
THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
LAW SCHOOL BULLETIN 2021–2022



Please address correspondence to the office concerned at
The George Washington University Law School,
2000 H Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20052;
telephone (202) 994-6288.

For information concerning programs in other
schools of the University, please visit www.gwu.edu.

www.law.gwu.edu

As a founding member of the Association of American Law Schools, The George Washington University Law School subscribes to that Association's bylaws, including the following statements: "A member school shall provide equality of opportunity in legal education for all persons, including faculty and employees with respect to hiring, continuation, promotion and tenure, applicants for admission, enrolled students, and graduates, without discrimination or segregation on the ground of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, age, handicap or disability, or sexual orientation. A member school shall seek to have a faculty, staff, and student body which are diverse with respect to race, color, and sex."

The University reserves the right to change courses, programs, fees, and the academic calendar, or to make other changes deemed necessary or desirable, giving advance notice of change when possible.

Contents

The Academic Calendar 2021–2022 6

The George Washington University Law School 7

The Juris Doctor (J.D.) Degree 9

 Entrance Requirements..... 9

 Admissions Process..... 9

 Degree Requirements..... 11

 Joint Juris Doctor–Master’s Degree Programs 24

Graduate Programs..... 26

 The Master of Laws (LL.M.) Degree..... 26

 Entrance Requirements 26

 Admissions Process 26

 Degree Requirements 27

 Joint Master of Laws–Master’s Degree Programs..... 42

 The Doctor of Juridical Science (S.J.D.) Degree 47

 Entrance Requirements 47

 Degree Requirements 48

 The Master of Studies in Law (M.S.L.) Degree..... 49

 Concentrations..... 49

 Entrance Requirements 49

 Degree Requirements 49

 Admissions Process 50

General Information..... 51

 Day and Evening Classes 51

 Registration..... 51

 Graduation Requirements 51

 Transcripts of Record 52

 Academic Integrity Code 52

Spring, Summer, and Exchange Programs 53

Fees and Financial Regulations..... 55

Financial Aid 59

Academic Awards 68

Student Activities and Student Life 71

 Enrichment Program 71

 Publications..... 71

 Advocacy and Skills Boards 72

 Professional Development: Inns of Court and Foundations of Practice Programs..... 72

 Law Student Organizations..... 73

Facilities and Services..... 75

 The Jacob Burns Law Library 75

 Center for Professional Development and Career Strategy (The Career Center) 75

 Supplemental Legal Education 75

 Housing 76

 Student Health Service..... 76

 Health, Accident, and Tuition Insurance 77

 Immunization Requirements..... 77

 University Disability Support Services..... 77

 Counseling Services..... 78

University Regulations	79
University Policy on Equal Opportunity	79
University Policy on the Release of Student Information	79
Policy Regarding Students Called to Active Military Duty	79
Right to Change Rules and Programs	80
Right to Dismiss Students	80
Property Responsibility	80
Student Conduct	80
Courses of Instruction	82
Learning Outcomes	82
Planning a Balanced Program	82
Career Planning and Course Selection	83
Clinical Program	84
Field Placement Program	84
Public Interest and Public Service	85
Recognition of J.D. Concentrations	85
Practice Areas	86
Course Descriptions	100
Alphabetical List of Courses	161
The University	166
History and Organization	166
Academic Status	166
The Board of Trustees of the University	167
Trustees Emeriti	167
Officers of Administration	168
The University	168
The Law School	168
The Law Library	169
GW Alumni Association	170
George Washington Law Alumni Association	170
Law School Advisory Councils	171
Faculty and Staff of Instruction	174
Appendix A. George Washington University Law School Academic Integrity Code	198
Index	212

The Academic Calendar 2021–2022

Fall 2021

<i>August 16–20</i>	Monday-Friday	M.S.L. Orientation
<i>August 17–20</i>	Tuesday-Friday	Orientation—International LL.M. and Exchange (Wednesday-Friday), Transfer (Tuesday & Wednesday), 1L Evening (Tuesday & Thursday), 1L Day (Thursday & Friday)
<i>August 23</i>	Monday	Classes begin for 1L, International LL.M. students, and M.S.L. students enrolled in 1L courses and/or Fundamental Issues in U.S. Law
<i>August 27</i>	Friday	U.S. LL.M. Orientation
<i>August 28</i>	Saturday	First day of Add/Drop
<i>August 30</i>	Monday	Classes begin for 2L, 3L, 4L, U.S. LL.M. students, and M.S.L. students not enrolled in 1L courses or Fundamental Issues in U.S. Law
<i>September 6</i>	Monday	Last day of Add/Drop
<i>September 6</i>	Monday	Labor Day holiday (no classes)
<i>September 20</i>	Monday	Last day for Credit/No Credit Option
<i>October 18</i>	Monday	1L Reading Period
<i>October 19</i>	Tuesday	1L Mid-Term exams
<i>October 20–22</i>	Wednesday-Friday	1L Fall Recess
<i>November 23</i>	Tuesday	Constructive Friday (all Friday classes)
<i>November 24–26</i>	Wednesday-Friday	Thanksgiving Recess
<i>December 2</i>	Thursday	Last Day of Fall Semester classes
<i>December 3–6</i>	Friday-Monday	Reading period or snow days
<i>December 7–17</i>	Tuesday-Friday	Examination period

Spring 2022

<i>January 6–7</i>	Thursday-Friday	LL.M and M.S.L. Orientation: For new students only
<i>January 8</i>	Saturday	First day of Add/Drop
<i>January 10</i>	Monday	Classes begin for all students
<i>January 16</i>	Sunday	Last day of Add/Drop
<i>January 17</i>	Monday	Martin Luther King, Jr. Day (no classes)
<i>January 31</i>	Monday	Last day for Credit/No Credit Option
<i>February 21</i>	Monday	Washington's Birthday holiday (no classes)
<i>March 7–11</i>	Monday-Friday	Spring Recess (no classes)
<i>April 19</i>	Tuesday	Constructive Monday (only Monday classes held); last day of the semester
<i>April 20–22</i>	Wednesday-Friday	Reading period or snow days
<i>April 25–May 6</i>	Monday-Friday	Examination period
<i>May 15</i>	Sunday	University Commencement and Law School Diploma Ceremony

Summer 2022

<i>May 16</i>	Monday	All classes begin; first day of Add/Drop
<i>May 20</i>	Friday	Last Day for Add/Drop—In Records Office
<i>May 27</i>	Friday	Last day for Credit/No Credit Option
<i>May 30</i>	Monday	Memorial Day holiday (no classes)
<i>June 20</i>	Monday	Juneteenth National Independence Day (observed) (no classes)
<i>July 4</i>	Monday	Fourth of July holiday (no classes)
<i>July 6</i>	Wednesday	Last day of most classes (see schedule)
<i>July 12–14</i>	Tuesday-Thursday	Examination period

The George Washington University Law School

History

The George Washington University Law School, the oldest law school in the District of Columbia, was established in 1865 with a formal program of two years of study. This was largely through the efforts of the Reverend Whitefield Samson, President of Columbian College, whose action resulted in the purchase of a separate building for holding law classes. The building had belonged to Trinity Church, of which Francis Scott Key had been Senior Warden. It was occupied by the law school until 1884.

Sixty graduates, from 22 of the then 37 states, received degrees in 1867. The school continued to have a student body and a faculty that reflected the fact that it was at the seat of our nation's government. Supreme Court Justices David J. Brewer and John Marshall Harlan were among the prominent members of the bench and bar who were on the faculty.

In 1877, one year after the first such program was adopted in the United States, the law school instituted a course leading to the degree of Master of Laws. In 1898, the course of instruction for the degree of Bachelor of Laws was extended to three years. The law school took part in 1900 in the organization of the Association of American Law Schools.

In the past century, the law school expanded its course and seminar offerings with consideration of the needs of first-degree and graduate students. The degree of Doctor of Juridical Science was instituted in 1940. In 1946, the law school began accepting foreign attorneys into specially designated programs. Today, lawyers from other countries are accepted into the Master of Laws program.

In 1954, the National University School of Law, which had held an important place in legal education in the District of Columbia since 1869, was absorbed by the George Washington University Law School.

Since 1954, special programs of advanced study have enriched the basic curriculum. At present these include Environmental and Energy Law; Intellectual Property Law; International and Comparative Law; Government Procurement Law; Litigation and Dispute Resolution; National Security and U.S. Foreign Relations Law; National Security and Cybersecurity Law; and Business and Finance Law. These special programs and other areas of study reflect the breadth in public and private law for which GW Law is well known. Additionally, a clinical law program has been developed that is equal to that of any law school in the nation.

Location in the Nation's Capital

Of special significance is the location of GW Law in a central area of the nation's capital, the focal point of the law in action, both U.S. and international. The work of the school goes on in this environment and presents a unique opportunity for observation and study of federal agencies—judicial, legislative, and administrative. Students and faculty have ready access to the Supreme Court of the United States, the federal and local trial and appellate courts of the District of Columbia, and federal courts of special jurisdiction, such as the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, the U.S. Tax Court, and the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces. Current federal legislation can be studied as it is considered by congressional committees and as it comes up for debate on the floors of the House of Representatives and the Senate. With respect to the federal administrative agencies, students in Washington have matchless opportunities for study and observation. They can attend informal and formal agency hearings and can obtain from the docket complete records of administrative adjudication in

specific cases. Illustrative of such federal agencies are the Federal Trade Commission in the field of trade regulation; the Securities and Exchange Commission in the field of security issues and corporate finance; the National Labor Relations Board in the field of labor-management relations; the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office in the field of patent law; the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission in the fields of water, natural gas, and electric power; and the Federal Communications Commission in the areas of broadband, broadcast and cable television, international telecommunications, radio, satellite, telephone, and wireless.

Washington also affords the exceptional research library collections in the Library of Congress, the various departments of the federal government, and the libraries of the headquarters of national and international organizations. The notable library of the Carnegie Foundation for International Peace has been acquired by the George Washington University for use by research students in international and comparative law.

While in law school, students participate in the life of their community. In the case of the George Washington University Law School, the community includes the three branches of the government of the United States. As a consequence, the study of law takes on added meaning, whether the goal be government service, private practice, business, or public interest law.

Objectives

The purpose of the law school is to prepare individuals to meet the needs of society in many fields of law and to encourage scholarly research and writing in the law. The law school does not emphasize any particular geographic area in its instruction; rather, it prepares students to practice law in any part of the country. The law school seeks to fulfill these objectives through a rich and varied curriculum taught by eminent professors and highly qualified affiliated instructors; an extensive clinical law program in which students learn legal skills by actual practice; nine law journals that focus on energy and environmental law, communications law, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, general law, government contracts law, intellectual property law, international law, international law in domestic courts, and business and finance law; trial practice; participation in both intra- and interscholastic trial and appellate level moot court competitions; a series of student professional co-curricular activities; advanced studies for students from the U.S. and abroad; a supplemental legal education program for members of the bar, providing them the opportunity to take course work within the curriculum; and scholarly research and writing in the law.

Student Body

GW Law has a total enrollment of about 1,700. Approximately 1,400 students are in the full-time day program for the J.D. degree and 100 are enrolled in the part-time (evening) program; about 150 students, many from abroad, are enrolled in graduate law degree programs.



The Juris Doctor (J.D.) Degree

Entrance Requirements

To be considered for admission as a candidate for the Juris Doctor degree, an applicant must have a bachelor's degree awarded by a regionally accredited U.S. college or university or equivalent degree from a recognized non-U.S. institution and must have taken the Law School Admission Test (LSAT) within the past five years. There are no inflexible standards for admission, nor are there minimum undergraduate grade-point averages or LSAT scores. However, applicants whose undergraduate records and LSAT scores indicate a high probability of success in law study are more likely to be admitted. Other factors in the admission decision include the applicant's personal statement, undergraduate school attended, major and trend in grades, personal achievements, and letters of recommendation. GW Law also seeks social, ethnic, cultural, and geographical diversity in its student body.

Information concerning the LSAT may be obtained from the law school's Admissions Office or from the Law School Admission Council (LSAC) at www.lsac.org. Applicants applying through the Colonial Law Program (GW juniors) may submit SAT, ACT, or GRE scores in lieu of the LSAT. Applicants applying through the GRE pilot program may submit GRE scores in lieu of the LSAT. Information concerning the GRE may be obtained from the Educational Testing Service (www.ets.org).

Admissions Process

An applicant to the J.D. degree program may apply to attend as either a full-time or part-time student. Beginning J.D. degree students may matriculate only in the fall semester. Since admission decisions are made on a rolling basis, applicants are urged to submit application forms and complete credentials well in advance of the March 1 deadline.

Applicants should register with the Credential Assembly Service (CAS) online at www.lsac.org. A transcript from each college or university attended should then be sent directly to LSAC. Transcripts from U.S. institutions must be sent to LSAC, 662 Penn Street, Box 2000-M, Newtown, PA 18940. Transcripts from foreign institutions must be sent to LSAC, 662 Penn Street, Box 8502, Newtown, PA 18940. The CAS will analyze the transcript(s) and send a copy to all law schools to which an applicant has applied. Prior to enrollment, students must submit via LSAC a final official transcript showing evidence of the receipt of a bachelor's degree.

Advanced Standing (Transfer Students)

Students may transfer to the law school after completing one year of legal studies at a law school accredited by the American Bar Association (ABA). The primary factor considered in an admission decision is the student's first-year performance. No applicant will be accepted for transfer who is ineligible to return in good standing to a previously attended law school. Transfer students may apply for admission to the law school for either the fall or spring semester. The deadlines for submission of transfer applications are June 15 for the fall semester and November 15 for the spring semester.

Students may transfer a maximum of 31 credit hours from prior studies at an ABA-accredited law school; in order for a course to be eligible for transfer credit, a grade of C- or better (under the previous school's grading system) must have been earned. Students who seek to transfer credits from an ABA-accredited law school are prohibited from seeking advanced standing for law studies outside the United States. All courses for which credit hours are transferred will be reflected on the law school transcript with grades of Transfer (TR). Transferred

credit hours will have no effect on the law school grade-point average. Transfer students are eligible for all academic honors and awards conferred by GW Law.

All students are required to complete the required first-year curriculum. A transfer student who, upon matriculation, has not completed one or more of these courses at his or her prior law school must complete any required course the first time the class is offered for the student's program. Transfer students must earn at least 45 graded credits at GW Law and can count no more than 8 Credit/No Credit (CR/NC) towards the 84 credit requirement.

GW Law publishes information to supplement the *Bulletin* that summarizes academic rules and regulations that apply to transfer students; all students who transfer to the law school are responsible for conforming to its requirements. The supplement is provided to students upon their admission.

Transfer Early Action

Applicants who apply for fall transfer admission by March 1 will automatically be considered through the law school's Early Action Program and will be notified of a decision by early April. An applicant must have three reported grades from the first semester on his or her official law school transcript. Second semester grades are not needed to apply through Early Action, though admission is contingent upon maintaining a *B* average for the remaining first-year courses. Admission through Early Action is non-binding.

Non-U.S. Law School Graduates

A limited number of graduates of non-U.S. law schools who wish to prepare for law practice in the United States may be admitted to the J.D. program. A student in this program who completes 28 credit hours of coursework at the law school with a grade-point average of 2.0 or above may petition the Academic Scholarship Committee to be granted 28 hours of advanced standing for law studies outside the U.S. and thereby earn the J.D. degree in two years. Students who seek advanced standing for law studies outside the U.S. are prohibited from transferring credits from an ABA-accredited law school. Students granted advanced standing must earn at least 48 graded credits and can count no more than 8 Credit/No Credit (CR/NC) towards the 84 credit requirement.

Students will be admitted to this program only for the fall semester. The deadline for application materials is March 1, but applicants are encouraged to submit applications well in advance of the deadline.

Master of Laws–Juris Doctor Transfer Program

Non-U.S. law school graduates enrolled in the law school's LL.M. program may apply for admission to the J.D. program for the year following completion of their LL.M. degree. A limited number of outstanding students will be offered admission each year. Students admitted through this program may begin J.D. studies in the fall semester of the year of their admission only.

To be considered for transfer admission applicants must do the following: notify the J.D. Admissions Office (admissions@law.gwu.edu) in writing of their interest by February 1 of their second semester of LL.M. enrollment; successfully complete at least one course from the required J.D. curriculum during their first semester of LL.M. enrollment; and take either the Law School Admission Test (LSAT) or the Graduate Record Examination (GRE) no later than May 1. In addition, applicants must request that copies of all official records from prior academic institutions attended and the Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL) or International English Language Testing System (IELTS) scores be sent from the Graduate and International Programs Office to the J.D. Admissions Office; these documents and a completed

J.D. transfer application with GW Law transcript, submitted via LSAC, are due in the J.D. Admissions Office by May 15. Please note that the LSAT/GRE score is just one of a number of factors that is considered for admission into the LL.M.-J.D. Transfer Program.

Students admitted to the J.D. program will be treated as transfer students. Upon beginning the J.D. program, they will receive 28 credits of advanced standing for legal studies completed outside of the United States. Students can thus complete the LL.M. degree in one year and the J.D. degree in an additional two years. The law school is committed to providing administrative and other similar logistical support for LL.M.-J.D. transfer students.

Visiting (Unclassified) Students

A law student who is in good academic standing as a degree candidate at an ABA-approved law school may be admitted to GW Law as an unclassified student and earn credit for transfer to his or her law school. Students may apply for visiting student status during the fall, spring, or summer semesters. Admission will be based on the availability of space. The deadlines for application materials are June 15 for the fall semester, November 15 for the spring semester, and May 1 for the summer session. This *Bulletin* provides academic rules and regulations that apply to all students; all visiting students are responsible for conforming to its requirements.

Degree Requirements

To earn the Juris Doctor degree, students must satisfactorily meet the following academic requirements: completion of 84 credit hours, 67 (48 for transfer students) of which must have been taken for a letter grade; fulfillment of the enrollment unit requirement; completion of each course in the required curriculum with a passing grade; and maintenance of the minimum grade-point average of 2.00. A student may complete coursework in excess of these requirements during his or her final semester of enrollment, but may not register for additional credits in a subsequent semester as a Juris Doctor candidate without the prior approval of the Academic Scholarship Committee.

Timing for Completion of Degree

A student is permitted to complete the J.D. degree no earlier than 24 months and, except in extraordinary circumstances, no later than 84 months after a student has commenced law study at GW Law or at a law school from which GW Law has accepted transfer credit. Students seeking to demonstrate extraordinary circumstances under this rule will be required to petition the Academic Scholarship Committee.

Transfer Between the Full-Time and Part-Time (Evening) Programs

After the first semester, students may, with the permission of the Dean of Students Office, transfer from one program to another, but should be aware that there may be enrollment requirement consequences (see below). Transferring between programs will affect a student's financial aid including automatic forfeiture of merit scholarships.

Students initially enrolled in the part-time (evening) program may, with the permission of the Dean of Students Office, transfer to the full-time program as early as their second semester. Students who are permitted to pursue this option after completion of the first semester must take all required first-year curriculum courses in the evening. In addition, such students must make up 3 or more credit hours during summer sessions in order to fulfill enrollment and other degree requirements and be eligible to graduate in three years.

See **Enrollment Requirement, Required Curriculum, and Academic Work Load**, below, for regulations governing the full-time and part-time (evening) programs and the full-time/part-time option. Additional information is available from the Dean of Students Office.

Enrollment Requirement

Candidates for the Juris Doctor degree must complete 6 enrollment units in order to graduate. A student who is enrolled full time during the entire course of his or her program of study will accumulate 6 enrollment units in 6 semesters. A student who is enrolled part time during the entire course of his or her program of study and who has paid the equivalent of 84 or more credit hours of tuition will be deemed to have satisfied the enrollment requirement for graduation. Students who switch between full- and part-time status will accumulate enrollment units based on the number of credit hours taken each semester or summer session. Students should seek the advice of the Dean of Students Office concerning fulfillment of this requirement, especially if they plan to participate in an exchange program or enroll as a visiting student at another law school.

Credit hours are equivalent to enrollment units as follows:

Full-time status

12+ credits = 1 unit

Part-time status

11 credits = .8 units	7 credits = .5 units	3 credits = .2 units
10 credits = .7 units	6 credits = .4 units	2 credits = .15 units
9 credits = .65 units	5 credits = .35 units	1 credit = .075 units
8 credits = .6 units	4 credits = .3 units	

Required Curriculum

Full-Time Day Program

Full-time students in the day program must take the following schedule in their first year: fall semester—*Contracts, Torts, Civil Procedure, and Fundamentals of Lawyering I*; spring semester—*Property, Legislation and Regulation, Criminal Law, Constitutional Law I, and Fundamentals of Lawyering II*.

During the second or third year of study, all full-time program students must take Law 6218, *Professional Responsibility and Ethics*, and fulfill the legal writing requirement and the experiential learning requirement. Students must enroll in coursework to fulfill these three requirements for a letter grade, except when journal participation is used to satisfy the legal writing requirement or a clinical course offered only on a non-letter grade basis is used to satisfy the experiential learning requirement.

Part-Time (Evening) Program

Part-time (evening) program students must take the following schedule in their first and second years: first year, fall semester—*Torts, Civil Procedure and Fundamentals of Lawyering I*; first year, spring semester—*Contracts, Criminal Law, and Fundamentals of Lawyering II*; second year, fall semester—*Property, Legislation and Regulation, and Constitutional Law I*; second year, spring semester—electives.

Some required and elective courses may meet on Friday evenings or on weekend days in the fall and spring semesters.

During their second, third, or fourth year of study, all part-time (evening) program students are required to take Law 6218, *Professional Responsibility and Ethics*, and fulfill the legal writing

requirement and the experiential learning requirement. Students must enroll in coursework to fulfill these three requirements for a letter grade, except when journal participation is used to satisfy the legal writing requirement or a clinical course offered only on a non-letter grade basis is used to satisfy the experiential requirement. In no case may a student fulfill both the legal writing requirement and the experiential learning requirement through the same course.

Legal Writing Requirement

Completion of a 2-credit course that is graded on the basis of a research paper (not examination) is required for the Juris Doctor degree. To satisfy the legal writing requirement, the written work must be based on sound legal research, consist of a single paper of no less than 8,000 words including footnotes, conform to the legal citation rules recognized and adopted by the law school, and receive a grade of *B-* or better. All drafts and the final paper must conform to legal citation rules and all rules outlined in the law school publication *Citing Responsibly*. Failure to adhere to such rules may result in a violation of the Academic Integrity Code.

