics	3
Income Tax	4
Bankruptcy	3
Litigation Management and Dispute Resolution	2
Electives*	<u>3</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>

### Litigation Law Track Evening Division

##### *First Year—Fall*

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis I	1
Contracts I	3
Property I	3
Civil Procedure I	<u>4</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>

##### *First Year—Spring*

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis II	1
Contracts II	3
Legal and Economic Methods I	4
Property II	2
Civil Procedure II	<u>2</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>



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**Second Year—Fall**

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis III	1
Torts	4
Constitutional Law	4
Evidence and Trial Procedure	<u>3</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>

**Second Year—Spring**

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis IV	1
Criminal Law	3
Administrative Law	3
Income Tax	<u>4</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>

**Third Year—Fall**

Business Associations	4
Litigation and Dispute Resolution Theory	3
Criminal Procedure	3
Professional Responsibility	<u>2</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>

**Third Year—Spring**

Securities Law and Regulation	3
Proof	2
Remedies	3
Elective*	<u>2</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>

**Fourth Year—Fall**

Litigation Law Track Thesis	2
Federal Courts	3
Trial Advocacy	2
Electives*	<u>5</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>

**Fourth Year—Spring**

Quantitative Forensics	3
Bankruptcy	3
Litigation Management and Dispute Resolution	2
Elective*	<u>2</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>

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

†Courses are taught sequentially in the same semester.

**Total Hours: 90**

**Regulatory Law Track**

The Regulatory Law Track prepares students for practice in and before the numerous agencies that regulate business and other activities. 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 regulatory law, thereby ensuring students substantial breadth in their professional training.

**Day Division**

**First Year—Fall**

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis I	1
Contracts I	3
Property I	3
Civil Procedure I	4
Torts	<u>4</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>

**First Year—Spring**

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis II	1
Contracts II	3
Legal and Economic Methods I	4
Property II	2
Criminal Law	3
Civil Procedure II	<u>2</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>

**Second Year—Fall**

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis III	1
Constitutional Law	4
Business Associations	4
Perspectives on Regulation	2
Electives*	<u>3</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>

**Second Year—Spring**

Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis IV	1
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Securities Law and Regulation	3	<i>Second Year—Fall</i>	
Legislation	2	Legal Research,	
Regulated Industries	2	Writing, and Analysis III	1
Administrative Law	3	Torts	4
Antitrust	3	Constitutional Law	4
Elective*	<u>2</u>	Perspectives on Regulation	<u>2</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>

**Third Year—Fall**

Professional Responsibility	2
Litigation and	
Dispute Resolution Theory	3
Regulatory Law Track Thesis	2
Evidence and Trial Procedure	3
Electives*	<u>5</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>

**Second Year—Spring**

Legal Research,	
Writing, and Analysis IV	1
Criminal Law	3
Administrative Law	3
Legislation	2
Regulated Industries	<u>2</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>

**Third Year—Spring**

Negotiating with the Regulatory State	2
Advanced Administrative Law	3
Proof	2
International Trade Law and Regulation	3
Electives*	<u>5</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>

**Third Year—Fall**

Business Associations	4
Litigation and	
Dispute Resolution Theory	3
Evidence and Trial Procedure	3
Professional Responsibility	<u>2</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>

**Total Hours: 90**

**Regulatory Law Track  
 Evening Division**

**First Year—Fall**

Legal Research,	
Writing, and Analysis I	1
Contracts I	3
Property I	3
Civil Procedure I	<u>4</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>

**Third Year—Spring**

Advanced Administrative Law	3
Antitrust	3
Securities Law and Regulation	3
Proof	<u>2</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>

**First Year—Spring**

Legal Research,	
Writing, and Analysis II	1
Contracts II	3
Legal and Economic Methods I	4
Property II	2
Civil Procedure II	<u>2</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>

**Fourth Year—Fall**

Regulatory Law Track Thesis	2
Electives*	<u>9</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>

**Fourth Year—Spring**

Negotiating with the	
Regulatory State	2
Int'l Trade Law and Regulation	3
Electives*	<u>6</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>

**Total Hours: 90**

\*Electives: See the listing for the General Law Program on page 36.

## Curricular Courses

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**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 powers and processes of federal administrative agencies, and the control of agency action through judicial review and otherwise.

### **Law 154. Admiralty and Maritime Law**

3 Credit Hours

Covers admiralty jurisdiction, personal injury, and wrongful death of seamen and longshoremen, carriage of goods by water, maritime mortgages and liens, collision, salvage, general average, marine insurance, and marine pollution. The subject matter 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 401. Advanced Administrative Law Seminar**

3 Credit Hours

Covers advanced topics in administrative law.