Subject to the foregoing rules and the rules that follow, the legal writing requirement may be met by (1) satisfactory completion of Law 6656, *Independent Legal Writing*; (2) satisfactory completion of a qualifying 2-credit seminar or other 2-credit course that requires or permits a research paper; or (3) satisfactory service on the *Law Review*, *International Law Review*, *American Intellectual Property Law Association Quarterly Journal*, *Journal of Energy and Environmental Law*, *Federal Circuit Bar Journal*, *Public Contract Law Journal*, *International Law in Domestic Courts*, *Federal Communications Law Journal* or *Business and Finance Law Review*.

To meet the legal writing requirement through Law 6656, *Independent Legal Writing*, the following additional rules apply. The course must be taken for 2 credits, work in the course must be supervised by a full-time or part-time member of the faculty, and the student must submit the following for approval by the instructor by specified dates: (1) the intended topic, the intended length of the paper, and an outline, and (2) one or more drafts of the paper. The draft requirement is meant to provide the student an opportunity to improve the paper. The faculty member may require or permit a revised draft.

To meet the legal writing requirement through a 2-credit seminar or other 2-credit course that requires or permits a research paper, the following additional rules apply: If the instructor of the course requires fewer than 8,000 words for completion of course requirements, the instructor may choose to allow the student to write a longer paper that meets the 8,000-word requirement; submission of two or more shorter papers does not meet the requirement, nor is the requirement satisfied if the student earns more than 2 credits for the course even if there are course requirements in addition to the research paper.

Law 6656 or a 2-credit seminar or other 2-credit course intended to fulfill the legal writing requirement may be graded on a Credit/No Credit (*CR/NC*) basis only if the student, under extraordinary circumstances, is granted permission by the Dean of Students Office to take the course under the *CR/NC* option, or if the student is granted an extension beyond the deadline by the instructor. In either case, the student must receive a grade of *B-* or better for the work product in order to fulfill the legal writing requirement. The letter grade of *B-* or better will then be recorded as *CR* on the transcript.

To meet the legal writing requirement through journal participation, the work must be completed in coordination with the satisfactory completion of Law 6657, *Scholarly Writing*. The student must receive a grade of Honors (*H*) or Pass (*P*) for the work to fulfill the requirement.

Experiential Learning Requirement

All Juris Doctor degree students are required to complete credits in courses that require students to learn and develop practical legal skills through actual or simulated lawyering exercises. The course must be taken for a letter grade unless it is a course that is offered only on a Credit/No Credit (*CR/NC*) basis. The requirement has been established to ensure that all students develop and refine practical legal skills that include one or more of the following: problem solving, factual investigation, communication, counseling, negotiation, litigation, non-litigation advocacy, alternative dispute resolution, and drafting of legal documents such as contracts, estate plans, and briefs.

The requirement may be met by satisfactory completion of any course identified by the designation “Experiential” or “(E)” following the course description; should the chosen course not be devoted entirely to the skill or skills concerned, the student also must satisfactorily complete any assignments that are outside the experiential component of the course.

All Juris Doctor degree students are required to complete 6 credits of coursework designated “Experiential” or “(E).” These courses must be taken for a letter grade unless the course or courses are offered only on a Credit/No Credit (*CR/NC*) basis.

Academic Regulations

Academic Work Load

Juris Doctor candidates must maintain a schedule of at least 12 credit hours per semester to be considered full-time. Candidates without substantial outside employment (no more than 20 hours per week) may take a program of study of 15 credit hours per semester. The Dean of Students Office is authorized to approve programs of study of more than 15 credit hours in exceptional cases; however, no program will be approved that would permit the student to complete requirements for the degree in less than 28 months after beginning the first year of law study. Students with more than 20 total hours per week of outside employment take a limited program of study not exceeding 11 credit hours; the minimum load is 8 credit hours, except in special cases when fewer hours may be approved by the Dean of Students Office for a limited time.

Juris Doctor students may take a maximum of 9 credit hours in a summer session. Of those credit hours, no more than a total of 6 may be earned at other law schools’ summer programs. See **Summer School Credit from Other Law Schools**. In exceptional cases, the Dean of Students Office is authorized to approve summer programs of study of more than 9 credit hours.

Credit Hour Definition

A “credit hour” is an amount of work that reasonably approximates at least fifty-five (55) minutes of classroom or direct faculty instruction and one hundred thirty-eight and a half (138.5) minutes of out-of-class student work per week for thirteen (13) weeks, or the equivalent amount of work over a shorter period of time. A course also must have an examination at least thirty-five (35) minutes in duration (or require equivalent work) per credit hour.

Out-of-class student work may include reading and preparation for class, work on class-related exercises, observations, assignments, and projects, and preparation for quizzes or examinations. In addition to the out-of-class student work while classes are in session, a significant amount of additional out-of-class student work may be required to prepare for a final examination, or for the research, writing, and editing associated with the preparation of a substantial paper.

Although there is no minimum amount of in-class instruction required for simulation, field placement, clinical courses, journals and co-curricular activities, independent writing, and other academic work leading to the award of credit hours, at least an equivalent amount of work as that described in the definition above is required for those activities per credit hour.

Student Employment

A student taking more than 11 hours of course work must limit outside employment to not more than 20 total hours per week. All full-time students are urged to refrain from engaging in outside employment during their first year, and the law school will not employ first-year students. Although work may contribute to the learning and experience of the student, as a general rule it will compete with the time needed for adequate study and preparation, which are at the heart of a good legal education.

Academic Evaluation

Grades

Letter grades are given with numerical equivalents as follows.

$A+ = 4.3\bar{3}$	$B+ = 3.3\bar{3}$	$C+ = 2.3\bar{3}$	$D = 1.0$
$A = 4.0$	$B = 3.0$	$C = 2.0$	$F = 0$
$A- = 3.6\bar{6}$	$B- = 2.6\bar{6}$	$C- = 1.6\bar{6}$	

Credit toward the J.D. degree is given for all grades between *D* and *A+* (inclusive). A J.D. candidate who receives a grade of *F* or No Credit (*NC*) in a required course must retake that course from the same or a different instructor. Any student who retakes a required course and receives a grade of *F* or *NC* will be excluded from further study and may not graduate unless the student petitions for and receives the permission of the Academic Scholarship Committee. A J.D. candidate who receives a grade of *F* or *NC* in a non-required course may retake the course once, from the same or a different instructor. All failing and *NC* grades remain on the record. The cumulative average of a student includes all grades earned in courses evaluated on a letter-grade basis and taken at the law school while a candidate for the degree.

The majority of courses are graded on a letter-grade basis, but for some courses (primarily those that are clinical or skills-oriented), the grade of Credit (*CR*) or No Credit (*NC*) is given or the following grading scale is used: Honors (*H*), Pass (*P*), Low Pass (*LP*), and No Credit (*NC*). For Honors, a student must do work of excellent quality, and no more than 25 percent of the class may earn this grade. For courses graded on a Credit/No Credit (*CR/NC*) or Honors, Pass, Low Pass, or No Credit (*H/P/LP/NC*) basis, *NC* is given for work that would receive a grade below *C-* were evaluation to be made using the letter grade scale.

In the event of any inconsistency between statements by a course instructor or in an individual course syllabus, the deadlines, rules, and statements set forth in this *Bulletin* will govern.

No grade may be changed by an instructor after it has been posted or disclosed to a student unless there has been an arithmetic or administrative error that has been certified in writing as such by the instructor. A student has the right of faculty peer review of complaints of "prejudiced or capricious academic evaluation" under the regulations outlined in *The George Washington University Guide to Students' Rights and Responsibilities*. To be considered for review, the student has the burden of making a prima facie case that the grade was a result of arbitrary or capricious evaluation. The student must demonstrate (with appropriate evidence) that there is no plausible relation between the grade given and the student's performance in the class and that a reasonable person could not find that the grade was deserved. Mere disagreement with

the grade is not a sufficient basis for initiating a faculty peer review. To request such a review, the student must submit a letter and supporting documentation to the Dean of Students Office by the last day of classes of the semester following the semester or summer session in which the grade for an examination, paper, or other work product was awarded.

Method of Evaluation

The method of evaluation is indicated at the end of each course description in this *Bulletin*, and a student's grade in the course will be determined in large part on that basis. In most courses, a final examination is held during the examination period. These courses are marked "examination." Additional written work requirements are indicated by notations such as "drafting assignments" or "problem assignments." Some courses are marked "take-home examination," indicating that the instructor will determine the method by which the examination is administered outside of the classroom.

Courses that require the preparation of a major research paper in lieu of an examination are marked "research paper." The satisfactory completion of such a paper by a student individually may satisfy the legal writing requirement for the J.D. degree, if the student obtains the permission of the instructor to utilize the paper for this purpose, and the paper complies in all respects with the requirements set forth by the instructor and under the Legal Writing Requirement section of this *Bulletin*.

Experiential Learning courses are usually graded on the basis of simulation, role-playing, and/or some form of written assignment and may be marked, for example, "drafting assignments" or "simulation and paper." In clinical courses no method of evaluation is indicated. In such courses it is the student's performance in carrying out his or her clinical responsibilities that forms the basis for the grade.

Participation—Once a student has been evaluated in a course using the method indicated in the course description, the instructor may raise or lower the student's grade on the basis of class participation. For courses in which the sole method of evaluation listed in this *Bulletin* is an examination (whether in-class or take-home), a student's grade may be raised or lowered for class participation by only one grade step, e.g., from *B* to *B+*, or *B* to *B-*, provided that the instructor so notifies the students in the syllabus. For other courses, instructors intending to consider class participation in the final grade determination should state in the syllabus the weight it will be accorded.

Academic Recognition

The distinction of "George Washington Scholar" is indicated for those students whose cumulative grade-point average at the end of any semester places them among the top 15 percent of their class. The distinction of "Thurgood Marshall Scholar" is indicated for those students whose cumulative grade-point average at the end of the semester places them between the top 15 and 35 percent of their class. A notation of these distinctions is entered onto students' transcripts each semester after all grades have been reported in all courses.

Recognition of J.D. Concentrations

J.D. students may earn a recognition of concentration in certain substantive fields. Recognition requires students to complete a minimum number of credit hours in the concentration area, after completion of the required first-year curriculum. Specific requirements are administered by the concentration directors and coordinators, who are listed below.

Students who wish to receive a recognition of concentration are required to register that intention with the concentration director prior to their final semester in law school, but preferably by the end of their second year. The concentration directors will advise interested

students on the concentration area, program requirements, and course options. When a student completes the required concentration courses, the student will submit to the concentration director a form that lists the concentration courses and semester taken, with a copy of their transcript. A student may earn only one concentration and that will be noted on their transcript upon successful completion of requirements. See the respective sections for each program in this *Bulletin's* Courses of Instruction, Practice Areas section, for information on requirements. The Concentration Directors and Coordinators are as follow for the 2021–2022 academic year:

Business and Finance Law, Professor Dalia Tsuk Mitchell
 Energy Law, Senior Advisor Donna Attanasio
 Environmental Law, Interim Director Lin Harmon-Walker
 Family Law, Associate Dean Laurie Kohn
 Government Procurement Law, Assistant Dean Jessica Tillipman
 Health Law, Professor Sonia Suter
 Intellectual Property Law, Associate Dean John Whealan
 International and Comparative Law, Associate Dean Rosa Celorio
 International Business Law, Associate Dean Rosa Celorio and Professor Dalia Tsuk Mitchell
 National Security and Cybersecurity Law, Associate Dean Lisa Schenck
 National Security and U.S. Foreign Relations Law, Associate Dean Lisa Schenck

Honors

The degree of Juris Doctor “With Highest Honors” is awarded to those students, not exceeding three percent of the graduating class, who have obtained the highest cumulative averages of at least 3.67.

The degree of Juris Doctor “With High Honors” is awarded to those students with the highest cumulative averages of 3.33 or better. The number of students receiving degrees “With High Honors,” when added to the total number of students receiving degrees “With Highest Honors,” may not exceed 10 percent of the graduating class.

The degree of Juris Doctor “With Honors” is awarded to those students with the highest cumulative averages of 3.0 or better. The number of students receiving degrees “With Honors,” when added to the total number of students receiving degrees “With High Honors” and “With Highest Honors,” may not exceed 40 percent of the graduating class.

For students who receive their degrees in September and January, eligibility for honors will be determined based upon the student’s grade-point average in comparison with those students who graduated the previous May.

Order of the Coif

The Order of the Coif, a national legal honor society, aims “to foster a spirit of careful study and to mark in a fitting manner those who have attained a high grade of scholarship.” The George Washington University chapter was established in 1926. Members are elected each year from the highest-ranking 10 percent of the graduating Juris Doctor candidates.

Credit/No Credit Limit and Credit/No Credit Option

A number of the law school’s elective courses are graded on a Credit/No Credit (*CR/NC*) basis or an Honors/Pass/Low Pass/No Credit (*H/P/LP/NC*) basis. After the first year of study, students may take up to a total of 17 credit hours of courses graded on a *CR/NC* or *H/P/LP/NC* basis. See below for information on transfer student use of *CR/NC*.

The *CR/NC* option allows J.D. candidates who are not transfer students to convert up to 6 credit hours of non-required law courses that are regularly graded on a letter-grade basis on a *CR/NC* basis. Course credit earned under the *CR/NC* option counts toward the 17-hour limit. In courses where the *CR/NC* option has been elected, the following rules apply: (1) the option may be elected for only one course during a semester or summer session; (2) the final day for an election of *CR/NC* in a regularly graded course will be the Monday of the third week of a semester or second week of a summer session; (3) the decision to exercise the *CR/NC* option is irrevocable after the final day of the *CR/NC* election period; (4) a student must earn a grade of C- or better to earn a grade of *CR*; if a student earns less than a C- in a course in which the option is exercised, a grade of *NC* will appear on the student's transcript; (5) an unexcused failure to take an examination or submit a required research paper in a course taken on a *CR/NC* basis will result in a grade of *F*. No conversion is permitted after a letter grade has been received.

The *CR/NC* option is intended to facilitate course experimentation. It is not a license for inadequate class preparation or participation. The faculty advises students to consider carefully whether to elect to take courses on a *CR/NC* basis. In addition, students should exercise great caution when electing the *CR/NC* option during their final semester. Students who receive the otherwise passing grade of *D* in a course in which the *CR/NC* option is exercised in the final semester will receive no credit. Such students may not have sufficient credits to graduate in a timely fashion.

Transfer students (and Non-U.S. law school graduates admitted to the J.D. program) enrolling at the law school may not register on a *CR/NC* basis in any course regularly graded on a letter-graded basis; however, such students may take up to a total of 8 credits in courses regularly graded on a *CR/NC* or *H/P/LP/NC* basis. In exceptional circumstances, the Dean of Students Office may authorize a transfer student to exceed the 8 credit maximum, if a minimum of 45 letter-graded credits at GW Law are taken. Such authorization shall be made in writing, in advance of the semester or session in which the registration is planned.

Failure to Take an Examination

Written examinations are held at the end of most courses. Every student is required to take the regular examinations at their scheduled dates and times. If a student fails to take an examination, a grade of *F* will be recorded unless the student has been excused from the examination or has obtained permission from the Dean of Students Office to drop the course. The Dean of Students Office will grant an examination excusal only for a documented illness or other documented emergency. Travel or scheduling conflicts do not constitute an emergency, nor do multiple examinations on the same date or examinations on several consecutive dates. The request for excusal must be made during the examination period and the supporting documents must be submitted to the Dean of Students Office no later than one month after the date of the examination.

A student who has been granted an excused absence by the Dean of Students Office for a written examination will take the examination as soon thereafter as can be arranged, but no later than the Friday of the seventh week of the fall or spring semester following the excusal. The instructor has discretion as to whether the make-up examination is evaluated as a letter grade or as Credit/No Credit (*CR/NC*). Examinations graded on a *CR/NC* basis by choice of the instructor and not due to student preference will not count against the 17 *CR/NC* limit (or 8 *CR/NC* limit for transfer students) for J.D. students. A student who fails to complete the

make-up examination before the Friday of the seventh week of classes without an approved excused absence by the Dean of Students Office will receive a grade of *F* for the course.

Summer and Exchange Programs—For all Summer and Exchange programs, unless excused by the Dean of Students Office for extraordinary circumstances, any missed examination must be made up on-site. If excused, absent extraordinary circumstances, a make-up exam must be scheduled before end of the summer session.

Deadlines for Courses Graded by Evaluations Other than Examination

As indicated in course descriptions, many courses are graded on the basis of research papers, appellate briefs, drafting assignments, litigation exercises, negotiation exercises, oral arguments, oral presentations, problem assignments, projects, short papers, simulations, or writing assignments.

To receive a letter grade for a research paper or other written assignment, a student must complete the paper by the date specified by the instructor, or, if the instructor has not specified a due date, by the last day of classes in the semester. For courses taken in the fall semester, the instructor may extend the due date to no later than January 15. For courses taken in the spring semester, the instructor may extend the due date to no later than June 15, unless the student intends to graduate at the end of the semester, in which case the paper must be submitted by the last day of the examination period. For courses taken in the summer session, the deadline will be August 15.

To receive a letter grade for any required assignment other than a research paper or other written assignment, a student must complete the assignment by the date specified by the instructor, or, if the instructor has not specified a due date, by the last day of classes. An instructor may extend the due date to the last day of the examination period in the semester.

In the event of any inconsistency between statements by a course instructor or in an individual course syllabus, the deadlines, rules, and statements set forth in this *Bulletin* will govern.

Although no letter grade can be awarded for extensions beyond the foregoing deadlines, the instructor may, for sufficient reason, extend a deadline for the submission up to the last day of the examination period of the following semester; further extensions may be granted only in exceptional circumstances and must be approved in writing by the instructor and the Dean of Students Office. When the deadline is extended beyond those indicated for receiving a letter grade, the following conditions apply: (1) no student will earn any credit for the course for any purpose until assignments acceptable to the instructor have been submitted; (2) the only grade the student may receive for the course is Credit (*CR*) or No Credit (*NC*). To earn a grade of *CR*, a minimum evaluation of *C-* is required for J.D. candidates, unless the assignment is a research paper intended to fulfill the legal writing requirement, in which case a minimum evaluation of *B-* is required. Failure to submit all required assignments within the extended deadline will result in a grade of *F*.

Changes in Program of Study

The Students may add, drop or withdraw from a course subject to the deadlines and limitations below:

DEADLINE

TERM	LENGTH OF COURSE	ADD COURSE	DROP WITHOUT TRANSCRIPT NOTATION	WITHDRAW WITH TRANSCRIPT NOTATION (W)
Fall/Spring	Whole semester	End of Add/Drop Period	End of Add/Drop Period	5 p.m. Friday of the 7th week of the semester
Fall/Spring	Compressed	End of Add/Drop Period	End of Add/Drop Period	No later than the end of 60% of the scheduled course length
Summer	Whole term	End of Add/Drop Period	End of Add/Drop Period	No later than the end of 60% of the scheduled course length
Summer	Compressed	End of Add/Drop Period	End of Add/Drop Period	5 p.m. Friday of the 5th week of the term

Students seeking to withdraw from a course after the add/drop deadline, but before Friday of the 7th week of class must have the permission of both the Dean of Students Office and the Instructor. If permission is granted, these students will receive a transcript notation of Withdrawn (W). For courses without a classroom component, which may include but are not limited to, Field Placements and External Competitions, permission to withdraw will only be granted in extraordinary circumstances.

Students seeking to withdraw from a fall or spring course after the 7th week of class, but before Friday of the 11th week of class will earn No Credit (NC) and must have the permission of the Dean of Students Office and the Instructor. For summer courses, the deadline is the 4th week. Adjustments of Field Placement credits are not subject to this rule, though all requirements of the Field Placement Program must be satisfied in making Field Placement credit adjustments. Any schedule changes made after the start of the semester may result in changes to Financial Aid disbursements, revocation of scholarship, and may result in tuition being owed back to the school. The Financial Aid Office must be consulted for any impact that schedule adjustments may make after the start of the semester.

In certain extraordinary circumstances, students will be permitted to add courses without classroom components such as Independent Legal Writing after the add/drop period with the permission of the Dean of Students and the Instructor. Under no circumstances may a student withdraw from a course after the last day of the semester.

Attendance

Regular class attendance is required and is necessary for successful work. A student who is deficient in class attendance or participation will, after the instructor or Dean of Students Office attempts to communicate with the student, have a grade of No Credit (NC) entered on the record absent an excuse. (Here, as elsewhere in the *Bulletin*, email correspondence to a student's official law school email address is the one fully acceptable means for student notification.) No excuse for deficient attendance or participation will be granted except by the Dean of Students Office and then only upon proof of unexpected serious illness, injury, or another

emergency. A student whose excuse is accepted by the Dean of Students Office will be withdrawn administratively from the course.

Registration Holds—Students may not attend classes in any semester or summer session without the express written permission of the Dean of Students Office if they have not registered due to a hold on their student account. Failure to adhere to registration and enrollment procedures could result in a violation of the Academic Integrity Code and/or the University's Code of Student Conduct, both of which are reported to bar examiners.

Exclusion for Low Scholarship or Multiple Withdrawals

A student whose cumulative average at the end of any semester falls below 1.67 but is above 1.6 will be put on probation. If such a student fails to raise the cumulative average to 1.67 at the end of the next semester, the student will not be permitted to register for any succeeding semester unless he or she petitions for and receives the permission of the Academic Scholarship Committee.

A student whose cumulative average at the end of any semester falls below 1.6 will be excluded from further study unless the student petitions for and receives the permission of the Academic Scholarship Committee.

A student who fails or receives a grade of No Credit (NC) more than once over the entire period of law study (receiving, that is, two failing grades of *F*, two grades of *NC*, or one of each), or two withdrawals in a single semester of study will be excluded from further study and may not graduate unless the student petitions for and receives the permission of the Academic Scholarship Committee. This rule applies to all students including those in their first year of study.

Students who are registered at the time they receive notice that they will not be permitted to continue their legal studies may receive a full refund of the tuition paid for the semester in which the notice is received.

For this purpose the term "semester" includes the summer session.

Procedure for Reinstatement

Any student excluded for reason of low scholarship may petition the Academic Scholarship Committee for reinstatement. The Committee will reinstate the student if he or she can demonstrate (1) that the low grades were due to circumstances beyond his or her control and (2) that he or she has the capacity to pursue the study of law with a definite likelihood of success. The Committee may place conditions on a student's reinstatement; for example, the Committee may require that the student take specific courses, or it may place limits on outside employment.

Exclusion and Probation for Violation of Law School or University Codes

A student who is excluded from further study due to an indefinite suspension and/or conditional suspension under the GW Law Academic Integrity Code, or a student who is suspended for violation of the University Code of Student Conduct, must petition the Academic Scholarship Committee for reinstatement to the law school. A student who has been excluded should contact the Dean of Students Office for guidance on the procedure for readmission. There is no guarantee of readmission to the law school.

Procedure for Reinstatement

Any student excluded from study for reasons outlined above or in the section University Regulations—Right to Dismiss Students, may petition the Academic Scholarship Committee for reinstatement in accordance with the petition guidelines available from the Dean of Students

Office. The review of any such petition may include, among others, the following considerations in appropriate cases:

1. whether the excluded student has the capacity to pursue the study of law with a definite likelihood of success;
2. whether the excluded student demonstrates the requisite character and fitness to earn the endorsement of the law school in the application process for admission to a state bar for a license to practice law;
3. whether the conditions leading to the exclusion from study have abated or come under sufficient control to allow complete and constructive engagement in the study of law and with members of the law school and University community;
4. whether the excluded student has met the conditions stipulated in the decision of the relevant committee or authority, whether law school, University, or other relevant authority; and
5. whether the student can persuasively demonstrate that he or she will comply with the highest standards of academic integrity during future work at the law school.

The Academic Scholarship Committee may place academic or other conditions on a student's reinstatement. For example, the Committee may require that the student take specific courses; maintain a specified grade point average; enroll in limited number of total credits; limit outside employment; have in place adequate health or tuition insurance; or submit evidence of ongoing appropriate medical treatment. Reinstatement is required after a leave of absence for medical or mental health care subject to the procedures provided by the Dean of Students Office.

Leave of Absence

Degree candidates are expected to maintain continuous enrollment until all degree requirements are satisfied (exclusive of the optional summer session). By failing to register for one semester or more, the student is dropped from the University's rolls and must be readmitted. See **Readmission** below.

After completion of the first year of study, a student may request a leave of absence for one semester from the Dean of Students Office. A leave of absence will be granted only when the request is sufficiently compelling. A student may petition the Academic Scholarship Committee to request a leave of absence for more than one semester.

A leave of absence during the first year of study may be granted in compelling circumstances such as a student's medically certified disability requiring absence from classes or a student's hospitalization and medically certified subsequent period of recovery.

A leave of absence will affect a student's financial aid. The timing of the student's leave of absence may result in the student owing the University additional amounts after all adjustments are made to the student's account. See **Withdrawals and Refunds** section for a schedule of how cancellations of semester tuition charges and fees will be made.

Students who receive federal student loans who take a leave of absence from GW Law may be considered "withdrawn" by the U.S. Department of Education, which will reduce any available grace period and may result in entering repayment of federal loans. The timing and impacts are specific to the student's loans. Therefore, it is imperative for any student who is considering a leave of absence to confer with the GW Law Financial Aid Office to research the full impact of the leave of absence on the student's tuition balance as well as student loan repayment.

Visiting at Another Law School

A student whose personal circumstances necessitate leaving the Washington, D.C., area may be permitted to study at another ABA-accredited law school and apply the credits earned at that school toward his or her J.D. degree at the law school. A student must petition the Academic Scholarship Committee and demonstrate that compelling personal circumstances warrant study at another institution. The Committee may grant one-semester visits on this basis. Permission to visit for two semesters is granted rarely, and only in the most extraordinary circumstances. In no event will the Committee allow more than 28 credit hours of study taken at another school to be counted toward the degree at the law school. The courses to be taken at another law school must be approved in advance by the Dean of Students Office, and a student must earn a grade of *C-* or better (under the grading system of the other law school) to transfer the credit hours with a grade of Credit (*CR*) to the law school. Students who register at another law school must provide the director of the Records Office with an official transcript of their work there promptly upon its completion.

Readmission

A student who was previously registered but did not attend during the most recent semester (summer session excluded), and who has not been granted a leave of absence, must apply to the Academic Scholarship Committee for readmission. A readmitted student must satisfy the curriculum requirements existing at the time of readmission.

Credit for Courses Taken in Other GW Schools

After the first year and with the approval of the Dean of Students Office, students may take a maximum of 6 credit hours of appropriate graduate-level courses in other schools of the University; a grade of at least *B-* must be received to obtain credit for such courses. A grade of Credit/No Credit (*CR/NC*) will be recorded on the student's transcript for such courses. Grades of *CR* resulting from courses taken in other schools will count toward the total of 17 hours allowed under the *CR/NC* option. Law students receive 1 credit hour for each 700 minutes of scheduled class time in a semester; therefore, a law student may in some cases earn only 2 credits for a course offered by another school of the University for 3 credits. For graduate courses offered for 1.5 credits, the law school will recognize only 1 credit on the student's transcript. Additional work cannot be undertaken to increase the course to 2 credits. Enrollment units will correspond to the existing table of units at .075 for 1 credit. Online coursework offered by another GW school may not be undertaken by a law student for credit toward the law degree.

Summer School Credit from Other Law Schools

Unless granted permission to attend another law school as a visiting student, or participating in a law school-sponsored exchange program, Juris Doctor students may earn credits from other law schools only during the summer. See **Visiting at Another Law School**. Students may earn toward their degree no more than a total of 6 credit hours from summer programs offered on the campus of other ABA-accredited law schools or through summer study abroad programs sponsored by other ABA-accredited law schools. A grade of at least *C-* or better must be obtained to receive credit for such courses toward the law degree. In most cases, a grade of Credit/No Credit (*CR/NC*) or Transfer (*TR*) will be recorded on the student's transcript for such courses. Students who participate in the Munich or Oxford programs receive letter grades for completed coursework. Students planning to attend summer sessions on the campus of other ABA-accredited law schools or through summer study abroad programs sponsored by other ABA-accredited law schools and intending to use the credit toward their Juris Doctor

program at the law school must first have the courses they wish to take approved by the Dean of Students Office. Courses offered on the campus of other ABA-accredited law schools during their summer sessions will be credited toward the Juris Doctor degree only if the same course is not being offered at the law school at any time during the next academic year (for full-time students) or in the evening during the next academic year (for part-time students), unless upon a showing of good cause a waiver of this policy has been granted by the Dean of Students Office; courses offered through summer study abroad programs sponsored by other ABA-accredited law schools are not subject to this restriction. Internships offered for credit will not be credited toward the Juris Doctor degree.

Joint Juris Doctor–Master’s Degree Programs

The law school offers joint degree programs with five other schools of the University. The joint degree offering with the Milken Institute of Public Health includes the J.D.-M.P.H. and the J.D.-Public Health Certificate. The J.D.-M.B.A. is offered with the School of Business. The J.D.-M.A. is offered with the Elliott School of International Affairs in ten areas of study: Asian Studies, European and Eurasian Studies, Global Communication, International Affairs, International Development, International Trade and Investment Policy, International Science Technology and Policy, Latin American and Hemispheric Studies, Middle Eastern Studies, and Security Policy Studies. The J.D.-M.A. is offered with the Graduate School of Education and Human Development in two areas of study: Education and Human Development in the field of Education Policy Studies and Higher Education Administration. With the Columbian College of Arts and Sciences the J.D.-M.P.A., J.D.-M.P.P., and three possible degrees: History (with a concentration in U.S. Legal History); Women’s, Gender, and Sexuality Studies; Women’s, Gender, and Sexuality Studies (with a concentration in Public Policy).

Students must be admitted separately to the law school and to the school that confers the master’s degree. Each school must approve a student’s application to pursue a joint degree program. Law students intending to pursue a joint degree program should notify the Dean of Students Office.

Once a student has been admitted to both schools as a joint degree candidate, the first year of study must be devoted exclusively to the prescribed law curriculum. After the first year of law study, the law school will allow joint degree students to count a maximum of 12 credit hours of course work completed in a master’s program toward completion of the 84 credit hours required for the law degree. The grade of Credit (*CR*) or No Credit (*NC*) will be recorded on the law school transcript for each master’s program course; a student must receive a grade of at least a B- to receive a grade of *CR*. Grades of *CR* and *NC* resulting from courses taken in other master’s programs will count toward the total of 17 hours allowed under the Credit/No Credit (*CR/NC*) option. Students transferring into the GW Law program are permitted to pursue joint degrees, however, they are limited to a maximum of 8 *CR/NCs* to be counted toward the credit hour graduation requirement.

Law students receive 1 credit hour for each 700 minutes of scheduled class time in a semester. In some instances, a law student may earn only 2 credits for a course offered by another graduate program at the University for 3 credits. Online coursework offered by another GW school may not be undertaken by a law student for credit toward the law degree.

The joint degrees must be conferred simultaneously and only after all requirements for both degrees have been met. The Records Office, in consultation with the Dean of Students Office, will transfer up to 12 credits to the law school transcript in the final month before graduation. It is the responsibility of each joint degree candidate to ensure that grades from

the final semester or summer session are transferred to the law school for credit in order to qualify for graduation.

A number of other regulations govern the joint degree programs. Students interested in entering one of these master's programs should consult with the appropriate admissions and financial aid office and the law school Dean of Students Office.



Graduate Programs

The law school offers advanced degree programs for U.S. and non-U.S. law school graduates leading to Master of Laws (LL.M.), Doctor of Juridical Science (S.J.D.), and Master of Studies in Law (M.S.L.) degrees. Both the LL.M. and S.J.D. programs offer an opportunity for attorneys to gain a more in-depth understanding of the law while engaging in scholarly research. The M.S.L. program offers an opportunity for experienced professionals who do not have a previous law degree to gain an understanding of the law.

The Master of Laws (LL.M.) Degree

Master of Laws candidates may follow a program of general study, which may be individually adapted, or they may concentrate in one of the specialized fields listed below. Graduates who complete their work in one of these specialized areas may have the field of specialization noted on their diplomas.

- Business and Finance Law
- Energy and Environmental Law
- Environmental Law
- Government Procurement Law
- Government Procurement and Environmental Law
- Intellectual Property Law
- International and Comparative Law
- International Environmental Law
- Litigation and Dispute Resolution
- National Security and U.S. Foreign Relations Law
- National Security and Cybersecurity Law

Entrance Requirements

For applicants with a U.S. law degree, a Juris Doctor or equivalent degree is required from a law school that is a member of the Association of American Law Schools or is approved by the American Bar Association. The applicant should have demonstrated a high degree of academic excellence in earning the first law degree.

Non-U.S. law school graduates must have completed a law degree with high academic standing from a recognized university. Non-U.S. law school graduates also may need to meet the minimum language test requirement (see below).

Advanced standing is not granted for credit earned while a candidate for the first law degree or for credit earned at any time before the student was a degree candidate in the LL.M. program at the law school. An exception may be made in the case of students who earn credit through the GW–Oxford Summer Program in International Human Rights Law and who subsequently matriculate in the degree program in International and Comparative Law.

Admissions Process

Application forms are available from and should be returned to the Graduate and International Programs Office, The George Washington University Law School, Washington, D.C. 20052.

U.S. Law School Graduates—U.S. law school graduates are admitted for both the fall and spring semesters. Application deadlines: March 15 (for priority consideration) and June 1 (for space available consideration) for the fall semester; November 1 for the spring semester.

Non-U.S. Law School Graduates—Non-U.S. law school graduates are admitted for both the fall and spring semesters. Application deadlines: March 15 (for priority consideration) and June 1 (for space available consideration) for the fall semester; November 1 for the spring semester.

Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL) and International English Language Testing System (IELTS) To be considered for admission, students whose first law degree was earned from a non-U.S. law school in which English is not the primary language of instruction are required to take the Test of English as a Foreign Language and attain a score in the 600-point range (paper-based) or 100-point range (Internet-based). Scores should be sent to the law school's Graduate and International Programs Office. Students also may be considered for admission with a score of 7.0 or above from the International English Language Testing System (IELTS). TOEFL or IELTS scores may not be more than two years old. To make arrangements for the test, visit www.toefl.org or www.ielts.org.

Admission of University of Augsburg, University of Groningen, and Università Commerciale “Luigi Bocconi” Exchange Students

Students who have attended GW through a GW exchange program from the University of Augsburg, University of Groningen, and Università Commerciale “Luigi Bocconi” may apply for admission to a graduate program as a candidate for the Master of Laws degree; however, admission is not guaranteed. Candidates who seek admission for the semester directly following their exchange semester at GW must submit their application to the Graduate and International Programs Office, no later than November 1. All other candidates from Augsburg, Groningen or Bocconi should follow the general LL.M. application procedures for non-U.S. law school graduates. Exchange students who are granted admission to an LL.M. program may have the credits previously earned at the law school applied toward degree requirements. Upon completion of the LL.M. degree requirements, the awarding of the LL.M. degree to an exchange student will be held in abeyance pending his or her receipt of a law degree from the home institution.

Non-Degree Students

A limited number of college graduates may be admitted in non-degree status to take up to 6 hours of credit. Applicants should contact the Graduate and International Programs Office for application materials and instructions. Entrance requirements for non-degree students are the same as those for degree candidates. (See **Admission and Entrance Requirements**, above.) Non-degree students who subsequently apply for and are granted admission to one of the graduate programs as a degree candidate may have the credits earned at the law school applied toward degree requirements; however, admission as a degree candidate is not guaranteed. Enrollment in individual courses as a non-degree student will depend on space availability.

Degree Requirements

U.S. Law School Graduates

To earn the Master of Laws degree, U.S. law school graduates must fulfill the following requirements: completion of 24 credit hours, including the required curriculum and written work in the specialized programs (see **Written Work Requirement and Curriculum**, below); attendance for an enrollment period of a minimum of two consecutive semesters; and achievement of a cumulative grade-point average of at least 2.67 at the time all requirements are met.

U.S. students who are full time (those enrolled in 9 or more credit hours per semester) are expected to complete all degree requirements within one calendar year of matriculation; those

who are part time (enrolled in 8 or fewer credit hours per semester) are expected to complete all degree requirements within two calendar years of matriculation. Determination of the applicable time limit will be made on the basis of the number of credit hours for which the student enrolls in the first semester of his or her degree program. Students may be granted extensions of these time limits under appropriate circumstances. The law school may exclude a student from further study once the student's degree requirements are satisfied. Graduate students may be excluded or put on probation for low scholarship or for violation of the law school or University Codes. For example, a student who fails or receives a grade of No Credit (NC) may be excluded from further study and may not graduate unless the student petitions for and receives the permission of the Academic Scholarship Committee. The procedure for reinstatement is as described in the respective sections of the *Bulletin* for Juris Doctor degree students.

Non-U.S. Law School Graduates

To earn the Master of Laws degree, all non-U.S. law school graduates must fulfill the following requirements: completion of 24 credit hours, including the required curriculum in the specialized programs (see **Written Work Requirement and Curriculum**, below); attendance for an enrollment period of a minimum of two consecutive semesters; completion of *Legal Research and Writing for International LL.M. Students I* (6692) and *Fundamental Issues in U.S. Law* (6694); and achievement of a cumulative grade-point average of at least 2.00 at the time all requirements are met (2.67 for non-U.S. law school graduates who previously earned an LL.M. from a U.S. law school); a thesis is not required, although students may complete a thesis in connection with the degree.

Non-U.S. law school graduates are expected to complete all degree requirements in one academic year. An extension for one semester may be granted by the program director in exceptional circumstances. The law school may exclude a student from further study once the student's degree requirements are satisfied. Graduate students may be excluded or put on probation for low scholarship or for violation of the law school or University Codes; the procedure for reinstatement is as described in the respective sections of the *Bulletin* for Juris Doctor degree students.

Written Work Requirement

The written work requirement may be satisfied by completion of research paper(s) or a thesis. The written work requirement for each LL.M. program is set forth below.

Any research paper used to fulfill the written work requirement must be at least 8,000 words in length (approximately 30 pages), including footnotes, and must conform to the legal citation rules recognized and adopted by the law school. All drafts and the final paper must conform to legal citation rules and all rules outlined in the law school publication *Citing Responsibly*. Failure to adhere to such rules may result in a violation of the Academic Integrity Code. U.S. law school graduates must achieve a minimum grade of B+ on the paper. Students should inform professors of their intention to use their research paper in a given course to satisfy the written work requirement.

The thesis is expected to be a scholarly paper of the same quality and length as a law review article. Full-time students who elect to write a thesis must enroll in *Thesis* (6690–91) during the first and second semesters of their program; part-time students, during their third and fourth semesters.

Theses are submitted to the University through Proquest/UMI as electronic documents; see library.gwu.edu/etd.

With the approval of the program director or thesis adviser, an extension of up to one calendar year may be granted for completion of the thesis; continuous enrollment must be maintained during the period of the extension. Those who, due to extraordinary circumstances, require an extension beyond one calendar year must receive approval from the program director and thesis adviser; continuous enrollment must be maintained.

Curriculum

All candidates for the LL.M. degree must complete a total of 24 credit hours, including course work that satisfies the written work requirement (see above). Those working toward a specialized degree must complete the minimum required number of hours in courses listed below for that program. Related courses are recommended for the remaining course work. Specialized degree candidates must have their programs of study approved by the program director. Re-enrollment in a course previously taken as a J.D. student generally will not count towards the 24-credit hour requirement for the LL.M. degree.

Three Semester LL.M. Degree Option for International Students

International LL.M. students have the option to complete their LL.M. degree in three semesters. Under this three-semester option, students begin their studies during the summer, fall, and/or spring sessions. During their first semester, students are required to pursue courses focused on the following: *English Legal Drafting, Research, and Structure* (6689); *Legal Research and Writing* (6692); and *Fundamental Issues in U.S. Law* (6694). Students pursuing the three-semester degree option may choose to pursue one of our LL.M. programs listed between pages 29–42. This means that students will have to complete the degree requirements for the LL.M. program selected.

General LL.M. Program

Director M. Abramowicz

General LL.M.

The General LL.M. program allows the student to design his or her own course of study in order to examine a range of issues in U.S. law. Students working toward the General LL.M. should consult with the senior associate dean for academic affairs, associate dean for academic affairs, or their designated program adviser in order to design a comprehensive program of study tailored to meet the student's specific needs. Students may wish to concentrate their studies in one or more areas, such as constitutional law, criminal law, labor law, corporate law, or health care law, but may select courses from all areas of the curriculum. Twenty-four credits are required for the degree. While *Thesis* (6690–91) is recommended; if the thesis is waived, two credits graded on the basis of a research paper can fulfill the written work requirement. Any research paper used to satisfy the written work requirement must be at least 8,000 words in length, and U.S. law school graduates must achieve a minimum grade of B+.

Business and Finance Law Program

Director D. Mitchell; *Faculty Advisers* M. Abramowicz, J. Bearer-Friend, K. Brown, S. Charnovitz, D. Clarke, L. Cunningham, T. Gabaldon, M. Galston, S. Jones, S. Kieff, W. Kovacic, J. Manns

LL.M. in Business and Finance

A minimum of 16 credit hours from the following courses, including 2 credits graded on the basis of a research paper, are required. For non-U.S. law school graduates, the curriculum requirement must include *Corporations* (6250) unless they have previously completed equivalent course work; students who have not completed coursework equivalent to *Contracts* (6202) may, with the permission of the program director, count that toward the Business and Finance Law credit requirements. For both U.S. and non-U.S. law school graduates *Corporations* may be counted toward the Business and Finance Law credit requirement. Attendance at Business and Finance Law Program speaker events is also encouraged.

The research paper used to satisfy the written work requirement must be at least 8,000 words in length, and U.S. law school graduates must achieve a minimum grade of *B+*. For students who choose to write a thesis, *Thesis* (6690–91) and a minimum of 12 credits in the field of study are required.

- | | |
|---|--|
| Securities Regulation (6252) | Selected Topics in Tax Policy Law (6317) |
| Corporate Finance (6254) | Tax Policy Seminar (6318) |
| Mergers and Acquisitions (6256) | Modern Real Estate Transactions (6330) |
| Regulation of Mutual Funds and Investment Advisers (6260) | Land Use Law (6332) |
| Regulation of Derivatives (6261) | Law of Real Estate Financing (6334) |
| Corporation Law Seminar (6262) | Reading Group (6351)* |
| Selected Topics in Corporate Law (6263) | White Collar Crime (6364) |
| Securities Law Seminar (6264) | Antitrust Law (6402) |
| Selected Topics in Securities Law (6267) | Advanced Antitrust Law Seminar (6403) |
| Employee Benefit Plans (6272) | Selected Topics in Advanced Antitrust Law (6405) |
| Secured Transactions (6280) | Regulated Industries (6406) |
| Commercial Paper—Payment Systems (6282) | Public Law Seminar (6426)* |
| Creditors' Rights and Debtors' Protection (6284) | Selected Topics in Public Law (6427)* |
| Business Bankruptcy and Reorganization (6285) | Trade and Sustainable Development (6435) |
| Consumer Protection Law (6286) | Energy Law Seminar (6441)* |
| Selected Topics in Banking Law (6289) | Environmental Issues in Business Transactions (6452) |
| Banking Law (6290) | Entertainment Law (6475) |
| Admiralty (6293) | Anti-Corruption and Compliance (6511) |
| Unincorporated Business Organizations and Agency Law (6294) | International Money Laundering, Corruption, and Terrorism (6521) |
| Sports and the Law (6295) | International Business Transactions (6522) |
| Business Planning (6296) | International Commercial Law (6524) |
| Insurance (6298) | International Trade Law (6526) |
| Federal Income Taxation (6300) | Advanced International Trade Law (6527) |
| Corporate Taxation (6302) | Law of the European Union (6534) |
| Partnership and LLC Taxation (6304) | International Finance (6541) |
| International Taxation (6312) | International Banking and Investment Law (6542) |
| Nonprofit Organizations: Law and Taxation (6314) | International Investment Law and Arbitration (6544) |
| State and Local Taxation (6316) | |

International Project Finance (6545)
 Chinese Business Law (6549)
 U.S. Export Control Law and Regulation (6553)
 International Arbitration (6556)
 Introduction to Transactional Islamic Law (6557)
 International Negotiations (6558)
 International Business Transaction
 Seminar (6564)
 Law and Economics (6598)

Law and Accounting (6602)
 Small Business and Community Economic
 Development Clinic (6621)
 Negotiations (6648)*
 Legal Drafting (Transactional) (6652)
 Legal Drafting (Mergers and Acquisitions) (6652)
 Field Placement (6668)*
 Graduate Independent Legal Writing (6696)*
 Graduate Clinical Studies (6697)*

**Select sections with the permission of the program director.*

Please note: The courses below are related to, but do not count toward the 16-credit Business and Finance curriculum requirement.