### **Law 416. Advanced Constitutional Law: First Amendment**

2 Credit Hours

Examines selected topics from the First Amendment, including speech, press, assembly, association, and establishment and free

exercise of religion. Coverage will vary from year to year. *Prerequisite: Constitutional Law.*

### **Law 409. Advanced Constitutional Law Seminar: Takings**

2 Credit Hours

Examines constitutional and statutory aspects of "regulatory takings." Topics explore the distinction between noncompensable police-power regulations and compensable takings with respect to governmental actions that significantly reduce the value of privately owned real property. Included are transfer development rights (TDRs), exactions on development, "exclusionary" and "inclusionary" zoning, and the effects of environmental regulations.

### **Law 331. Advanced Trial Advocacy**

2 Credit Hours

Continuation of skills of trial and courtroom argument with emphasis on individual technique and jury persuasion. In depth analysis of criminal and civil cases of complex nature. Class limited to 16 persons. *Prerequisites: Evidence and Trial Advocacy.*

### **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 402. Alternative Dispute Resolution**

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

This course examines judicial doctrines, enforcement guidelines, and policies relating to competition as a means of ordering private economic behavior. Specific topics include agreements involving competitors, dominant firm behavior, joint ventures, mergers, distribution, practices, and international competition policy.

**Law 403. Antitrust Policy Seminar**

2 Credit Hours

This seminar examines current issues in antitrust policy. *Prerequisites: Antitrust.*

**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 use federal and/or state rules at 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 holding companies, branch banking, interstate activities, nontraditional and securities activities of depository institutions, merger and other antitrust problems, international banking, and trust activities. Attention 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 172. Business Associations**

4 Credit Hours

Studies fundamental legal problems concerning corporations and securities laws. Both closely held and public corporations are considered.

**Law 174. Chemical and Biotechnology Patent Practice**

2 Credit Hours

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

**Law 112 & 113. Civil Procedure I & II**

4 and 2 Credit Hours

These basic courses are 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 divi-

## 46 Curricular Courses

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sion 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 181. Communications Law**

3 Credit Hours

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

### **Law 343. Commercial Transactions**

3 Credit Hours

This course examines commercial law from a transactional approach, beginning with the source of commercial law, the law merchant, customary rules, displacement of general principles of law, and performance by seller (including delivery, the role of third-party intermediaries such as carriers and freight forwarders) and buyer (including an introduction to the payment system). Focuses upon Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) Articles 1, 2, 2A, and 7 as well as federal statutes and international conventions relating to carriage of goods, and the U.N. Convention on the International Sale of Goods. Prior exposure to a UCC course is preferable. Combines traditional case method with problems.

### **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 UCC Articles 3, 4, 5, and 7, and other applicable federal and state statutes and regulations.

### **Law 189. Comparative Corporate Governance**

2 Credit Hours

Considers and compares corporate governance in the United States, Japan, Germany, and

other countries in Western and Eastern Europe. Topics covered include the roles of individual and institutional shareholders, managers, creditors, employees, and governments. The role of new financial instruments and the globalization of financial markets also may be explored. A substantial written assignment is required.

### **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 346. 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 187. Complex Transactions Seminar**

2 Credit Hours

Considers ways to understand and analyze complex transactions. Students first read theoretical articles on contracts, contracting behavior, transaction cost economics, information cost economics, and option theory. Students then analyze transaction documents. First, they analyze standard form clauses. Then, as their main class assignment, students analyze an actual transaction. Each semester, the transactions to be analyzed will likely include a merger and acquisition transaction, and a financing transaction.

**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 acts 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 historical 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 historical and modern interpretations of due process, procedural and substantive, and equal protection. Specific coverage may vary slightly from year to year.

**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. Open to any GMUSL student.

**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 206. Criminal Procedure**

3 Credit Hours

Acquaints students with the criminal justice system, its procedures, and Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Fourteenth Amendment rights.

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### **Law 211. 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, and age.

### **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 neoclassical 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. Electrical and Mechanical Patent Practice**

2 Credit Hours

Presents an in-depth treatment of patent law and practice as applied specifically to protecting mechanical-related inventions and 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 and Trademark Office Practice.*

### **Law 218. Environmental Regulation I**

3 Credit Hours

Addresses common law and statutory schemes for preventing environmental harm. Statutes discussed include the Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, NEPA, and CERCLA.