Courses Related to Business and Finance Law

Administrative Law (6400)

Legislation (6416)

Legislative Analysis and Drafting (6418)

Local Government Law (6422)

Environmental Law (6430)

Patent Law (6471)

Copyright Law (6472)

Formation of Government Contracts (6502)

Performance of Government Contracts (6503)

International Organizations (6530)

Space Law (6548)

Law of the Sea (6550)

International Dispute Resolution (6682)

Environmental and Energy Law Program

Interim Director L. Harmon-Walker; *Faculty Advisers* R. Glicksman, E. Hammond, R. Pierce;
Senior Advisor for Energy Law D. Attanasio

Programs of study are offered in Environmental Law and in three specialized fields—Energy and Environmental Law, Government Procurement and Environmental Law, and International Environmental Law. Course requirements for each field are provided below:

LL.M. in Environmental Law

A minimum of 16 credit hours from the following courses is required.* For U.S. law school graduates, this requirement must include completion of *Air Pollution Control* (6432), *Water Pollution Control* (6434), and *Control of Solid and Hazardous Wastes* (RCRA & CERCLA) (6442). U.S. law school graduates may not enroll in *Environmental Law* (6430). For U.S. law school graduates this requirement must include 4 credits graded on the basis of a research paper or research papers. This typically entails completion of *Thesis* (6690–91) or two research papers, each of which is written in connection with a 2-credit course.

For non-U.S. law school graduates, this curriculum requirement must include completion of one of the following courses: Law 6432, 6434, or 6442. Non-U.S. law school graduates may enroll in *Environmental Law* (6430) unless the student has previously completed a survey course in U.S. Environmental Law. Non-U.S. law school graduates also must complete one research paper, as part of a 2-credit course graded on the basis of a research paper, or complete *Thesis* (6690–91).

Any research paper used to satisfy the written work requirement must be at least 8,000 words in length, and U.S. law school graduates must achieve a minimum grade of *B+*. Graduates from non-U.S. law schools must achieve a passing grade for their research paper. For students

who choose to write a thesis, *Thesis* (6690–91) and a minimum of 12 credits in the field of study are required. Students are encouraged to write a thesis.

Land Use Law (6332)	Selected Topics in Energy Law (6451)**
Regulated Industries (6406)	Environmental Issues in Business Transactions (6452)
Animal Law Seminar (6424)	International Environmental Law (6454)
Environmental Law (6430)	International Climate Change Law (6455)
Wildlife and Ecosystems Law (6431)	Sustainable Communities Law and Policy Seminar (6457)
Air Pollution Control (6432)	Environmental Negotiations (6458)
Water Pollution Control (6434)	Atomic Energy Law (6459)
Trade and Sustainable Development (6435)	Selected Topics in Environmental Law (6461)**
Coastal, Navigation, and Wetlands Resource Law (6437)	Environmental Crimes (6464)
Energy Law and Regulation (6438)	Environmental Law Seminar (6466)**
Natural Resources Law (6440)	Graduate Environmental Placement (6468)
Energy Law Seminar (6441)**	Environmental Lawyering (6469)
Control of Solid and Hazardous Wastes (RCRA & CERCLA) (6442)	International Trade Law (6526)
Oil and Gas Law (6443)	Advanced International Trade Law (6527)
Regulation of Toxic Substances Risk (6444)	International Project Finance Law (6545)
Environmental and Toxic Torts (6449)	Graduate Independent Legal Writing (6696)
Federal Facilities Environmental Law Issues (6450)	<i>(Environmental Law topic)</i>

**Torts* (6206) and *Property* (6208) also will be available; only students with a non-U.S. law degree who plan to take the New York bar examination may count these courses toward the 16 credits required in the field.

**Students should consult the Supplement to the Bulletin for information on the available seminars and selected topic courses for each semester. For guidance on which seminars and selected topic courses meet the LL.M. requirements, students should consult with their program director.

LL.M. in Energy and Environmental Law

A minimum of 16 credit hours from the following courses is required,* including completion of: (1) one of the following courses: *Energy Law and Regulation* (6438), *Oil and Gas Law* (6443) or *Atomic Energy Law* (6459); (2) one of the following courses: *Environmental Law* (6430) unless the student has previously completed a survey course in U.S. environmental law, *Air Pollution Control* (6432), *Water Pollution Control* (6434), or *Control of Solid and Hazardous Wastes* (RCRA & CERCLA) (6442); and (3) the written work requirement. For the written work requirement, U.S. law school graduates are required to complete 4 credits graded on the basis of a *Thesis* (6690–91) or two research papers, each of which is written in connection with a 2-credit course. For the written work requirement, non-U.S. law school graduates are required to complete at least 2 credits graded on the basis of a single research paper or *Thesis* (6690–91). Any research paper used to satisfy the written work requirement must be at least 8,000 words in length. U.S. law school graduates must achieve a minimum grade of B+, and graduates from non-U.S. law schools must achieve a passing grade for their research paper. Students are encouraged to write a thesis.

Regulated Industries (6406)	Energy Law and Regulation (6438)
Environmental Law (6430)	Natural Resources Law (6440)
Wildlife and Ecosystems Law (6431)	Energy Law Seminar (6441)**
Air Pollution Control (6432)	Control of Solid and Hazardous Wastes (RCRA & CERCLA) (6442)
Water Pollution Control (6434)	Oil and Gas Law (6443)
Coastal, Navigation, and Wetlands Resource Law (6437)	

Federal Facilities Environmental Law
Issues (6450)
Selected Topics in Energy Law (6451)**
International Climate Change Law (6455)
Environmental Negotiations (6458)

Atomic Energy Law (6459)
Selected Topics in Environmental Law (6461)**
International Project Finance (6545)
Graduate Independent Legal Writing (6696)
(*Energy Law topic*)

**Property (6208) also will be available; only students with a non-U.S. law degree who plan to take the New York bar examination may count this course toward the 16 credits required in the field.*

*** Students should consult the Supplement to the Bulletin for information on the available seminars and selected topic courses for each semester. For guidance on which seminars and selected topic courses meet the LL.M. requirements, students should consult with their program director.*

LL.M. in Government Procurement and Environmental Law

A minimum of 16 credit hours from the following courses is required. For U.S. law school graduates, this requirement must include 4 credits graded on the basis of a research paper or research papers. This typically entails completion of *Thesis* (6690–91) or two research papers, each of which is written in connection with a separate 2-credit course. For non-U.S. law school graduates, completion of 2 credits graded on the basis of a single research paper or *Thesis* (6690–91) is required. Any research paper must be at least 8,000 words in length. U.S. law school graduates must achieve a minimum grade of B+ and graduates from non-U.S. law schools must achieve a passing grade for their research paper. For students who choose to write a thesis, *Thesis* (6690–91), and a minimum of 12 credits in the field of study are required. Students are encouraged to write a thesis. For those U.S. law graduates who opt for research papers in lieu of thesis, one paper must be on a combined Environmental and Government Procurement topic; for the other paper, which must be on a different issue of law, students may focus on another combined topic or, with the approval of the Program Director, may choose a topic focused solely on environmental law or government procurement law. Students in this concentration must take the 1-credit *Government Contracts Overview* (6518) course in their first semester. U.S. law graduates must also take the 2-credit courses *Air Pollution Control* (6432), *Water Pollution Control* (6434), and *Control of Solid and Hazardous Wastes* (RCRA & CERCLA) (6442) in order to meet the requirements of this concentration, as these courses are designed specifically to give a thorough understanding of U.S. environmental law and practice. Graduates from non-U.S. law schools must take at least one of the following courses: *Air Pollution Control* (6432), *Water Pollution Control* (6434), or *Control of Solid and Hazardous Wastes* (6442). Non-U.S. law graduates may also take *Environmental Law* (6430), unless they have had previous coursework in U.S. environmental law.

Air Pollution Control (6432)
Water Pollution Control (6434)
Control of Solid and Hazardous Wastes
(RCRA & CERCLA) (6442)
Formation of Government Contracts (6502)

Performance of Government Contracts (6503)
Government Contracts Cost and Pricing (6506)
Government Contracts Overview (6518)
Graduate Independent Legal Writing (6696)
(*Procurement and Environmental Law topic*)

LL.M. in International Environmental Law

A minimum of 16 credit hours from the following courses is required,* including completion of: (1) *Environmental Law* (6430) unless the student has previously completed a survey course in U.S. environmental law; (2) one of the following three courses: *Air Pollution Control* (6432), *Water Pollution Control* (6434), or *Control of Solid and Hazardous Wastes* (RCRA & CERCLA) (6442); (3) either *International Business Transactions* (6522) or *International Organizations* (6530); and (4) the written work requirement. For the written work requirement, U.S. law school graduates are required to complete 4 credits graded on the basis of *Thesis* (6690–91) or two research

papers, each of which is written in connection with a separate 2-credit course. For the written work requirement, non-U.S. law school graduates are required to complete at least 2 credits graded on the basis of a single research paper or *Thesis* (6690–91). Any research paper must be at least 8,000 words in length. U.S. law school graduates must achieve a minimum grade of *B+* and graduates from non-U.S. law schools must achieve a passing grade for their research paper. Students are encouraged to write a thesis.

Environmental Law (6430)	Environmental Law Seminar (6466) [†]
Air Pollution Control (6432)	International Law (6520)
Water Pollution Control (6434)	International Trade Law (6526)
Trade and Sustainable Development (6435)	Advanced International Trade Law (6527)
Control of Solid and Hazardous Wastes (RCRA & CERCLA) (6442)	International Business Transactions (6522) or International Organizations (6530)
International Environmental Law (6454)	Law of the Sea (6550)
International Climate Change Law (6455)	Graduate Independent Legal Writing (6696) (<i>International Environmental Law topic</i>)
Selected Topics in Environmental Law (6461) [†]	

**Torts (6206) and Property (6208) also will be available; only students with a non-U.S. law degree who plan to take the New York bar examination may count these courses toward the 16 credits required in the field.*

[†]Approval of program director required. The Seminar or Selected Topics must be related to international environmental law.

Please note: The courses below do not count toward the 16-credit Environmental and Energy curriculum requirement.

Courses Related to Environmental Law

Admiralty (6293)	Performance of Government Contracts (6503)
Administrative Law (6400)	Genetics and the Law (6616)
Food and Drug Law (6408)	Mediation and Alternative Dispute Resolution (6676)
Legislative Analysis and Drafting (6418)	International Dispute Resolution (6682)
Formation of Government Contracts (6502)	

Government Procurement Law Program

Director J. Tillipman; Faculty Advisers S. Schooner, J. Schwartz, C. Yukins

LL.M. in Government Procurement Law

Students must enroll in the following required government procurement classes: *Government Contracts Overview* (6518) (to be taken in the first semester), *Formation of Government Contracts* (6502), *Performance of Government Contracts* (6503), and *Government Contracts Cost and Pricing* (6506). Students must also complete a 4-credit written work requirement, which entails the completion of a thesis or two research papers written in connection with two separate 2-credit courses. For students who choose to write a thesis, *Thesis I* (6690), *Thesis II* (6691), and a minimum of 10 credits from the following government procurement courses are required. For students who choose to complete two research papers, a minimum of 14 credits, including the two separate 2-credit courses, from the following government procurement courses are required. Any research paper used to satisfy the written work requirement must be at least 8,000 words in length, and U.S. law school graduates must achieve a minimum grade of *B+*. Students who complete two research papers in lieu of a thesis must also complete *Selected Topics in Government Procurement: Acquisition Policymaking* (6513) as their capstone learning experience. No more than 10 credits may be taken from the following, non-exhaustive list of “Courses Related to Government Procurement Law.”

Formation of Government Contracts (6502)	Government Contracts Advocacy (6505)
Performance of Government Contracts (6503)	Government Contracts Cost and Pricing (6506)

Comparative Public Procurement (6508)
 Government Contracts Seminar (6509)**
 Graduate Government Contracts
 Placement (6510)
 Anti-Corruption and Compliance (6511)
 Government Procurement of Intellectual
 Property Seminar (6512)

Selected Topics in Government
 Procurement (6513)***
 Federal Grants Law (6514)
 Government Contracts Moot Court (6515)
 Procurement in International
 Development (6516)
 Government Contracts Overview (6518)

**Contracts (6202) will be available; only students with a non-U.S. law degree who plan to take the New York bar examination may count these courses toward the 14 credits required in the field.*

***For 2021–2022, Government Contracts Seminars may include Foreign Government Contracting, State and Local Procurement, and Procurement Reform.*

****For 2021–2022, Selected Topics in Government Procurement may include Suspension and Debarment in Government Procurement (Online), Introduction to Federal Appropriations Law, Acquisition Policymaking, and Negotiations in Government Procurement.*

Please note: The courses below do not count toward the 14-credit Government Procurement curriculum requirement.

Courses Related to Government Procurement Law

Federal Courts (6232)
 Mergers and Acquisitions (6256)
 Labor Law (6266)
 Business Planning (6296)
 Corporate Taxation (6302)
 Reading Group (Block Chain Law and
 Tech) (6351)
 Employment Discrimination Law (6390)
 Administrative Law (6400)
 Antitrust Law (6402)
 Health Law and Policy (6410)
 Legislation (6416)
 Legislative Analysis and Drafting (6418)
 Local Government Law (6422)
 Public Law Seminar (6426)
 Environmental Law (6430)
 Patent Law (6471)

International Money Laundering, Corruption,
 and Terrorism (6521)
 International Business Transactions (6522)
 International Commercial Law (6524)
 U.S. Export Control Law and Regulations (6553)
 Human Rights Lawyering (6568)
 Law and Accounting (6602)
 Trial Advocacy (6640)
 Government Lawyering (6671)
 Mediation and Alternative Dispute
 Resolution (6676)
 Negotiation and Conflict Management Systems
 Design (6681)
 Cybersecurity Law and Policy (6879)
 Disaster Law (6880)
 Artificial Intelligence Law and Policy (6881)
 Technology Foundations for
 Cybersecurity (6884)

Intellectual Property Law Program

Director J. Whealan; *Faculty Advisers* M. Abramowicz, R. Brauneis, D. Karshedt, S. Kieff,
 D. Nunziato

LL.M. in Intellectual Property Law

A minimum of 14 credits from the following courses is required,* including 2 credits graded on the basis of research paper. The research paper must be at least 8,000 words in length, and U.S. law school graduates must achieve a minimum grade of B+. For students who choose to write a thesis, *Thesis* (6690–91) and a minimum of 10 credits from the following courses are required.

Patent Law (6471)
 Copyright Law (6472)
 International Copyright Law (6473)
 Trademark Law and Unfair Competition (6474)
 Entertainment Law (6475)

Patent Strategies and Practice (6476)
 The Federal Circuit (6477)
 Licensing of Intellectual Property Rights (6478)
 Chemical and Biotech Patent Law (6480)
 Design Law (6481)

Patent Enforcement (6482)	International Intellectual Property (6491)
Patent Appellate Practice (6483)	Advanced Trademark Law (6492)
Computer Law (6484)	Internet Law (6493)
Law in Cyberspace (6485)	Intellectual Property Antitrust Seminar (6494)
Information Privacy Law (6486)	USPTO Post-Grant Patent Proceedings (6495)
Art, Cultural Heritage, and the Law Seminar (6488)	Intellectual Property Law Seminar (6496)**
Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights in the U.S. International Trade Commission (6489)	Selected Topics in Intellectual Property Law (6497)**
International and Comparative Patent Law (6490)	Trade Secrets Law (6499)
	Government Procurement of Intellectual Property Seminar (6512)
	Legal Drafting (IP) (6652)

**Property (6208) also will be available; only students with a non-U.S. law degree who plan to take the New York bar examination may count this course toward the 14 credits required in the field.*

***Multiple sections for these course numbers may be offered during a given academic year; please consult the course schedule for specific course names.*

Please note: Although IP students might also be interested in taking the below courses, they do not count towards the required 14-credit requirement.

Courses Related to Intellectual Property Law

Sports and the Law (6295)	Formation of Government Contracts (6502)
Antitrust Law (6402)	Genetics and the Law (6616)
Telecommunications Law (6414)	Law and Medicine (6617)
Intellectual Property Law (6470)	

International and Comparative Law Program

Director R. Celorio; *Faculty Advisers* P. S. Berman, F. Bignami, K. Brown, S. Charnovitz, D. Clarke, L. Dickinson, D. Fontana, S. Murphy, R. Steinhardt, E. Swaine

LL.M. in International and Comparative Law (Regular Track)

A minimum of 12 credits from the following courses is required, * including 2 credits graded on the basis of research paper. The research paper must be at least 8,000 words in length, and U.S. law school graduates must achieve a minimum grade of B+. For students who choose to write a thesis, *Thesis* (6690–91) and a minimum of 12 credits from the following courses are required.

International Taxation (6312)	International Money Laundering, Corruption, and Terrorism (6521)
Immigration Criminal Enforcement (6367)	International Business Transactions (6522)
Trade and Sustainable Development (6435)	International Commercial Law (6524)
International Environmental Law (6454)	International Trade Law (6526)
International Climate Change Law (6455)	Advanced International Trade Law (6527)
International Copyright Law (6473)	International Litigation (6528)
Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights in the U.S. International Trade Commission (6489)	International Organizations (6530)
International and Comparative Patent Law (6490)	Comparative Law (6532)
International Intellectual Property (6491)	International Family Law (6533)
Comparative Public Procurement (6508)	Law of the European Union (6534)
Procurement in International Development (6516)	Islamic Law (6535)
International Law (6520)	Immigration Law I (6538)
	Immigration Law II (6539)
	Refugee and Asylum Law (6540)
	International Finance (6541)

International Banking and Investment Law (6542)
 Chinese Law and Legal Institutions (6543)
 International Investment Law and Arbitration (6544)
 International Project Finance (6545)
 International Law of Human Rights (6546)
 Regional Protection of Human Rights (6547)
 Space Law (6548)
 Chinese Business Law (6549)
 Law of the Sea (6550)
 Law of War (6552)
 U.S. Export Control Law and Regulation (6553)
 International Criminal Law (6554)
 Comparative Constitutional Law (6555)

International Arbitration (6556)
 Introduction to Transactional Islamic Law (6557)
 International Negotiations (6558)
 Nation Building and the Rule of Law (6559)
 Public International Law Seminar (6562)
 International Business Transactions Seminar (6564)
 Comparative Law Seminar (6565)
 Human Rights Lawyering (6568)
 International Human Rights of Women (6570)
 Immigration Clinic (6630)
 Civil and Human Rights Clinic (6633)
 Field Placement (6668)**
 International Dispute Resolution (6682)
 U.S. Foreign Relations Law (6871)

**Conflict of Laws (6234) also will be available; only students with a non-U.S. law degree who plan to take the New York bar examination may count this course toward the 12 credits required in the field.*

***With the permission of the program director.*

LL.M. in International and Comparative Law (Practical Track)

A minimum of 12 credits from the courses listed above is required, including 2 credits graded on the basis of a research paper and a program-qualifying externship. The research paper must be at least 8,000 words in length, and U.S. law school graduates must achieve a minimum grade of *B+*. For students who choose to write a thesis, *Thesis* (6690) and a minimum of 12 credits from the courses listed above are required.

Concentration in International Human Rights

LL.M. students wishing to pursue a concentration in International Human Rights must select International and Comparative Law as their designated specialty during their LL.M. studies. A student must also complete 10 credits specifically in this area of study. A list of eligible courses has been included below. These credits should be a part of (and not in addition to) the credits required to complete the LL.M. program in International and Comparative Legal Studies. Within these ten credits, two credits of experiential learning are required, which can be obtained by pursuing related experiential courses, *Field Placement* (6668), *Moot Court* (6644), or the *Civil and Human Rights Clinic* (6633). Students also need to complete a writing requirement on a topic related to international human rights. A journal note, seminar paper, thesis, or independent writing assignment can count towards the concentration. Students interested in this concentration must notify the program director during the first semester of their LL.M. degree.

Immigration Law I (6538)
 Immigration Law II (6539)
 Refugee and Asylum Law (6540)
 International Law of Human Rights (6546)
 Regional Protection of Human Rights (6547)
 Nation Building and Rule of Law (6559)
 Public International Law Seminar (6562)
 Selected Topics in Public International Law (6561)

Human Rights Lawyering (6568)
 International Human Rights of Women (6570)
 Human Rights and Environmental Protection (6571)
 Individual and Group Rights (6580)
 Immigration Clinic (6630)
 Civil and Human Rights Clinic (6633)

Courses part of GW–Oxford Summer Program in International Human Rights Law

Concentration in International Arbitration, Mediation, and Other Forms of Dispute Resolution

LL.M. students wishing to pursue a concentration in International Arbitration, Mediation, and Other Forms of Dispute Resolution must select International and Comparative Law as their designated specialty during their LL.M. studies. A student must complete 10 credits specifically in this area of study. A list of eligible courses has been included below. These credits should be a part of (and not in addition to) the credits required to complete the LL.M. program in International and Comparative Legal Studies. Within these ten credits, two credits of experiential learning are required, which can be obtained pursuing related experiential courses, *Field Placement* (6668), *Moot Court* (6644), *Graduate Clinical Studies* (6697), or *Legal Practicum* (6695). Students also need to complete a writing requirement on a topic related to international arbitration, mediation, or other forms of dispute resolution. A journal note, seminar paper, thesis, or independent writing assignment can count towards the concentration. Students interested in this concentration must notify the program director during the first semester of their LL.M. degree.

Conflicts of Laws (6234)	Mediation (6646)
Commercial Arbitration (6279)	Alternative Dispute Resolution (6647)
International Litigation (6528)	Negotiations (6648)
International Investment Law and Arbitration (6544)	Mediation and Alternative Dispute Resolution (6676)
International Arbitration (6556)	International Dispute Resolution (6682)
International Negotiations (6558)	Arbitration (6685)

GW–Oxford Summer Program in International Human Rights Law Courses

The following courses are offered as part of the GW–Oxford Summer Program in International Human Rights Law, which is held during the summer at the University of Oxford. In addition to the courses listed below, the GW–Oxford program curriculum offers *International Law of Human Rights* (6546) as *Fundamentals of International Human Rights Law*; *International Criminal Law* (6554); and *Human Rights Lawyering* (6568). Credit earned in these courses may be applied toward LL.M. program requirements in International and Comparative Law and the international human rights concentration.

International Human Rights and Refugee Law (6824)	International Rights of Women (6828)
Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights—Law and Practice (6825)	Human Rights Advocacy and Dissemination (6830)
Human Rights in the Marketplace (6826)	Human Rights in a Digital Age (6831)
Gender, Sexuality, and International Human Rights Law (6827)	Human Rights and Military Responses to Terrorism (6836)
	War, Peace, and Human Rights (6838)

Please note: Unless otherwise noted above, the courses below do not count toward the 12-credit International and Comparative Law curriculum requirement.

Courses Related to International and Comparative Law

Conflict of Laws (6234)	Law and Anthropology (6612)
Admiralty (6293)	Homeland Security Law and Policy (6876)
Law in Cyberspace (6485)	Disaster Law (6880)
Art, Cultural Heritage, and the Law Seminar (6488)	

Litigation and Dispute Resolution Program

Co-directors A. Robinson, S. Saltzburg

LL.M. in Litigation and Dispute Resolution

24 credits from the following courses are required, including *The College of Trial Advocacy* (6683) and *Pre-Trial in Civil Cases* (6677), although students may substitute 6 hours in other courses with permission of the program director.

Criminal Tax Litigation (6365)	The American Jury (6680)
Drugs and the Law (6372)	Negotiation and Conflict Management Systems Design (6681)
Mediation (6646)	International Dispute Resolution (6682)
Alternative Dispute Resolution (6647)	Pre-Trial Practice in Criminal Cases (6684)
Negotiations (6648)	Arbitration (6685)
Advanced Trial Advocacy (6675)	Graduate Clinical Studies (6697)
Mediation and Alternative Dispute Resolution (6676)	Selected Topics in National Security: Problems Trying Terrorists (6869)
Pre-Trial Practice in Civil Cases (6677)	Transnational Security (6885)
Ethics in Adjudication and Settlement (6678)	Domestic Terrorism (6886)
Advanced Evidence (6679)	

Because the courses in the Litigation and Dispute Resolution program are evaluated solely on the basis of the student's performance in class, regular class attendance is required and is necessary for successful work in Law 6675 through 6685. Students should consult the syllabus for each course for information on the instructor's expectations relating to participation and attendance. Upon the instructor's finding that a student's class participation or attendance has been deficient, and after the instructor first attempts to communicate with the student, a grade of No Credit (NC) will be entered unless the student can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the program directors that the absences were for good reason and beyond the student's control. In such a case, the student will be withdrawn administratively from the course. In all other cases, the grade of NC will remain on the record, though the student will continue to have the option of repeating the course at its next offering by registering and paying tuition.

The law school's broad curriculum provides unparalleled opportunities for students to develop litigation and dispute resolution skills and simultaneously to increase knowledge in a substantive area of law, such as environmental, intellectual property, health, or government procurement law. The directors of the Litigation and Dispute Resolution Program encourage students to consider using 6 of their 24 required hours in substantive or other litigation-related courses.

Courses related to Litigation and Dispute Resolution

Criminal Law (6210)	Admiralty (6293)
Civil Procedure (6212)	Modern Real Estate Transactions (6330)
Fundamentals of Lawyering II (6217)	Criminal Procedure (6360)
Professional Responsibility and Ethics (6218)	Adjudicatory Criminal Procedure (6362)
Evidence (6230)	White Collar Crime (6364)
Advanced Evidence Seminar (6231)	Criminal Tax Litigation (6365)
Complex Litigation (6236)	Computer Crime (6369)
Remedies (6238)	Forensic Science (6370)
Litigation with the Federal Government (6240)	Criminal Law and Procedure Seminar (6379)
Appellate Practice (6246)	Antitrust Law (6402)
Scientific Evidence Seminar (6248)	Congressional Investigations Seminar (6420)
Civil Procedure Seminar (6249)	Lawyers, Lobbying, and the Law (6421)

Environmental and Toxic Torts (6449)	Immigration Clinic (6630)
Environmental Negotiations (6458)	Health Rights Law Clinic (6631)
Environmental Crimes (6464)	Civil and Human Rights Clinic (6633)
Environmental Lawyering (6469)	Rising for Justice (6634)
The Federal Circuit (6477)	Intensive Clinical Placement (6638)
Patent Appellate Practice (6483)	Trial Advocacy (6640)
Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights in the U.S. International Trade Commission (6489)	Alternative Dispute Resolution Competition (6642)
Government Contracts Advocacy (6505)	Pre-Trial Advocacy (6643)
International Litigation (6528)	Mock Trial Competition (6645)
Immigration Law I (6538)	Mediation (6646)
Immigration Law II (6539)	Client Interviewing and Counseling (6650)
International Criminal Law (6554)	Advanced Appellate Advocacy (6653)
International Arbitration (6556)	Advanced Field Placement (6667)
International Negotiations (6558)	Field Placement (6668)
Human Rights Lawyering (6568)†	Public Interest Lawyering (6670)
Professional Responsibility and Ethics Seminar (6599)	Government Lawyering (6671)
Public Justice Advocacy Clinic (6622)	The Art of Lawyering (6672)
Prisoner and Reentry Clinic (6623)	Field Placement Tutorial (6673)
Family Justice Litigation Clinic (6624)	Graduate Clinical Studies (6697)
Criminal Appeals and Post-Conviction Services Clinic (6625)	Human Rights Advocacy and Dissemination (6830)†
Vaccine Injury Litigation Clinic (6626)	European Intellectual Property Law (6852)*
	Military Justice (6873)
	Comparative Military Law (6874)

National Security and U.S. Foreign Relations Law Program

Director, L. Schenck

LL.M. in National Security and U.S. Foreign Relations Law

Students who choose not to write a thesis must complete *National Security Law* (6870), *U.S. Foreign Relations Law* (6871), and a minimum of 14 credits from the courses listed below,* including at least 2 credits graded on the basis of a research paper. The research paper must be at least 8,000 words in length, and U.S. law school graduates must achieve a minimum grade of B+. Students who choose to write a thesis must complete *National Security Law* (6870), *U.S. Foreign Relations Law* (6871), *Thesis* (6690), and a minimum of 10 credits from the courses listed below; they are not required to complete a research paper in addition to the thesis.

Litigation with the Federal Government (6240)	International Law (6520)
Reading Group (Crisis and Legal Controversy in the CIA) (6351)	International Money Laundering, Corruption, and Terrorism (6521)
Reading Group (Disinformation and National Security) (6351)	Immigration Law I (6538)
Immigration Criminal Enforcement (6367)	Refugee and Asylum Law (6540)
Computer Crime (6369)	International Law of Human Rights (6546)
Law of Separation of Powers (6384)	Space Law (6548)
Legislation (6416)	Law of the Sea (6550)
Congressional Investigations Seminar (6420)	Law of War (6552)
Veterans Law (6423)	U.S. Export Control Law and Regulation (6553)
Veterans Advocacy (6428)	International Criminal Law (6554)
Information Privacy Law (6486)	Nation Building and the Rule of Law (6559)

Selected Topics in Public International Law (6561)**
 Public International Law Seminar (6562)**
 Field Placement (6668)
 Selected Topics in National Security Law (6869)**
 National Security Law Seminar (6872)**
 Military Justice (6873)
 Comparative Military Law (6874)
 Counterterrorism Law (6875)
 Homeland Security Law and Policy (6876)

Nuclear Nonproliferation Law and Policy (6877)
 Intelligence Law (6878)
 Cybersecurity Law and Policy (6879)
 Disaster Law (6880)
 Artificial Intelligence Law and Policy (6881)
 Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (6882)
 Counterintelligence Law and Policy (6883)
 Technology Foundations for Cybersecurity (6884)
 Transnational Security (6885)
 Domestic Terrorism (6886)

**Constitutional Law I (6214) and Constitutional Law II (6380) also will be available; only students with a non-U.S. law degree who plan to take the New York bar examination may count these courses toward the 14 credits required in the field.*

***For 2021–2022, Public International Law Seminars may include Arms Control; National Security Law Seminars may include Internal Investigations and the Inspector General; and Selected Topics in National Security Law may include Foreign Access to U.S. Technology, Law of Secrecy, and Problems Trying Terrorists.*

LL.M. in National Security and Cybersecurity Law

Students who choose not to write a thesis must complete *National Security Law* (6870), *Cybersecurity Law and Policy* (6879), and *Technology Foundations for Cybersecurity* (6884), 5 credits from the following classes:

Reading Group (Disinformation and National Security) (6351)
 Reading Group (Blockchain Law and Policy) (6351)
 Computer Crime (6369)
 Constitutional Law Seminar (Cyber, Privacy, and Speech) (6399)
 Telecommunications Law (6414)
 Public Law Seminar (Telecommunication and Technology) (6426)

Computer Law (6484)
 Law in Cyberspace (6485)
 Information Privacy Law (6486)
 Internet Law (6493)
 Space Law (6548)
 Selected Topics in National Security Law (Foreign Access to U.S. Technology) (6869)
 Intelligence Law (6878)
 Artificial Intelligence Law and Policy (6881)
 Counterintelligence Law and Policy (6883)

and a minimum of 8 additional credits from either the courses listed above or below,* including at least 2 credits graded on the basis of a research paper. The research paper must be at least 8,000 words in length, and U.S. law school graduates must achieve a minimum grade of *B+*. Students who choose to write a thesis must complete *National Security Law* (6870), *Cybersecurity Law and Policy* (6879), *Technology Foundations for Cybersecurity* (6884), *Thesis* (6690), 5 credits from the classes listed above, and a minimum of 4 additional credits from the courses listed above or below; they are not required to complete a research paper in addition to the thesis.

Reading Group (Crisis and Legal Controversy in the CIA) (6351)
 Immigration Criminal Enforcement (6367)
 Law of Separation of Powers (6384)
 Legislation (6416)
 Congressional Investigations Seminar (6420)
 International Law (6520)
 International Money Laundering, Corruption, and Terrorism (6521)
 Immigration Law I (6538)
 Refugee and Asylum Law (6540)

International Law of Human Rights (6546)
 Space Law (6548)
 Law of the Sea (6550)
 Law of War (6552)
 U.S. Export Control Law and Regulation (6553)
 International Criminal Law (6554)
 Nation Building and the Rule of the Law (6559)
 Public International Law Seminar (6562)**
 Field Placement (6668)
 Selected Topics in National Security Law (6869)**

U.S. Foreign Relations Law (6871)	Nuclear Nonproliferation Law and Policy (6877)
National Security Law Seminar (6872)**	Disaster Law (6880)
Military Justice (6873)	Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (6882)
Comparative Military Justice (6874)	Transnational Security (6885)
Counterterrorism Law (6875)	Domestic Terrorism (6886)
Homeland Security Law and Policy (6876)	

**Constitutional Law I (6214) and Constitutional Law II (6380) also will be available; only students with a non-U.S. law degree who plan to take the New York bar examination may count these courses toward the 14 credits required in the field.*

***For 2021–2022, Public International Law Seminars may include Arms Control; National Security Law Seminars may include Internal Investigations and the Inspector General; and Selected Topics in National Security Law may include Foreign Access to U.S. Technology, Law of Secrecy, and Problems Trying Terrorists.*

Joint Master of Laws–Master’s Degree Programs

The law school offers joint degree programs for LL.M. candidates with two other schools of the University. The LL.M.–M.P.H. is offered with the School of Public Health and Health Services for students who are pursuing a General LL.M. or the LL.M. in Environmental Law. The LL.M.–M.A. (in the field of history with a concentration in U.S. legal history; in the field of women’s, gender, sexuality studies; or in the field of public policy with a concentration in women’s, gender, sexuality studies) is offered with Columbian College of Arts and Sciences for students who are pursuing the LL.M. in International and Comparative Law. Students must be admitted both to the law school and, separately, to the school that confers the other master’s degree. Each school must separately approve a student’s application to pursue a joint degree program. The joint degrees must be conferred simultaneously and only after all requirements for both degrees have been met.

The law school will allow 6 credit hours of work completed in the other master’s program to count toward completion of the 24 credit hours required for the LL.M. degree. The grade of Credit (CR) or No Credit (NC) will be recorded for such courses; a student must receive a grade of at least B– to receive a grade of CR. Law students receive 1 credit hour for each 700 minutes of scheduled class time in a semester; therefore, a law student may in some cases earn only 2 credits for a course offered by another school of the University for 3 credits.

A number of other regulations govern the joint degree programs. Students interested in entering one of these programs should consult with the appropriate admissions offices.

Academic Regulations

Academic Evaluation

Grades

Letter grades are given with numerical equivalents as follows.

A+ = 4.33	B+ = 3.33	C+ = 2.33	D = 1.0
A = 4.0	B = 3.0	C = 2.0	F = 0
A– = 3.66	B– = 2.66	C– = 1.66	

Graduate students may not elect to take graded courses on a Credit/No Credit (CR/NC) basis. No credit toward the degree is awarded when graduate students earn grades below C– for U.S. law school graduates in the program and grades below D for non-U.S. law school graduates and M.S.L. candidates. A student who has been excused from taking a regularly scheduled examination or has been granted an extension of the deadline for a research paper is given the grade of I, Incomplete. (See Failure to Take an Examination, and Deadlines for Courses

Graded on the Basis of Methods of Evaluation Other than In-Class Examinations, below.) The cumulative average of a student includes all grades in all courses taken while a candidate for a given degree.

No grade may be changed by an instructor after it has been posted or disclosed to a student unless there has been an arithmetic or administrative error that has been certified in writing by the instructor. A student has the right of faculty peer review of complaints of “prejudiced or capricious academic evaluation” under the regulations outlined in *The George Washington University Guide to Students’ Rights and Responsibilities*. To initiate such a review, the student must submit a letter and supporting documentation to the Dean of Students Office by the last day of classes of the semester following the semester or summer session in which the grade for an examination, paper, or other work product was awarded. The student has the burden of making a *prima facie* case, with appropriate documentation, that the grade was prejudiced or capricious. Mere disagreement with the grade is not a sufficient basis for initiating a faculty peer review.

Method of Evaluation

The method of evaluation is indicated at the end of each course description in this *Bulletin*, and a student’s grade in the course will be determined in large part on that basis. In most courses, a final examination is held during the examination period. These courses are marked “examination.” Additional written work requirements are indicated by notations such as “drafting assignments” or “problem assignments.” Some courses are marked “take-home examination,” indicating that the instructor will determine the method by which the examination is administered outside of the classroom.

Courses that require the preparation of a major research paper in lieu of an examination are marked “research paper.” Some courses are marked “examination or research paper with permission of the instructor.” In such cases an examination will be scheduled but the instructor may grant permission for a number of students to write a research paper in lieu of the examination.

Experiential Learning courses are usually graded on the basis of simulation, role-playing, and/or some form of written assignment and may be marked, for example, “drafting assignments” or “simulation and paper.”

Participation—Once a student has been evaluated in a course using the method indicated in the course description, the instructor may raise or lower the student’s grade on the basis of class participation. For courses in which the sole method of evaluation listed in this *Bulletin* is an examination (whether in-class or take-home), a student’s grade may be raised or lowered for class participation by only one grade step, e.g., from *B* to *B+*, or *B* to *B-*, provided that the instructor so notifies the students in the syllabus. For all other courses, instructors intending to consider class participation in the final grade determination should state in the syllabus the weight it will be accorded.

Honors

The degree of Master of Laws “With Highest Honors” is awarded to those students who obtain a minimum cumulative average of 3.67.

Failure to Take an Examination

Written examinations are held at the end of most courses. Every student is required to take the regular examinations at their scheduled dates and times. If a student fails to take an examination, a grade of *F* will be recorded unless the student has been excused from the examination or has obtained permission from the Dean of Students Office to drop the course. The Dean

of Students Office will grant an examination excusal only for a documented illness or other documented emergency. Travel or scheduling conflicts do not constitute an emergency, nor do multiple examinations on the same date or examinations on consecutive dates. The request for excusal must be made during the examination period and the supporting documents must be submitted to the Dean of Students Office no later than one month after the date of the examination.

A student who has been granted an excused absence by the Dean of Student for a written examination will take the examination as soon thereafter as can be arranged, but no later than the Friday of the seventh week of the fall or spring semester following the excusal. The instructor has discretion as to whether the make-up examination is evaluated as a letter grade or as Credit/No Credit (CR/NC). For credit, a minimum grade of C- is required for LL.M. candidates.

A student who fails to complete the make-up examination before the Friday of the seventh week of classes without an approved excused absence by the Dean of Students Office will receive a grade of F for the course.

Summer and Exchange Programs—For all Summer and Exchange programs, unless excused by the Dean of Students Office for extraordinary circumstances, any missed examination must be made up on-site. If excused, absent extraordinary circumstances, a make-up exam must be scheduled before end of the summer session.

Deadlines for Courses Graded by Evaluations Other than In-Class Examinations

As indicated in course descriptions, many courses are graded on the basis of research papers, take-home examinations, appellate briefs, drafting assignments, litigation exercises, negotiation exercises, oral arguments, oral presentations, problem assignments, projects, short papers, simulations, or writing assignments.

To receive a letter grade for a research paper, a student must submit the paper by the date specified by the instructor, or, if the instructor has not specified a due date, by the last day of classes in the semester. For courses taken in the fall semester, the instructor may extend the due date to no later than January 15. For courses taken in the spring semester, the instructor may extend the due date to no later than June 15, unless the student intends to graduate at the end of the semester, in which case the paper must be submitted by the last day of the examination period. For courses taken in the summer session, the deadline will be August 15.

To receive a letter grade for any required assignment other than a research paper, a student must submit the assignment by the date specified by the instructor, or, if the instructor has not specified a due date, by the last day of classes. An instructor may extend the due date to the last day of the examination period in the semester.

In the event of any inconsistency between statements by a course instructor or in an individual course syllabus, the deadlines, rules, and statements set forth in this *Bulletin* will govern.

Although no letter grade can be awarded for extensions beyond the foregoing deadlines, the instructor may, for sufficient reason, extend a deadline for the submission up to the last day of the examination period of the following semester; further extensions may be granted only in exceptional circumstances and must be approved in writing by the instructor and the Dean of Students Office. When the deadline is extended beyond those indicated for receiving a letter grade, the following conditions apply: (1) no student will earn any credit for the course for any purpose until assignments acceptable to the instructor have been submitted; (2) the only grade the student may receive for the course is Credit (CR) or No Credit (NC). To earn a grade of CR, a minimum evaluation of C- is required for LL.M. candidates. Failure to submit all required assignments within the extended deadline will result in a grade of F.

Changes in Program of Study

Master of Laws candidates may make changes to their class schedules during the first five days of classes or until the end of the Add/Drop period. After this time, students may add or drop courses only with the written approval of the instructor and the Senior Associate Dean for Academic Affairs or Associate Dean for Academic Affairs, who will assess individual circumstances in order to determine the manner in which the class is to be reflected on the student's transcript. Under no circumstances may a student drop a course after the last day of classes in any semester. A student is not permitted either to add or drop a course or credits from a course for which the student is registered after the Friday of the eleventh week of class in the fall or spring or the fifth week of class in the summer session unless the Dean of Students Office certifies that extraordinary events warrant doing so. Adjustments of Field Placement credits are not subject to this rule, though all requirements of the Field Placement Program must be satisfied in making Field Placement credit adjustments. Any schedule changes made after the start of the semester may result in changes to Financial Aid disbursements and may result in tuition being owed back to the school. Students must consult the Financial Aid Office to determine the impact that schedule adjustments may have after the start of the semester.

Credit for Courses Taken in Other GW Schools

Master of Laws candidates are permitted to take graduate courses related to their fields of interest in other schools of this University with the permission of their program director. A maximum of 6 credit hours will be credited toward the degree for such courses. The grade of Credit (CR) or No Credit (NC) will be recorded for such courses; a student must earn a grade of at least B- to receive a grade of CR. Law students receive 1 credit hour for each 700 minutes of scheduled class time in a semester; therefore, a law student may in some cases earn only 2 credits for a course offered by another school of the University for 3 credits. For graduate courses offered for 1.5 credits, the law school will recognize only 1 credit on the student's transcript. Additional work cannot be undertaken to increase the course to 2 credits. Enrollment units will correspond to the existing table of units at .075 for 1 credit.

Consortium of Universities of the Washington Metropolitan Area, Inc.

A candidate for the Master of Laws degree may take graduate courses at Georgetown University Law Center through the Consortium of Universities of the Washington Metropolitan Area. A maximum of 6 credit hours of such courses may be credited toward the master's degree. Permission to take Consortium courses must be granted by the law school's Dean of Students Office and the registrar of Georgetown University Law Center. The grade of Credit (CR) or No Credit (NC) will be recorded for such courses. To receive the grade of CR, a student must attain a grade of C- or higher.

Readmission

A student who fails to register for one or more semesters will be required to apply for readmission in order to continue in the degree program. Application for readmission should be made to the relevant program director. Readmitted students will not receive academic credit for course work completed more than five years prior to the date of the readmission request. Petitions for exceptions to this policy should be addressed to the relevant program director and the senior associate dean for academic affairs and will be granted only in exceptional circumstances.

Attendance

Regular class attendance is required and is necessary for successful work. A student who is deficient in class attendance or participation will, after the instructor or Dean of Students Office attempts to communicate with the student, have a grade of No Credit (NC) entered on the record absent an excuse. (Here, as elsewhere in this *Bulletin*, email correspondence to a student's official law school email address is one fully acceptable means for student notification.) No excuse for deficient attendance or participation will be granted except by the Dean of Students Office and then only upon proof of unexpected serious illness, injury, or another emergency. A student whose excuse is accepted by the Dean of Students Office will be withdrawn administratively from the course.