### **Law 313. Environmental Regulation II**

2 Credit Hours

Considers the rationality and efficiency of the current environmental regulatory regime. Topics discussed in detail include the economics of the environment, the efficacy of the common law in dealing with environmental problems, cost-benefit analysis, risk assessment, and public choice. *Prerequisite: Environmental Regulation I.*

### **Law 219. Estate and Gift Taxation**

3 Credit Hours

Provides a detailed examination of the estate, gift, and intergenerational 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. *Prerequisite: Estate and Gift Taxation.*

### **Law 213. European Union Law**

2 Credit Hours

After an extensive examination of the legal and institutional foundations of European Union law, this course surveys the EC Freedoms and recent community policies. The course appraises the ongoing process of unification and harmonization of European law with special reference to the development of general principles of European private law.

### **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 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

Jurisdiction of the federal district courts, including federal question, diversity, and supplemental jurisdiction; appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, federal common law; aspects of the relations of the federal and state courts, including removal, abstention, and the Anti-injunction Act; and state sovereign immunity in the federal courts.

**Law 237. Federal Tax Procedure**

2 Credit Hours

Focuses on civil tax litigation, from assessment, choice of forum, tax court jurisdiction, overpayments and refund procedures, and interest and penalties. Preparation of a short tax protest and tax court petition will be required. *Prerequisite: Income Taxation (must be taken prior to or simultaneously with this course).*

**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 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 civil and criminal sanctions for fraud. For factual illustrations, the course draws heavily upon the procurement activities of major purchasers such as the Department of Defense.

**Law 427. Health Law and Policy**

2 Credit Hours

Examines selected topics involving recent developments in the private and public law of healthcare, including managed care and medicine.

**Law 235. Immigration Law**

2 Credit Hours

Examines fundamental issues in immigration law of inadmissibility and deportability, relief from removal, asylum and refugee status, citizenship, nonimmigrant and immigrant visas, including labor certification, and administrative and judicial review.

**Law 236. Income Tax**

4 Credit Hours

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

**Law 238. Independent Study**

2 or 3 Credit Hours

Granted with special approval. The proposed



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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 249. International Business Economics and Law**

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

### **Law 421. International Environmental Law Seminar**

3 Credit Hours

This seminar focuses on legal solutions to international environmental problems. Topics discussed include global warming, biodiversity, air and water pollution, and multicultural or bilateral legal regimes established to address these challenges. The impact of international environmental issues on international trade and developing countries as well as on domestic environmental law will also be studied.

### **Law 244. International Finance**

3 Credit Hours

Reviews international monetary law and international investment law. Selected topics include the International Monetary System, including International Monetary Fund 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. *Prerequisite: Patent Law. Recommended: Trademark Law; Copyright Law.*

**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**

2 Credit Hours

A survey of literature on society and culture, including Burke's *Reflections*, Arnold's *Anarchy and Culture*, and recent studies on communitarianism and social norms. Applications to the law will be considered.

**Law 435. Jurisprudence**

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 argument and justification, the seminar will focus on a discussion of differing schools of thought on interpretation, prominently including the literalist vs. 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. Enrollment requires instructor's approval.

**Law 256. Labor Law**

3 Credit Hours

An overview of the law of union and management relations in the private sector: development and coverage of federal labor law; representation elections; unfair labor practices; relations between employees and their union; employee concerted activity; anti-union discrimination; union picketing, strikes, and violence; regulation of collective bargaining; and

## 52 Curricular Courses

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enforcement of collective bargaining agreements.

### **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 commercial 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 425. Law and Human Nature Seminar**

2 Credit Hours

The seminar will use the perspective of evolutionary biology to understand how the biologically given nature of man shapes law and legal systems. Begins with an introduction to natural selection and the Darwinian paradigm that is now being applied across the social sciences—in anthropology, psychology, economics, and linguistics. The seminar will then discuss whether that paradigm sheds light on diverse legal topics such as criminal law, family law, the law of gender discrimination, and the constitutive laws of society, including the Constitution. Particular emphasis will be given to the relation between law and biology and law and economics. Students will be expected to have read Richard Dawkins's *The Selfish Gene* before the first class. Students

will give a presentation to their colleagues on a topic of their choosing in the last sessions of the seminar. Grading will be based on class participation, the presentation, and a paper based on the presentation.