Registration Holds—Students may not attend classes in any semester or summer session without the express written permission of the Dean of Students Office if they have not registered due to a hold on their student account. Failure to adhere to registration and enrollment procedures could result in a violation of the Academic Integrity Code and/or the University's Code of Student Conduct, both of which are reported to bar examiners.

Exclusion and Probation for Violation of Law School or University Codes

A student who is excluded from further study due to an indefinite suspension and/or conditional suspension under the law school Academic Integrity Code, or a student who is suspended for violation of the University Code of Student Conduct, must petition the Academic Scholarship Committee for reinstatement to the law school. A student who has been excluded should contact the Dean of Students Office for guidance on the procedure for readmission. There is no guarantee of readmission to the law school.

Procedure for Reinstatement

Any student excluded from study for reasons outlined above or in the section University Regulations—Right to Dismiss Students, may petition the Academic Scholarship Committee for reinstatement in accordance with the petition guidelines available from the Dean of Students Office. The review of any such petition may include, among others, the following considerations in appropriate cases:

1. whether the excluded student has the capacity to pursue the study of law with a definite likelihood of success;
2. whether the excluded student demonstrates the requisite character and fitness to earn the endorsement of the law school in the application process for admission to a state bar for a license to practice law;
3. whether the conditions leading to the exclusion from study have abated or come under sufficient control to allow complete and constructive engagement in the study of law and with members of the law school and University community;
4. whether the excluded student has met the conditions stipulated in the decision of the relevant committee or authority, whether the law school, University, or other relevant authority; and
5. whether the student can persuasively demonstrate that he or she will comply with the highest standards of academic integrity during future work at the law school.

The Academic Scholarship Committee may place academic or other conditions on a student's reinstatement. For example, the Committee may require that the student take specific courses; maintain a specified grade point average; enroll in a limited number of total credits; limit outside employment; have in place adequate health or tuition insurance; or submit evidence of ongoing

appropriate medical treatment. Reinstatement is required after a leave of absence for medical or mental health care subject to the procedures provided by the Dean of Students Office.

Leave of Absence

Degree candidates are expected to maintain continuous enrollment until all degree requirements are satisfied (exclusive of the optional summer session). By failing to register for one semester or more, the student is dropped from the University's rolls and must be readmitted. See **Readmission** below. After completion of the first year of study, a student may request a leave of absence for up to one year from the Dean of Students Office. A leave of absence will be granted only when the request is sufficiently compelling. A student may petition the Academic Scholarship Committee to request a leave of absence for more than one year. A leave of absence during the first year of study may be granted in compelling circumstances such as a student's medically certified disability requiring absence from classes or a student's hospitalization and medically certified subsequent period of recovery. A leave of absence will affect a student's financial aid. The timing of the student's leave of absence may result in the student owing the University additional amounts after all adjustments are made to the student's account. See **Withdrawals and Refunds** section for a schedule of how cancellations of semester tuition charges and fees will be made. Students who receive federal student loans who take a leave of absence from GW Law may be considered "withdrawn" by the U.S. Department of Education, which will reduce any available grace period and may result in entering repayment of federal loans. The timing and impacts are specific to the student's loans. Therefore, it is imperative for any student who is considering a leave of absence to confer with the GW Law Financial Aid Office to research the full impact of the leave of absence on the student's tuition balance as well as student loan repayment.

Please note that if you are an international LL.M. student here on an F-1 or a J-1 visa, a leave of absence may affect your visa status as an international student. We strongly recommend that you discuss your case and obtain immigration guidance from the International Services Office before filing a petition with the Dean of Students Office. The Graduate and International Programs Office must also be notified if you are requesting a leave of absence.

The Doctor of Juridical Science (S.J.D.) Degree

Programs leading to the degree of Doctor of Juridical Science offer a very small number of unusually talented students, who have already earned the Master of Laws degree, the opportunity to concentrate on research and writing in a specific area of interest.

Entrance Requirements

U.S. Law School Graduates

For S.J.D. applicants who earned their first law degree from a U.S. law school, the following requirements pertain. Applicants must hold a B.A. or equivalent degree from a regionally accredited college or university and a J.D. and an LL.M. or equivalent degrees, both earned with excellent records, from law schools that are members of the Association of American Law Schools (AALS) or approved by the ABA. (The requirement for an LL.M. may be waived in exceptional circumstances.) Applicants must submit copies of their master's thesis or one or more papers or articles they have written. Applicants must include a research proposal and dissertation topic approved by a full-time member of the law school faculty who has agreed to serve as the faculty adviser if the applicant is admitted.

Non-U.S. Law School Graduates

For S.J.D. applicants who earned their first law degree at a non-U.S. law school, the following entrance requirements pertain. Applicants must have graduated with an excellent academic record from a non-U.S. law school known for high academic standards; such a determination will be made by the Graduate and International Programs Office or by a qualified faculty member. As outlined above for U.S. law school graduates, additional requirements include an LL.M. (which may be waived in exceptional circumstances), copies of the master's thesis or one or more papers or articles written by the applicant, and a research proposal and dissertation topic approved by a full-time member of the law school faculty who has agreed to serve as the faculty adviser if the applicant is admitted. Consideration for admission requires proficiency in the English language, both oral and written, as determined by the Graduate and International Programs Office or by a faculty member designated by the dean.

Degree Requirements

Candidates for the S.J.D. degree must complete the following requirements to be awarded the degree: an enrollment period of not less than one academic year; a course of study and research, designated by the dissertation committee, of no less than 8 credit hours; and completion and acceptance of a dissertation (see below).

The course work for the S.J.D. degree will normally be completed during the first two years of study. During this period, tuition is paid in four equal payments and no limit is placed on the number of credit hours for which a degree candidate may enroll with his or her adviser's approval. After the first two years from the date of matriculation, tuition will be charged by the credit hour for any additional courses taken by the degree candidate, either for credit or as an auditor.

The Dissertation

The dissertation must be submitted no later than three years from the date of admission to candidacy for the S.J.D. degree. The applicant who proposes to write on a comparative law topic must have a reading knowledge of the language in which the relevant materials are to be found. When the dissertation is submitted, the consultative committee will set the date for oral examination. This examination is conducted by the consultative committee and such other members of the faculty and qualified experts as are selected by the appropriate program director in consultation with the dean.

No later than one month before the expected date of graduation, the candidate must submit to the senior associate dean for academic affairs two complete copies of the dissertation and two copies of an abstract of the dissertation.

To be acceptable, the dissertation must, in the opinion of the examining committee, constitute a substantial contribution to the field of law concerned and be suitable for publication. Additional information can be obtained from the senior associate dean for academic affairs. Dissertations are submitted to the University through Proquest/UMI as electronic documents; see library.gwu.edu/etds. Students on continuous enrollment as of fall 2009 are exempt from the requirement to submit the dissertation electronically.

The Master of Studies in Law (M.S.L.) Degree

The degree of Master of Studies in Law is designed for non-lawyer candidates who seek to obtain a deeper understanding of a particular field of law that factors into their professional endeavors. Those who have completed a professional law degree are not eligible for this degree.

Concentrations

Business and Finance Law (M.S.L.-BF), Director Dalia Tsuk Mitchell

Criminal Law (M.S.L.-CL), TBA

Environmental and Energy Law (M.S.L.-EEL), Interim Director Lin Harmon-Walker

General (M.S.L.-General), Director Renée DeVigne

Government Procurement Law (M.S.L.-GP), Director Jessica Tillipman

Government Procurement and Cybersecurity Law (M.S.L.-GPCS), Directors Lisa Schenck and Jessica Tillipman

Health Law (M.S.L.-Health), Director Sonia Suter

Intellectual Property Law (M.S.L.-IP), Director John Whealan

International and Comparative Law (M.S.L.-ICL), Director Rosa Celorio

National Security and Cybersecurity Law (M.S.L.-CS), Director Lisa Schenck

In the General M.S.L. Degree Program a student may design with prior approval a course of legal studies that is particularly tailored to their professional interests.

Entrance Requirements

M.S.L. applicants must hold a baccalaureate degree or equivalent, with evidence of strong academic performance, have a minimum of 3–5 years of professional experience related to the field of study, and provide detailed letter(s) of recommendation.

Degree Requirements

While required, recommended, and elective course credits will vary among the designated M.S.L. Degree Programs, and the General M.S.L. Degree, it is expected that most programs will include *Fundamentals Issues in U.S. Law* (6694), and *Legal Research and Writing for M.S.L. and International LL.M. Students* (6692). Each program will require 24 total course credits to complete the degree and achievement of a cumulative grade-point average of at least 2.00 at the time all requirements are met. Students may complete the degree in two full-time semesters of 12 credits each, or four part-time semesters, including the option of summer sessions, if the relevant course work is offered.

Admissions Process

Application forms are available from and should be returned to Graduate and International Programs Office, The George Washington University Law School, Washington, D.C. 20052.

U.S. Graduates—U.S. graduates admitted for both the fall and spring semesters. Applications are due by May 1 for the fall semester and November 1 for the spring semester.

Non-U.S. Graduates—Non-U.S. graduates are admitted for both the fall and spring semesters. Applications are due by March 15 for the fall semester and November 1 for the spring semester.

Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL) and International English Language Testing System (IELTS) To be considered for admission, students whose undergraduate degree was earned from a non-U.S. college or university in which English is not the primary language of instruction are required to take the Test of English as a Foreign Language and attain a score in the 600-point range (paper-based) or 100-point range (Internet-based). Scores should be sent to the law school's Graduate and International Programs Office. TOEFL scores may not be more than two years old. To make arrangements for the test, visit www.toefl.org. Students also may be considered for admission with a score of 7.0 or above from the International English Language Testing System (IELTS). To make arrangements for the test, visit www.ielts.org.



General Information

Day and Evening Classes

Most day classes are scheduled between 8:50 a.m. and 5:50 p.m., Monday through Friday. The majority of evening classes meet from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m., Monday through Friday, or 6 p.m. to 9:05 p.m., Monday through Thursday. There may be an occasional Saturday or Sunday course offering. A 4-credit course, e.g., *Evidence*, meets two evenings a week; many 3-credit courses, e.g., *Administrative Law*, meet one evening a week plus alternate Friday evenings throughout the semester; a 2-credit course, e.g., *Estate Planning*, meets one evening a week. The part-time (evening) program conforms to the academic standards of the day program, with full-time faculty teaching all courses in the core curriculum. Examinations for both day and evening classes may be given in the afternoon. Examinations for day students may be given in the evening.

Registration

Each student must register before attending classes. No student will be registered until proper credentials have been filed. See **Admission Process**. No registration is accepted for less than a semester or summer session. A student may not register concurrently in the George Washington University and another institution. Registration in more than one school of the University requires the written permission of the appropriate deans concerned prior to registration.

Eligibility for Registration

A student who is suspended or whose record is not clear for any reason is not eligible to register.

New Student—Upon receipt of a final letter of admission, a new student is eligible for registration on the stated days of registration.

Readmitted Student—A student previously registered who was not registered for courses during the preceding semester or summer session and who has not been granted a leave of absence must apply for and receive a letter of readmission before becoming eligible for registration.

Graduation Requirements

Degrees are conferred in January, May, and September.

To be recommended by the faculty for graduation, a student must have met the admission requirements of the law school; completed satisfactorily the scholarship, curriculum, enrollment unit, and other requirements for the degree for which the student is registered; filed an application for graduation by the published deadline date; and be free from all indebtedness to the University. Enrollment is required for the semester or summer at the close of which the degree is to be conferred.

Participation in the Commencement Ceremony—Participation in the annual commencement ceremony held in May is open to students who have applied to graduate in the current spring semester or who graduated in the preceding fall semester or summer session. With the exception of doctoral candidates, all graduate students who need no more than 9 credits to complete their degree requirements may participate in May commencement ceremonies if there is a reasonable expectation that they will be able to obtain the needed credits during the following summer. The requirement of a maximum 9 credits is firm and not subject to petition.

Application for Graduation—An application for graduation must be filed by the published deadline date during the last semester or summer session of the final year. Students completing degree requirements during the summer session and fall semester will be awarded diplomas (no formal convocation) in September and January, respectively, provided they have completed all degree requirements and have applied for graduation as part of registration. Such students may participate in the May Commencement.

Transcripts of Record

Official transcripts of student records will be issued by the University's Office of the Registrar on request of the student or former student who has a clear financial record. A fee is charged for each transcript.

Academic Integrity Code

The law school seeks to foster academic excellence in the study of law and to prepare students for participation in the legal profession. Academic excellence, in any discipline, depends on an environment of honesty, integrity, and fairness. This general requirement is heightened by the special mission of a law school—to prepare students for a practice that relies heavily on the honor of its participants. The law school community expects its members to uphold the highest ethical standards. It expects students to prepare for the duties of honesty and integrity that they will undertake as lawyers by practicing honesty and integrity throughout their time as students.

The responsibility for creating and maintaining academic integrity in the law school community is shared by all members of the community—students, faculty, staff, and deans. The *George Washington University Law School Academic Integrity Code* defines and prohibits academic dishonesty. It prescribes procedures to be followed in cases of academic dishonesty. It also exhorts all members of the law school community to foster a culture of honesty, integrity, and professional responsibility throughout the law school community.

It is the responsibility of all students to read and familiarize themselves with the Code and also the University's *Guide to Student Rights and Responsibilities*, both of which are available from the Dean of Students Office. If, in light of the law school community's norm of academic integrity, the propriety of certain conduct is in doubt, students must seek the advice of law school faculty or administrators. Members of the law school community are presumed to be familiar with the *Academic Integrity Code* and are responsible for conforming to its requirements.

Students who are charged with violations of the *Academic Integrity Code* or the *University's Code of Student Conduct*, whether they are found responsible for such charges and/or applicable sanctions, must report any and all charges and their disposition to state bar examiners if so required on the bar application form. The law school will similarly report any charges or sanctions to state bar examiners when the bar certification form requires such a disclosure.

The complete *George Washington University Law School Academic Integrity Code* can be found starting on page 198.



Spring, Summer, and Exchange Programs

On-Campus Summer Session

One session is offered on campus in the summer. No first-year students are admitted to the Juris Doctor degree program in the summer session. Students who attend the summer session receive fractional enrollment units.

GW in New York (GWNy)

A limited number of J.D. degree candidates may participate in GW's business law program in New York City during the Spring semester to engage in practical, in-depth study and experience in the field. It prepares students for business law practice, encompassing the fields of banking, bankruptcy, commercial, corporate, finance, real estate, securities, and transactional law. Students in the program undertake field placements in New York City at qualifying organizations in the business law field for up to 4 credits, enroll in the 2-credit corequisite Business Lawyering, and choose from a number of elective business law course offerings. The group engages in a variety of extra-curricular activities as well, such as networking workshops and opportunities. The program emphasizes skills, doctrine, ethics, and practice experience. Professor Lawrence Cunningham is the Founding Faculty Director of GWNy. For more information, see the law school website, www.law.gwu.edu/gw-in-ny, or email the Program Coordinator at gwny@law.gwu.edu. See Course Descriptions section of this *Bulletin* for curriculum.

GW–Oxford Summer Program in International Human Rights Law

The Program in International Human Rights Law is offered jointly by the University of Oxford and the George Washington University Law School and is held in Oxford in July. It is intended to prepare students to contribute to the improvement of human rights conditions in their homelands and around the world. During the program's four-week session, an internationally recognized faculty offers courses on the philosophy, history, doctrine, and practice of international human rights law. The program emphasizes advocacy and dissemination skills, as well as formal knowledge of human rights law, the means of its enforcement, and its status in a contentious world. Professor Ralph G. Steinhardt is the director of the program. Applications are accepted from law students, graduate students in related fields, lawyers, and other professionals with a demonstrated interest in human rights. For more information, see the law school website or contact Silena Davis: sdavis@law.gwu.edu, (202) 994-6588. See Course Descriptions section of this *Bulletin* for curriculum. Students who participate in the GW–Oxford Program receive letter grades for completed coursework.

Munich Intellectual Property Summer Program

This summer program is held in May, June, or July at the Munich Intellectual Property Law Center in Germany. The program offers the opportunity to study current intellectual property issues with a focus on international law in the city known as Europe's intellectual property capital. Leading academics in the field offer courses in topics such as international patent law, copyright law, and Internet law. Special lectures and visits to institutions such as the European Patent Office are part of the program. Professor Robert Brauneis and Associate Dean John Whealan are the co-directors of the program. Applications are accepted from students enrolled in U.S. and non-U.S. law schools. For more information, see the law school website or contact the Intellectual Property Law Program: iplaw@law.gwu.edu, (202) 994-0263. See Course Descriptions section of this *Bulletin* for curriculum. Students who participate in the Munich Program receive letter grades for completed coursework.

GW–University of Augsburg Student Exchange Program

A limited number of J.D. degree candidates may attend the University of Augsburg School of Law in Germany to participate in its program in European and international economic law held in June and July. GW J.D. students who have completed their first year of study are eligible to participate in this program. GW students may earn a maximum of 8 credits in this program; credits are recorded on the student's GW transcript with the grade of Credit (CR) or No Credit (NC). Credit earned counts toward the total number of credits required for the J.D. degree. For more information, see the law school website or contact Shehernaz Joshi: sjoshi@law.gwu.edu, (202) 994-7242.

GW–University of Groningen Student Exchange Program

A limited number of J.D. degree candidates may attend the University of Groningen in the Netherlands for one semester to engage in in-depth study of European Union law and international law, with an emphasis on environmental and energy law. GW J.D. students who have completed their first year of study are eligible to participate in this program. GW students may enroll only in approved courses and may earn a maximum of 12 credits; credits are recorded on the student's GW transcript with the grade of Credit (CR) or No Credit (NC). Credit earned counts toward the total number of credits required for the J.D. degree. For more information, see the law school website or contact Shehernaz Joshi: sjoshi@law.gwu.edu, (202) 994-7242.

GW–Università Commerciale “Luigi Bocconi” Student Exchange Program

A limited number of J.D. degree candidates may attend Università Commerciale “Luigi Bocconi” in Milan, Italy, for one semester to engage in in-depth study of corporate and finance law, European Union law, and international business law. GW students may enroll only in approved courses and may earn a maximum of 12 credits; credits are recorded on the student's GW transcript with the grade of Credit (CR) or No Credit (NC). GW J.D. students who have completed their first year of study are eligible to participate in this program. Credit earned counts toward the total number of credits required for the J.D. degree. For more information, see the law school website or contact Shehernaz Joshi: sjoshi@law.gwu.edu, (202) 994-7242.

North American Consortium on Legal Education

GW Law is a founding member of the North American Consortium on Legal Education, formed to promote increased understanding within North American countries of neighboring legal systems through cross-border research, curriculum development, and student exchange. U.S. member schools also include the University of Arizona James E. Rogers College of Law and the University of Houston Law Center. Juris Doctor students may apply to participate in NACLE as a visiting student in their second or third year for one semester at a Canadian or Mexican member institution: Dalhousie University Faculty of Law in Halifax; McGill University Faculty of Law in Montreal; the University of Ottawa Faculty of Law; CIDE, Mexico City; Instituto Tecnológico de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey Escuela de Derecho in Monterrey; and Universidad Panamericana Facultad de Derecho in Mexico City. GW students may earn a maximum of 12 credits in this program; credits are recorded on the student's GW transcript with the grade of Credit (CR) or No Credit (NC). Credit earned counts toward the total number of credits required for the J.D. degree. For more information, see the law school website or contact Shehernaz Joshi: sjoshi@law.gwu.edu, (202) 994-7242.



Fees and Financial Regulations

The following fees and financial regulations were adopted for the 2021 summer session and the 2021–2022 academic year.

Tuition and Fees

Full-time J.D. candidates, for the academic year	\$65,420
Part-time degree candidates (J.D., LL.M., or M.S.L), per credit hour	\$2,300
Supplemental Legal Education students, per credit hour	\$2,300
S.J.D. candidates, full program, including the final examination.....	\$65,420 ¹

Special Fees and Deposits (Nonrefundable)

Application fee (waived for 2021–2022 for 1L J.D. applicants)	\$80
Tuition deposit fee (nonrefundable) charged to students admitted to J.D. degree candidacy through the regular admission process (payable in three installments—\$500 by April 15; \$1,000 by June 1; \$1,500 by July 1)	\$3,000
Tuition deposit fee (nonrefundable) charged to students admitted to J.D. degree candidacy through the binding early decision process.....	\$3,000
Tuition deposit fee (nonrefundable) charged to each student admitted to LL.M. degree candidacy (payable on the date specified in the letter of admission)	\$500
International Student Fee	\$45
Late-payment fee (see Payment of Fees , below)	\$150
Late authorization fee for third-party payment	\$100
Replacement of lost or stolen picture identification card	\$35
Returned check fee, charged a student whose check is returned because of insufficient funds or for any other reason.....	\$35
Transcript fee	\$8
Replacement of diploma fee	\$50

Registration on campus in the University entitles each student to the following privileges: the services of the Career Center; the use of the University libraries; gymnasium privileges; and admission to all athletic contests, unless otherwise specified. These privileges terminate and a student is no longer in residence upon withdrawal or dismissal from the University.

¹ The S.J.D. tuition fee is to be paid at the rate of \$16,355 per semester for four successive semesters, exclusive of the summer term or terms. If the faculty should approve an extension of time, the student must maintain continuous enrollment. After the first two years from the date of matriculation, tuition will be charged by the credit hour for any additional courses taken by the degree candidate, either for credit or as an auditor.

Payment of Fees

A student who registers for classes in any semester or session incurs a financial obligation to the University. Payment of tuition and fees is due by the first day of the semester unless the student enrolls in a payment plan. The University reserves the right to revoke the registration, effective to the beginning of the semester, of any student who fails to make full payment; however, failure to attend classes does not exempt students from their financial obligation. Students whose registrations have been revoked or canceled for failure to make timely payments are not permitted to attend class and may not occupy University housing.

Monthly Payment Plan—This payment plan is open to all students and is available on a semester basis, with four-month plans for the fall and spring semesters and a three-month plan for the summer session. To participate in the plan, students must apply before the start of the applicable semester. Upon approval of the application, students will be billed monthly for each payment. The monthly payment plan for the fall semester begins in July and ends in October, the spring semester plan begins in December and ends in March, and the summer session plan begins in April and ends in June. Under the plan, all payments are due on the 10th of each month; if payments are received by that date, no interest or late fees will be incurred. Students who enroll in the plan after the first month of scheduled payments must make up all payments retroactive to the month of enrollment as a down payment on the plan. Students enrolled in a monthly payment plan whose planned payments are not sufficient to pay the balance on the student's account are subject to interest and late fees. There is a one-time fee to participate in the plan. No additional fees will be charged while the student is actively participating in the plan; interest and late fees will be charged for missing or late payments. After the first day of the semester, all plans will be updated to reflect the student's actual remaining balance, less pending financial aid. For more information, visit <https://studentaccounts.gwu.edu/monthly-payment-plan>.

Third-Party Payment—The University accepts employer vouchers or purchase orders that are not contingent upon receipt of grades. Under all circumstances, the charges for tuition and fees remain the responsibility of the student. Authorization from a sponsor to be billed for a student's charges must be received in the Student Accounts Office by the end of the first week of the fall or spring semester. A late authorization fee may be incurred for responses received after these times. Bills are mailed to sponsors in October for the fall semester and in February for the spring semester. Should a sponsor fail to remit payment to the University, the University will contact the student for payment. Students whose employers or sponsors reimburse them for tuition and fees after receipt of grades must pay in full upon receipt of the Schedule and Invoice or at the time of registration to avoid interest, late fees, and/or cancellation of registration. Students whose tuition is paid in full or part by employee benefits or teacher tuition remission must pay any remaining balance by the stated due date to avoid interest, late fees, and/or cancellation of registration.

Past Due Accounts—Accounts that are past due are encumbered by the University. A student whose account is encumbered may not register for future semesters and may not receive diplomas or transcripts. Late payment fees and interest also may be assessed each month that the account has an overdue outstanding balance. See the University's Tuition Payment Disclosure Statement at studentaccounts.gwu.edu/disclosures for more information on those fees and billing practices. Accounts that are more than 90 days past due are referred to an agency and/or attorney for collection. Students whose registrations have been revoked

or canceled for failure to make timely payments are not permitted to attend class and may not occupy University housing.

Dishonored/Returned Checks—A student whose check is returned unpaid by the bank for any reason will be charged a returned check fee. In any case where the University has reason to believe that a student presented a dishonored check in bad faith, the University may, in addition to any collection efforts, refer the matter to the proper authorities for criminal prosecution.

Withdrawals and Refunds

A law student may communicate their intent to withdraw in person or in writing to the Dean of Students Office but must submit a Withdrawal Form to the law school Dean of Students Office. Students should not assume that withdrawal requests will be approved. Students should continue to attend class, submit assignments, utilize campus resources, and consider alternatives to withdrawal from the law school until they are notified of the status of their withdrawal request.

After the first two weeks of class, applications for changes in a student’s class schedule must have written approval of the instructor and the Dean of Students Office. Under no circumstances may a student withdraw from a course after the last day of classes in a semester.

In authorized withdrawals, leaves of absence, and changes in schedule, cancellations of semester tuition charges and fees will be made in accordance with the following schedule for the fall and spring semesters.

1. First Year Law Program—Fall Semester only (not including nonrefundable deposits)

Once deposited, withdrawal prior to the last Friday in July (by 11:59 p.m. Thursday).....	100%
Withdrawal prior to the first day of the student’s scheduled orientation (by 11:59 p.m. the day before)	90%
Withdrawal from the first day of the student’s scheduled orientation through the first week of the first year law student classes of the semester (by 11:59 p.m. Sunday)	75%
Withdrawal from the beginning of the second week of the first year law student classes through October 5 (by 11:59 p.m. October 5).....	50%
Withdrawal after October 5 (beginning 12 a.m., October 6)	None

2. *Complete withdrawal* from the University following completion of the First Year Fall Semester is based upon the University’s academic calendar separate from the law school’s academic calendar. See official GW University academic calendar for specific dates:

Withdrawal dated on or before the end of the first week of the semester (by 11:59 p.m. Sunday).....	90%
Withdrawal dated on or before the end of the second week of the semester (by 11:59 p.m. Sunday).....	60%
Withdrawal dated on or before the end of the third week of the semester (by 11:59 p.m. Sunday).....	40%
Withdrawal dated on or before the end of the fourth week of the semester (by 11:59 p.m. Sunday).....	25%
Withdrawal dated after the beginning of the fourth week of the semester (beginning 12 a.m. Monday).....	None

3. *Partial withdrawal*: Based on the student's program status (full-time or part-time), if the change in program results in a lower charge, the applicable refund schedule above, applies to the difference.
4. Regulations governing withdrawals as they relate to residence hall and food service charges are contained in the specific lease arrangements.
5. *Compressed courses* are those that provide an equivalent amount of work over a different amount of time including on-campus courses during the summer session and courses meeting on alternate schedules during the fall and spring semesters (e.g., weekend courses). Courses that do not follow the traditional semester schedule may have different refund policies.

During the first week of classes, students who wish to add a course(s) and drop a course(s) as an even exchange may do so without financial loss if these transaction requests are for an equal number of credit hours. Please be advised that individual program adjustments may incur tuition charges and/or fees if they are not even exchanges.

Federal regulations require that financial aid recipients use such refunds to repay financial aid received for that semester's attendance. This policy applies to institutional aid as well.

If a recipient of federal financial aid withdraws from the University or reduces their workload, federal regulations require that the University re-evaluate the student's eligibility to determine the amount of aid that the student is allowed to retain and how much must be returned to the U.S. Department of Education. See CFR 668.22.

Merit scholarships are automatically revoked in full with repayment required, starting with the semester from which the recipient withdraws, takes a leave of absence, or transfers between the full and part-time programs. After all tuition and federal aid adjustments, the full revocation of the merit scholarship will require repayment from the student and may result in a balance due from the student to the University. It is imperative that students with merit scholarships discuss financial impact of withdrawing prior to the end of the semester with a representative of the GW Law Financial Aid Office.

In no case will tuition be reduced or refunded because of absence from classes. Authorization to withdraw and certification for work done will not be given to a student who does not have a clear financial record.

See **Health, Accident, and Tuition Insurance** section of this *Bulletin* for information on tuition insurance.



Financial Aid

The law school assists students in obtaining financial aid through institutional merit scholarships, need-based grants, federal and private education loan programs, or a combination of these resources.

Juris Doctor Program

Merit Scholarships

Merit scholarships are coordinated through the admissions process to non-transfer students only. Additional merit scholarships are not available to any student once they have matriculated. At GW Law, merit-based scholarships are automatically renewed every year provided that students enroll in consecutive fall and spring semesters through their course of study with no leaves of absence or suspensions and maintain good academic standing. Merit-based scholarships are disbursed in equal amounts in the fall and spring semesters and, thus, do not cover courses taken during the summer session.

Merit scholarships are automatically revoked, in full, with repayment required, starting with the semester from which the recipient withdraws, takes a leave of absence, or transfers between the full and part-time programs. The full revocation of the merit scholarship continues through the duration of the student's enrollment at GW Law. If the withdrawal/leave of absence occurs mid-semester, the full revocation of the merit scholarship will require repayment from the student, and may result in a balance due from the student to the University. It is imperative that students with merit scholarships discuss financial impact of withdrawing or changing enrollment status with a representative of the law school Financial Aid Office.

Students receiving benefits through the GW Tuition Remission Benefit Plan are not eligible for merit-based scholarships or need-based grants. No GW scholarship/grant funds, including funds supported through endowment awards from any GW academic or administrative department, may combine to exceed the student's cost of tuition for the specific enrollment term.

Need-Based Grants

Law school need-based grants are available to non-transfer J.D. students who are U.S. citizens, enrolled at least half-time, demonstrate significant financial need, and have not been awarded a merit-based scholarship. Financial need is the difference between GW Law's estimated cost of attendance for the aid year, a student's personal and/or family contribution, the \$20,500 Federal Direct Stafford Loan, and any other assistance the student receives.

J.D. students may apply for law school need-based grants by completing the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) and an internal GW Law Student Financial Aid Request Form each year for which financial aid is sought. For 2021–2022, students applying for law school need-based grants must also complete the College Board's CSS Profile and include parent financial data in the application. The need-based grant application process is academic year-specific, and subsequent year eligibility is not guaranteed. The Financial Aid Office begins making awards in March for the upcoming academic year. Awards are not offered to an applicant until the admission process has been completed and the student has been admitted to GW Law. Funds are limited.

No GW scholarship/grant funds, including funds supported through endowment awards from any GW academic or administrative department, may combine to exceed the student's cost of tuition for the specific enrollment term.

Additional information and detailed application instructions for need-based grants are available on the law school website.

Student Loans

Through the Federal Direct Stafford Loan program, students may apply for a maximum of \$20,500 annually (the aggregate lifetime maximum allowed in combined undergraduate and graduate Stafford Loans is \$138,500). The interest rate on the Federal Direct Stafford Loan is currently fixed at 5.28% for the 2021–2022 academic year. Under current federal regulations from the U.S. Department of Education, all Federal Direct Stafford loans are assessed a 1.057% origination fee, which is subtracted from each loan prior to disbursement. This fee will remain at 1.057% by the U.S. Department of Education on loans first disbursed on or after October 1, 2021, in accordance with federal budget sequestration formulas. Repayment of the Federal Direct Stafford Loan begins six months after the borrower ceases to be enrolled or drops below half-time attendance. Payment of the Federal Direct Unsubsidized Stafford Loan may be deferred during the in-school deferment period and for six months after graduation or cessation of half-time enrollment. Repayment of the Stafford Loan is completed over a 10-year period, unless the borrower chooses to extend payments through a Federal Direct Consolidation Loan or other payment plan options after graduation.

The Federal Direct Graduate PLUS Loan is a credit-based loan that can cover up to the annual cost of attendance, less other financial aid received. The interest rate is fixed at 6.28% for the 2021–2022 academic year. The Federal Direct Graduate PLUS Loan has no aggregate (lifetime) limit. Under current federal regulations from the U.S. Department of Education, all Federal Direct Graduate PLUS Loans are assessed a 4.228% origination fee, which is subtracted from each loan prior to disbursement. This fee will remain at 4.228% by the U.S. Department of Education on loans first disbursed on or after October 1, 2021, in accordance with federal budget sequestration formulas. Credit approval for the Federal Direct Graduate PLUS Loan is subject to a formula unique to the U.S. Department of Education and is not based on a consumer-based credit score. The Federal Direct Graduate PLUS loan has the same repayment, forbearance, and cancellation provisions as the Federal Direct Stafford Loan program. Repayment on the Federal Direct Graduate PLUS Loan is made over a 10-year period, unless the borrower chooses to extend payments through a Federal Direct Consolidation Loan or other payment plan options after graduation. The Federal Direct Graduate PLUS Loan may be consolidated with other federal education loans offered through the U.S. Department of Education.

All federally guaranteed student loans are subject to the laws and regulations of the U.S. Department of Education, including but not limited to regulations regarding attendance, satisfactory academic progress, and disbursement of funds. Students interested in the laws and regulations surrounding Federal Student Aid should review the Higher Education Opportunity Act (2008) and Section 668 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR 668).

Students also may apply for private education student loans. These loans, which may be referred to as private, alternative, supplemental, commercial, or credit-based student loans, are not guaranteed by the U.S. Department of Education, nor are they eligible for any type of consolidation or federal repayment program. Private education loan application requirements and repayment plans vary among lenders, but applicant credit scores and credit histories are usually involved. Therefore, the law school Financial Aid Office recommends that applicants interested in applying for private, commercial, student loans check their credit report well in advance of applying for these loans. Students should thoroughly investigate the terms offered by the various private lenders and select the loan that best meets their needs.

Additional information and application instructions for all of the above sources of financial aid are available on the law school website.

Master's and Doctoral Programs

Students in the Master of Laws program may apply for merit-based aid under the following programs: the Thomas Buerghenthal Scholarship,* the Benjamin Gupta Fund for International Legal Education,* the Richard P. Momsen Fund,** the Marcus B. Finnegan Memorial Law Fellowship, the William N. Hedeman, Jr. Memorial Scholarship (environmental law), the Honorable Gerald J. Mossinghoff Fellowship for Graduate Research in Intellectual Property Law, and the Randolph C. Shaw Graduate Fellowship in Environmental Law. Applicants who wish to be considered for any of these fellowships should submit a letter of interest to the appropriate graduate admissions office at the time application for admission is made. The application for admission as well as all supporting documents must be received by the relevant deadline in order for an applicant to be considered for a fellowship. Post-J.D. students also may apply for Federal Direct Unsubsidized Stafford Loans, Federal Direct Graduate PLUS Loans, and private, credit-based educational loans.

**Only for non-U.S. law graduates.*

***Only for Brazilian law graduates who intend to study U.S. Constitutional law or the law of patents and trademarks.*

Enrollment Requirements for Loan Eligibility

All students borrowing Federal Title IV funds (i.e., Federal Direct Stafford and Graduate PLUS Loans) and/or commercial educational loans must be registered at least half time in each semester of the loan period for which funds are requested. For this purpose, half-time enrollment is defined as 6 credit hours per semester for J.D. students and 5 credit hours per semester for LL.M., M.S.L., and S.J.D. students.

Satisfactory Academic Progress

The Satisfactory Academic Progress (SAP) policy is specific to maintaining eligibility for federal financial assistance and does not replace academic and departmental policies pertaining to academic and/or degree progression. Federal regulations and University institutional policy require a specified level of academic achievement and the completion of a set number of credits within a given time frame. Students must meet the minimum standards below at the time Satisfactory Academic Progress is evaluated.

Credit Hour Completion Rate

The credit hour completion rate refers to the pace at which students must progress through their GW Law academic program to ensure that students complete their academic program within the maximum time frame permitted per regulations established in U.S. Department of Education regulations. At the end of each term, the GW Law Financial Aid Office will evaluate a student's academic progress in accordance with the following regulatory formula:

$$\text{Pace} = \text{total hours completed} \div \text{total hours attempted}$$

This means that courses the student drops after the drop/add period has ended will be considered as attempted credit hours. For all students, attempted hours is defined as all courses in which they are enrolled after the drop/add period has ended for the term and for which academic credit will be earned. This means that courses from which students withdraw after the drop/add period has ended will be considered attempted hours. All attempted hours will be counted regardless of whether financial aid was received.

The following course designations are included in attempted hours:

- Successfully Completed Hours
- Withdrawals
- Incompletes
- No grades
- Courses taken as credit/no credit
- Repeated coursework
- Failing grades
- Failing grades in pass/fail courses
- Remedial or ESL coursework
- Transfer credits, including credits from domestic and international study abroad programs
- Test credits

The Grade-Point Average

Academic achievement is computed in terms of the grade-point average, obtained by dividing the number of quality points by the number of credit hours for which the student has registered, both based on his or her record in this University.

The grade-point average is computed as follows: *A+*, 4.33; *A*, 4.0; *A-*, 3.66; *B+*, 3.33; *B*, 3.0; *B-*, 2.66; *C+*, 2.33; *C*, 2.0; *C-*, 1.66; *D+*, 1.3; *D*, 1.0; *D-*, .7; *F*, 0, for each credit hour for which the student has registered as a degree-seeking student. Although credit value for a course in which a grade of *F* is earned appears on the transcript for the purpose of calculating the grade-point average, no academic credit is awarded. In the case of a student who is allowed to repeat a course, the first grade received remains on the student's record and is included in the grade-point average. Courses marked *AU*, *CR*, *I*, *IPG*, *P*, *NP*, *R*, *W*, or *Z* are not considered in determining the average, except courses marked with an *I*, which will be considered when a final grade is recorded. With the exception of Consortium courses, grades in courses taken at other institutions are not considered in computing the grade-point average.

	J.D. Full- & Part- time	U.S. LL.M. & 2nd Int'l LL.M.	Int'l LL.M.	Part-time LL.M.	S.J.D.	M.S.L
Minimum Cumulative GPA	2.00	2.67	2.00	2.67	2.67	2.00
Completion Rate/Pace	67%	67%	67%	67%	67%	67%
Attain Degree Within	126 attempted hours	36 attempted hours	36 attempted hours	36 attempted hours	42 attempted hours	36 attempted hours

Satisfactory Academic Progress is checked at the end of each term. Students who fail to meet the minimum GPA and/or pace requirements will be sent a warning letter. These students will be allowed one warning semester to restore satisfactory standing. Financial aid will be processed for one semester only. Further review will be required at the end of the warning semester.

Students that have reached the Maximum Time Frame to complete a program cannot receive a warning semester but can appeal to the SAP committee.

After receiving aid for one warning semester, students who meet the same standards outlined above for the warning semester in each subsequent semester will be considered to be making satisfactory academic progress for purposes of receiving federal student aid, provided that they do not exceed the specified Maximum Time Frame for degree completion. Students who fail to earn the minimum requirements during the warning semester will be considered as not making satisfactory academic progress and federal financial assistance will be terminated or suspended until the student regains minimum satisfactory academic progress standards.

Appeals

You may appeal the denial of financial aid by writing to the GW Law Financial Aid Office SAP Appeals Committee. Appeals are considered in cases where there has been a death of a relative, injury or illness of the student or other special circumstance. Our committee may consult with deans, professors, or physicians (as appropriate) to determine if a Financial Aid Probationary semester should be approved. The appeal must include:

1. A completed SAP Appeal form that has been reviewed by an academic advisor or dean.
2. A letter of explanation as to why you failed to make SAP along with supporting documentation that substantiates your circumstances. Documentation should be from unrelated adults such as professors, academic advisors, clergy members, doctors, or mental health professionals as appropriate.
3. A description of how you plan to rectify your situation in order to meet the requirements at the end of the Financial Aid Probation (one semester).

Reinstatement of Aid Eligibility

Students who fail to make SAP can regain their financial aid eligibility for future semesters by meeting SAP requirements. Students placed on Financial Aid Probation due to a successful appeal must meet all SAP requirements after that one probationary semester in order to re-establish eligibility for future semesters. Reinstatement is based on the availability of funds. Financial Aid, once lost, cannot be reinstated retroactively for previous semesters.

Sources of Financial Aid

Financial aid has been made available from many friends and alumni of the law school. The endowed scholarships include the following:

Raymond Banoun, J.D. '68, Law
Scholarship
Harriet C. Beasley Scholarship Fund
William Booth, J.D. '79, Memorial Law
Scholarship
Roger N. Boyd Law Scholarship
Mildred Gott Bryan, J.D. '32, Law School
Scholarship
Thomas Buerghenthal Law Scholarship
Bobby R. Burchfield, J.D. '79, Law
Scholarship

The Honorable Ruth C. Burg, J.D. '50,
Government Procurement Law
Scholarship
Samuel M. and Mary T. Burgess Law
Scholarship
Capt. Weston D. Burnett, JAGC, USN
(Ret), J.D., LL.M., and Barbara F.
Burnett Endowed Law Scholarship
Jacob Burns, LL.B. '24, Merit Law
Scholarship
Coalition for Government Procurement
Scholarship

Charlton M. Clark, LL.B. 1898; LL.M.
1899; D.C.L. 1900, Law Scholarship

Law School Class of 1961 Scholarship

Law School Class of 1965 Scholarship

Law School Class of 1968 40th Reunion
Scholarship

Law School Class of 1969 Scholarship

Law School Class of 1971 Scholarship

Law School Class of 1973 Scholarship

Law School Class of 1975 35th Reunion
Scholarship

Law School Class of 1978 Scholarship

Law School Class of 1979 Scholarship

Law School Class of 1980 Scholarship

Law School Class of 1982 Scholarship

Law School Class of 1984 Scholarship

Law School Class of 1986 Scholarship

Law School Class of 1988 Scholarship

Law School Class of 1990 Scholarship

Law School Class of 1991 Scholarship

Law School Class of 2007 Endowed Fund

Law School Class of 2008 Scholarship

Law School Class of 2009 Scholarship

Law School Class of 2012 Scholarship

Law School Class of 2014 Scholarship

Faye F. and Sheldon S. Cohen, J.D. '52,
Law Scholarship

Manuel F. Cohen Memorial Law
Scholarship

Douglas E. Davidson, J.D. '71, Merit Law
Scholarship

Dennis Dearing, J.D. '72, Law Scholarship

Charles Worthington Dorsey, LL.B., '31,
Memorial Law Scholarship

Clifford A. Dougherty, J.D. '64, Law Alumni
Scholarship

Darrell L. Dreher, J.D. '73, Law Scholarship

Irene and Jared M. Drescher, J.D. '67, Law
Scholarship

John Howard Earle, J.D. '49, LL.M. '50,
Scholarship in Antitrust Law

Lori and Dan Efroymson, J.D. '72, Law
Scholarship

Marcus B. Finnegan, LL.M. '57, Memorial
Law Fellowship

Thomas C. Fox, J.D. '66, and Ilona M. Fox
Health Law Scholarship

Jack Friedenthal Law Scholarship Fund

W. Scott Funger, J.D. '83, Memorial
Scholarship

Edward Gainor, J.D. '90, Memorial
Scholarship Fund

James A. Gass, J.D. '73, Law Scholarship

Goldman-Shapiro Law Scholarship

Hyman M. and Jeanne K. Goldstein Law
Scholarship

Maxine Relle and Augustus S. Goodyear
Law Scholarship

Franklin L. Gordon, J.D. '81, Law
Scholarship

Frances "Kelley" Green, J.D. '72, Law
Scholarship

Ben Gupta Fund for International Legal
Education

A. J. Harris II, J.D. '68, Law Scholarship

Patricia Roberts Harris, J.D. '60, Law
Scholarship

George S. Hastings, J.D. '27, Intellectual
Property Scholarship Fund

William N. Hedeman Jr., J.D. '69;
LL.M. '72, Memorial Scholarship

HoJo Scholarship in Animal Law

Lawrence and Carol Horn Intellectual
Property Law Scholarship

Raymond F. Hossfeld, J.D. '34, Dean's
Scholarship

Mary Ellen McCarthy Houseal, J.D. '50, and
Robert W. Houseal, J.D. '49, LL.M. '50,
Endowed Law Scholarship