### **Law 275. Law of Investment Management**

2 Credit Hours

This course examines the law and economics of investment advisors, investment companies, mutual funds, and pension funds. These institutions currently manage a large and rapidly increasing share of America's wealth, and further expansion is especially likely with the growing impetus to privatize social security. Yet little is known about their internal organization, the critical contracting and property rights issues they face in financial markets, or the sources of regulation that influence them under the Securities Exchange Act (1934), the Investment Advisors Act (1940), the Investment Company Act (1940), or the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (1974). The course will use basic financial theory and property rights analysis to examine the law that shapes these increasingly vital institutions, with the objective of understanding their internal organization and external environment. This course is an elective in the Corporate and Securities Track. *Financial Theory recommended but not required.*

### **Law 108. Legal and Economic Methods**

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 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 for the protection of ideas and their embodiments and the evolution of statutory and judge-made law. The first half of the course concentrates on the underlying economic and property theory and law, and the second half develops the application to the statutory and common law classes of intellectual property: patents, copyright, trademarks, mask works, and trade secrets.

**Law 457. Legal History Seminar**

2 Credit Hours

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

**Law 096. Legal Research, Writing, and Analysis I**

1 Credit Hour

Emphasizes legal writing abilities by providing instruction through a series of written assignments covering diverse 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. Law Research, Writing, and Analysis III**

1 Credit Hour

Continuation of Law 097.

**Law 099. Law 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 436. Letter of Credit Law**

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 student's 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 vs. court control of proceedings; and the effect of enforcement costs on competing substantive legal

## 54 Curricular Courses

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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**

2 Credit Hours

Covers procedural, substantive, and pragmatic aspects of litigation, including the relationship between in-house and outside counsel.

Considers issues involved in depositions, discovery, motion practice, the role of experts, case management, complex cases, and traditional and alternative fee arrangements.

Practical and strategic problems arising in particular areas of law such as bankruptcy, mergers and acquisitions, or employment discrimination also may 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.

### **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 Taxation**

3 Credit Hours

Examines the taxation of partnerships and 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 estab-

lishing patentability of an invention by affidavit evidence; foreign priority; sufficiency of disclosure requirements in patent specifications; avoiding defective claims; and principles of inequitable conduct. *Prerequisite: Patent Law.*

**Law 285. Patent Application Writing**

2 Credit Hours

This course applies principles learned in earlier patent law courses to the writing of patents to accord them their maximum legal effect. The readability of patents by lay judges and jurors is also stressed. *Prerequisites: Patent Law; Patent and Trademark Office Practice.*

**Law 286. Patent Infringement Damages**

1 Credit Hour

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; Patent Infringement Law.*

**Law 288. Patent Infringement Law**

1 Credit Hour

An 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 estoppel. *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, including 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 and Trademark Office Practice; Patent Infringement Law; Patent Infringement Damages.*

**Law 344. Perspectives on the Individual, Family, and Social Institutions**

2 Credit Hours

Wealth (capital) creation and transmission in the context of the individual rather than the firm unifies this sequence. Wealth, in the broad sense considered here, means not only the person's accumulation of financial assets but also his or her earning capacity, moral values and contributions to society. Although much of the approach will be law-and-economics based, other disciplines will necessarily inform the discussion as well. Biology, sociology, political science, history, and philosophy all will play a part.

**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.

## 56 Curricular Courses

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### **Law 296. Products Liability**

2 Credit Hours

Discusses the historical development of product 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 305. Public Choice and Public Law: Seminar**

2 or 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. *Prerequisite: Constitutional Law.*

### **Law 301. Quantitative Forensics**

3 Credit Hours

Considers the principles of statistics and econometrics and their application 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 424. Readings in Legal Thought Seminar**

2 Credit Hour

Students read a selection of important works in the development of Anglo-American legal thought from the eighteenth century to the present. Authors have included Blackstone, Bentham, Mill, Holmes, Llewellyn, Frank, Bickel, Calibresi, Posner, MacKinnon, and others. 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**

2 Credit Hours

A study of the basic elements of construction, development, and permanent financing that uses real estate as security for the financing. This course will examine the real estate finance transaction from a practitioner's viewpoint and will cover the laws governing and normal documentation utilized in a real estate finance transaction, negotiation skills, title insurance, remedies, and other facets of a real estate secured loan.

**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 310. Regulation of Food and Drugs**

2 Credit Hours

Covers the regulation of food, drugs, cosmetics and medical devices by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA), including basic statutory provisions, regulations, and case law. The history of regulation is discussed, as well as the development of new legal and procedural mechanisms for regulation in light of advancing technology and new theories of consumer protection. Since the FDA has been important in establishing legal precedents governing U.S. regulatory agencies, a familiarity with this field will provide a basic understanding of how the government regulates and how administrative law works.

**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 nonmonetary 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**

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 320. Supervised Externship**

3 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