Howrey & Simon Law Scholarship

James Humphreys, J.D. '78, Law
Scholarship Fund

Jim J. M. Hwang, M.C.L. '77, Law
Scholarship

Dan and Maggie Inouye Endowed Law
Scholarship

Thomas Searing Jackson, J.D. '35, Law
Scholarship

John S. Jenkins, J.D. '61, Law Scholarship

Marty and Amy Kaplan Law Scholarship

- William P. Keith, J.D. '33, Law Student Scholarship
- J. Richard Knop, J.D. '69, Law Scholarship
- The Jeffrey Kohn, J.D. '84, and Martha Kohn Endowed Law Scholarship Fund
- Judge Seymour Korn Endowed Law Fund
- Carole L. Kuebler Memorial Scholarship Fund
- John W. Lee, J.D. '37, Memorial Scholarship Fund
- Frederick J. Lees Scholarship Fund
- Jacob and Charlotte Lehrman Foundation Clinical Scholarship
- S. N. Ferris, LL.M. '53, and Berniece Luboshez Memorial Fund
- Manatt-Phelps Law Scholarship
- Daniel W. Martin Endowed Law Scholarship
- Leah B. McCartney, J.D. '54, Law Scholarship
- Michael J. McKeon, J.D. '96, Endowed Intellectual Property Law Scholarship
- Merchant & Gould IP Scholarship
- Jeanette Michael, J.D. '75, Memorial Law Scholarship
- Robert Netherland Miller Law Scholarship
- Richard P. Momsen Fund
- Blake D. Morant Endowed Law Scholarship
- The Honorable Gerald J. Mossinghoff, J.D. '61, Fellowship for Graduate Research in Intellectual Property Law
- Colonel Charles M. and Elizabeth S. Munneke Law School Scholarship
- National Congress of American Indians/ Charles A. Hobbs, J.D. '57, Law Scholarship for Indian Students
- Michael A. Nemeroff Endowed Scholarship
- Marian O. Norby Law Scholarship
- Bernard Nordlinger, J.D. '33, Law Scholarship
- Earle H. and Catherine O'Donnell Endowment Law Scholarship
- Jack and Lovell Olender Foundation Scholarship
- Theodore Pedas, J.D. '57, and James Pedas Family Law Scholarship
- Arthur C. Perry, LL.M. '26, Endowed Law Scholarship
- Marguerite Langdale Pizer, J.D. '42, Law Scholarship
- Suzanne V. Richards, J.D. '57, LL.M. '59, Law Scholarship
- Elaine P. Rosenthal and Robert J. Rosenthal Law Fund
- The Samantha Scholarship in Animal Law
- John T. and Virginia H. Sapienza Law Scholarship
- George H. and Mae L. Scatterday Law Scholarship
- Harold L. and Frances E. Schilz Law Scholarship
- Murray J. Schooner, M.A. '74, Endowed Government Procurement Law Scholarship
- Daniel C. Schwartz, J.D. '69, and Teresa M. Schwartz, J.D. '71, Endowed Law Scholarship
- Walter L. Schwartz, J.D. '68, Law Scholarship
- D. Bruce Sewell, J.D. '86, and Cynthia Gozigian Sewell Scholarship
- Homer B. Sewell, J.D. '86, Memorial Law Scholarship
- J. B. and Maurice C. Shapiro Public Interest Law Fund
- Randolph C. Shaw, LL.M. '23, Graduate Administrative Fellowship in Environmental Law
- George W. and Aurabelle M. Shelhorse Memorial Law Scholarship
- Samuel Sherwood, LL.B. '41, Endowed Law Scholarship
- Donald C. Snyder, LL.B. '41, Law Scholarship
- Grace Venters Speights, J.D. '82, Endowed Law Scholarship
- Philip C. Stahl, J.D. '74, Law Scholarship
- Jonathan T. Suder, J.D. '84, Merit Scholarship

Paul A. Volcker Law Scholarship
 James Douglas Welch Memorial Law
 Scholarship
 Professor Glen E. Weston Memorial
 Scholarship
 Frank S. Whitcomb, LL.B. 1903,
 Law Scholarship

Glen Wilkinson, J.D. '38, Law Scholarship
 J. McDonald Williams and Judith K.
 Williams Law Scholarship
 Alice C. Wright and James O. Wright,
 J.D. '38, Merit Law Scholarship

Public Interest Support Funds

Jacob and Charlotte Lehrman Foundation Clinical Scholarship—A third-year student with a demonstrated commitment to public interest law and the mission of the Jacob Burns Community Legal Clinics is selected to serve as a student director, performing administrative duties that enhance the overall operation of the clinical program. Among other assigned duties, the student director conducts client intake, provides administrative support and legal research to the Clinics' staff and faculty, and also serves as a liaison between enrolled clinic students and clinic personnel. The recipient of the scholarship receives a grant for partial tuition.

Law School Summer Subsidies—Each year, the law school awards subsidies to students who engage in full-time public interest work during the summer. These awards encourage students to pursue careers in public service endeavors, enable students to gain practical experience in the field of public service, and provide public service and government organizations with help they otherwise might not be able to afford. The sources of the funds include the law school itself as well as privately created endowments in the names of Patton Boggs, J.B. and Maurice C. Shapiro, Murray Snyder, Sonnenschein Nath and Rosenthal, and Reuben A. Zubrow. These subsidies cover a wide variety of public interest work, such as representation of otherwise under-represented populations, advocacy for organizations that pursue environmental issues, and legal work on issues of concern to particular ethnic communities. Award recipients have served populations locally, nationally, and internationally. In addition to these subsidies, the Equal Justice Foundation, a law student organization, holds an annual fund-raising auction to support summer grants.

J.B. and Maurice C. Shapiro Public Service Fellowships—Shapiro Public Service Fellows are selected on the basis of academic merit and commitment to public service, as demonstrated during their first two years of law school. As a secondary consideration, the amount of each award reflects the student's financial need. These awards make it possible for third-year students to pursue part-time public interest employment that offers no compensation. Each recipient is required to work approximately 20 hours per week during his or her third year of law school, serving a nonprofit public service organization in the Washington metropolitan area.

Loan Repayment Assistance Program—The George Washington University Law School Loan Repayment Assistance Program (LRAP) provides limited financial assistance to GW Law graduates who have taken out law school loans to help pay the costs of a J.D. degree and who are employed in qualifying law-related public interest or public service positions. For those who are eligible, LRAP will repay to the graduate an amount not to exceed the annual amount that the graduate pays on interest and principal for those loans. Determination of individual GW LRAP award amounts depends on the availability of GW Law funding to the LRAP each year. Applicants must apply each year for a new LRAP award, and eligibility criteria and award amounts are subject to change. LRAP awards may only assist with law school debts associated with a GW Law degree; undergraduate debts or debts from other graduate programs are not eligible.

Loan Funds

Through the generosity of friends of the University, a number of loan funds are available. Those that support longer-term loans include the Samuel M. and Mary T. Burgess Revolving Loan Fund, Morris and Gwendolyn Cafritz Foundation Minority Law Student Loan Fund, and Susan and Anne Kondrup Memorial Fund. The GW Law Loan Fund, which provides short-term emergency loans, is a consolidation of the following: Lyle T. Alverson Loan Fund; Robert Ash Loan Fund; George R. Beneman Loan Fund; Robert M. and Mary McConnel Cooper Loan Fund; Robert McKinney Cooper Memorial Loan Fund; Mitchell S. Cutler Memorial Loan Fund; J. Forrester Davison Loan Fund; District of Columbia Bar Association Loan Fund; J.W. Ehrlich Foundation Loan Fund; Newell W. Ellison Loan Fund; Louise F. Freeman Memorial Student Loan Fund; Harold L. and Violet George Foundation Loan Fund; George Washington Law Association Loan Fund; Morris Golub Loan Fund; Frederick O. Graves Law Student Loan Fund; John B., Jr. and Carol H. Holden Loan Fund; Jephson Educational Trust Loan Fund; Law Association Loan Fund for law classes of 1912, 1918, 1921, 1924, 1929, 1931, 1933, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1941, 1942, 1945, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1955, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965; Oscar Lawler Memorial Loan Fund; Horace L. Lohnes Memorial Assistance Fund; Jessie B. Martin Loan Fund; Robert N. Miller Loan Fund; Joan Murphy Loan Fund; Nu Chapter, Kappa Beta Pi Legal Association International Loan Fund; Mike Pelekiri Loan Fund; Phi Delta Delta Loan Fund; W. Theodore Pierson Loan Fund; Rockport Loan Fund; Samuel L. Samuel Loan Fund; H. William Tanaka Law Students Assistance Loan Fund; Orville Hassler Walburn Memorial Loan Fund; Kennedy and Judith Watkins Law Student Loan Fund; Ralph E. West Memorial Loan Fund; W.H. Williams Memorial Student Loan Fund; Patricia A. Willoner Loan Fund; Ruth F. Wilson Loan Fund; Yadao and Kanemoto Loan Fund; and Samuel Green Memorial Loan Fund.

Veterans Benefits and Services

The Office of Military and Veteran Student Services assists students entitled to educational benefits with any problems that may arise concerning their benefits. This office also processes certification of enrollment and attendance to the Department of Veterans Affairs so that educational allowances will be paid. More information can be found at military.gwu.edu.

When feasible, students entitled to educational benefits as active-duty personnel, veterans, or dependents of veterans should consult with the veterans counselor or check the website gibill.va.gov prior to submitting applications to the Department of Veterans Affairs. All such students should obtain the instruction sheet issued by the veterans counselor; it sets forth requirements to be fulfilled before certification of enrollment can be made to the Department of Veterans Affairs and includes other information of general interest.



Academic Awards

Graduation awards have been made available from many friends and alumni of GW Law. These awards celebrate the accomplishments of GW Law graduating students in specific doctrinal areas, oral advocacy, clinical practice, and overall academic performance. Awards are announced and distributed annually by the Dean of Students Office. Awards each year are subject to availability; the following is a list of awards that have been bestowed in recent years.

Excellence in Clinical Practice

Manuel and Ana María Benítez Award for Clinical Excellence in Immigration Law—Given to a member of the graduating Juris Doctor class who has demonstrated extraordinary ability in his or her work in the Immigration Clinic, and who possesses the personal qualities that distinguish Manuel and Ana María Benítez—both immigrants to the United States from Mexico—including initiative, creativity, zeal, loyalty, and integrity.

The Clinical Legal Education Association Outstanding Student Award—Given to a member of the graduating Juris Doctor class who excelled in a clinical course of law.

Community Legal Clinics Volunteer Service Award—Given to a member of the graduating Juris Doctor class who excelled in volunteering his or her time and energy to promote the goals and ideals in the public interest by contributing to the efforts of the Jacob Burns Community Legal Clinics.

Richard C. Lewis, Jr. Memorial Award—Given to a member of the graduating Juris Doctor class who has exhibited extraordinary dedication to his or her work in the Jacob Burns Community Legal Clinics and unusual compassion and humanity toward clients and colleagues.

Distinguished Accomplishment

ALI CLE Scholarship and Leadership Award—Given to a member of the graduating Juris Doctor or Master of Laws class who best represents a combination of scholarship and leadership, the qualities embodied by the American Law Institute (ALI).

Michael Dillon Cooley Memorial Award—Given to a member of the graduating Juris Doctor class who has been most successful in maintaining his or her compassion, vitality, and humanity during law school. The recipient of this award is selected by the graduating Juris Doctor class.

Justice Thurgood Marshall Civil Liberties Award—Given in honor of the late Supreme Court Associate Justice to a member of the graduating Juris Doctor or Master of Laws class who has demonstrated outstanding performance in and dedication to the field of civil rights and civil liberties.

National Association of Women Lawyers Outstanding Law Graduate Award—Given to a member of the graduating Juris Doctor or Master of Laws class who has contributed to the advancement of women in society, promoted issues and concerns of women in the legal profession, achieved academic success, and earned the respect of the law school faculty and administration.

Robert E. Thibault and Richard B. Schenck Award—Given to a member of the graduating Juris Doctor or Master of Laws class who has undertaken extraordinary efforts to honor, assist, or otherwise support veterans and current members of the United States Armed Forces.

Judge Roger W. Titus Award—Given to a member of the graduating Juris Doctor class who seeks or obtains a federal district court clerkship and who embodies the qualities of academic excellence, personality, and humility that Judge Titus sought in his law clerks.

Thelma Weaver Memorial Award—Given to a foreign student in the graduating Master of Laws class who has contributed most to the intellectual and professional life of the law school, its students, and its faculty.

Excellence in a Field of Study

American Bankruptcy Institute Award for Excellence in Bankruptcy Studies—Given to a member of the graduating Juris Doctor class who has demonstrated excellence in the field of debtor and creditor law.

Chris Bartok Memorial Award in Patent Law—Given to the member of the graduating Juris Doctor class who exhibited excellence in the study of patent law.

Henry R. Berger Award—Given to a member of the graduating Juris Doctor class who demonstrated excellence in the field of tort law.

Ogden W. Fields Award—Given to a member of the graduating Juris Doctor class who has demonstrated the highest overall proficiency in labor law.

Finnegan Prize in Intellectual Property Law—Given to a member of the graduating Juris Doctor or Master of Laws class who wrote the best publishable article on an aspect of intellectual property law.

Jamie Grodsky Prize for Environmental Scholarship—Given to a member of the graduating Juris Doctor or Master of Laws class for the best paper written in the previous year in the field of environmental law.

Charles and Kathryn Miller Environmental Law Award—Given to a member of the graduating Juris Doctor or Master of Laws class who has demonstrated excellence in the field of environmental law.

Phi Delta Phi Award—Given to a member of the graduating Juris Doctor class who has demonstrated excellence in the areas of professional responsibility, ethics, and jurisprudence.

Peter D. Rosenberg Prize in Patent and Intellectual Property Law—Given to a member of the graduating Juris Doctor class who has exhibited excellence in the study of patent and intellectual property law.

Joel B. Rosenthal Commercial Law Award—Given to a member of the graduating Juris Doctor class who has demonstrated excellence in the field of commercial law.

Howard Rudge Creative Solutions Prize—Given to a member of the graduating Juris Doctor or Master of Laws class for the best paper proposing a creative solution to a serious societal problem in the United States.

Laurence E. Seibel Memorial Award in Labor and Employment Law—Given to a member of the graduating Juris Doctor or Master of Laws class who has demonstrated excellence in the courses in labor and employment law.

Richard L. Teberg Award—Given to a member of the graduating Juris Doctor class who has demonstrated the highest overall proficiency in the field of securities law.

Patricia A. Tobin Government Procurement Law Award—Given to a member of the graduating Juris Doctor or Master of Laws class who has demonstrated excellence in the field of government contracts law.

Jennie Hassler Walburn Award—Given to a member of the graduating Juris Doctor class who has demonstrated excellence in the field of civil procedure.

Imogen Williford Constitutional Law Award—Given to a member of the graduating Juris Doctor class who has demonstrated excellence in the field of constitutional law.

Excellence in Oral Advocacy

Jacob Burns Award—Given to the members of the graduating class who were the winning team in the Van Vleck Moot Court Competition.

Cohen and Cohen Mock Trial Award—Given to the members of the graduating class who were the winning team in the Cohen and Cohen Mock Trial Competition.

CourtCall Law School Award—Given to two members of the graduating class that were best in Moot Court competitions and in Mock Trial competitions.

Judge Albert H. Grenadier Award—Given to the members of the graduating class who represented the law school at the Philip C. Jessup International Moot Court Competition.

Rothwell, Figg, Ernst and Manbeck Award—Given to the members of the graduating class who were the winning team in the Rothwell Intellectual Property Law Moot Court Competition.

Spanogle International Commercial Arbitration Award—Given to the members of the graduating class who represented the law school at the Willem C. Vis International Commercial Arbitration Moot Competition in Austria or China.

Overall Academic Excellence

Anne Wells Branscomb Award—Given to a member of the graduating class who attained the highest average grade in the entire course of the part-time (evening) division for the degree of Juris Doctor.

Willard Waddington Gatchell Award—Given to the three members of the graduating class who attained the highest average grade in the entire course for the degree of Juris Doctor.

Charles Glover Award—Given to a member of the graduating Juris Doctor class who has attained the highest average grade in the third-year, full-time course of study for the Juris Doctor degree.

Kappa Beta Pi Award—Given by the Eta Alumnae Chapter to the women members of the graduating class in the full- and part-time programs who attained the highest average grade in the first-year course of study for the Juris Doctor degree.

John Bell Lerner Award—Given to a member of the graduating class who attained the highest average grade in the entire course of the Juris Doctor degree.

John Ordronaux Awards—Given to a member of the graduating Juris Doctor class who attained the highest average grade in the first-year, full-time course of study and to a member of the graduating Juris Doctor class who attained the highest average grade in the second-year, full-time course of study.

Phi Delta Delta Award—Given to a woman member of the graduating class who attained the highest average grade in the first semester of study for the Juris Doctor degree.



Student Activities and Student Life

Enrichment Program

GW Law supplements and enriches its diverse programs by bringing to the school eminent legal scholars, judges, distinguished members of the bar, members of Congress, and high-level government officials to offer lectures and informal seminars with students and faculty. Participants in the Enrichment Program have included columnist Anthony Lewis; Supreme Court Justices Lewis Powell, Antonin Scalia, Sandra Day O'Connor, Anthony Kennedy, Ruth Bader Ginsburg, and Elena Kagan; Senator Bill Bradley; Judge Richard Posner of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit; author Scott Turow; attorney Alan Dershowitz; and Treasury Secretary John W. Snow. The Enrichment Program, funded largely by gifts from alumni and friends of the law school, includes five endowed lectureships and a visiting scholar program. The endowed lectureships are the Manuel F. Cohen Memorial Lecture, the J.B. and Maurice C. Shapiro Lectures, the Susan N. and Augustus diZerega, Jr. Lecture, the Brand–Manatt Lecture, and the Shulman Foundation Lecture.

Publications

The *George Washington Law Review*, published six times a year, is edited and managed by the students of the law school. The *Law Review* is known for its emphasis on federal and public law; however, it also is devoted to research in other important legal areas. The staff of the *Law Review* is selected on the basis of grades and a writing competition. The editorial board is selected from those students who have successfully completed the first year of *Law Review* work.

The *George Washington International Law Review* is managed and edited by law students. It presents articles and commentaries on public and private international financial development, comparative law, and international law. The staff of the *International Law Review* is selected on the basis of criteria identical to those used by the *Law Review*.

The *American Intellectual Property Law Association Quarterly Journal* is a peer-reviewed journal produced jointly by the law school and the AIPLA. The journal is published four times per year and is edited and managed by J.D. students under the direction of the editor-in-chief, Professor Joan Schaffner. The student staff of the journal is selected based on a writing competition and grades. The student editorial board is selected from those students who have successfully completed the first year of journal work based on a competition and interview.

The *Public Contract Law Journal* is produced jointly by the law school and the Public Contract Law Section of the American Bar Association. The journal is published quarterly and is edited and managed by J.D. students. The selection criteria for J.D. staff members are similar to those used by the *Law Review*.

The *Journal of Energy and Environmental Law* is produced in collaboration with the Environmental Law Institute and is published three times each year. The journal focuses on legal issues related to next-generation energy production and distribution and on environmental and climate law issues related to the production of energy. Selection criteria for J.D. staff members are similar to those used by the *Law Review*. LL.M. students submit a resume, writing sample, and a statement of interest to be considered for membership.

International Law in Domestic Courts is an online journal of the Oxford University Press. Student staff members propose cases in which international legal issues have played a

significant role in domestic court proceedings. The student staff is selected on the basis of criteria identical to those used by the *Law Review*.

The *Federal Circuit Bar Journal* is produced jointly by the law school and the Federal Circuit Bar. The journal is published quarterly and is edited and managed by J.D. and LL.M. students. The selection criteria for J.D. staff members are similar to those used by the *Law Review*. LL.M. students submit a resume, writing sample, and a personal statement to be considered for membership.

The *Federal Communications Law Journal* is produced by the law school in collaboration with the Federal Communications Bar Association. The journal is published three times a year, and is managed and edited by law students. The staff of the *Federal Communications Law Journal* is selected on the basis of criteria identical to those used by the *Law Review*.

The *George Washington Business and Finance Law Review* is managed and edited by law students. It presents articles and commentaries on a range of legal topics related to economics, business, and finance. The staff of the *Business and Finance Law Review* is selected on the basis of criteria identical to those used by the *Law Review*.

Advocacy and Skills Boards

Each year, the law school holds 15 different competitions in the areas of alternative dispute resolution, trial advocacy, and appellate advocacy. The law school's student-managed Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Board, Mock Trial Board, and Moot Court Board are dedicated to the promotion and development of these skills among the student body. The ADR Board administers client counseling, negotiation, and international arbitration competitions at the law school and sends student teams to interscholastic competitions in the U.S. and abroad, including Austria, China, and Germany. The Mock Trial Board sponsors civil and criminal intrascholastic trial competitions and sends student teams to interscholastic trial competitions nationwide. The Mock Trial Board also hosts the annual interscholastic Estrella Trial Advocacy Competition in San Juan, Puerto Rico. The Moot Court Board administers intrascholastic, appellate-level competitions in the fields of constitutional law, international law, and intellectual property law. The Moot Court Board also selects and sponsors students to represent the school at interscholastic competitions around the world, including India, and sponsors interscholastic competitions, such as the Harold H. Greene & Joyce Hens Green National Security Law Moot Court, the Philip C. Jessup Mid-Atlantic International Law Super-Regional, and the National Veterans Law Moot Court. In addition, faculty and students at the law school sponsor interscholastic moot court competitions in the areas of government contracts and religious freedom.

Professional Development: Inns of Court and Foundations of Practice Programs

The law school is distinguished by its culture of professional development. In 2018, it received the E. Smythe Gambrell Professionalism Award from the American Bar Association Standing Committee on Professionalism for the Inns of Court and Foundations of Practice Programs. These voluntary professional development programs are designed to guide students' professional formation by encouraging the transition from law student to competent and self-directed lawyer. The programs' varied components help students to build the foundational competencies required for success and satisfaction in the legal profession and to serve clients and the legal system.

First-year students are assigned to one of six Inns of Court led by an advisory team of faculty, administrators, students, and staff. Students meet weekly with their Inn of Court advisors and invited speakers to discuss topics that fall under the broad umbrella of professional development. These topics, which are not taught in the typical doctrinal courses, include building professional skills and relationships, increasing self-awareness, and promoting well-being. The program receives guidance from an advisory council of experts in lawyer professional development.

The Foundations of Practice Program encourages students to engage in learning beyond the classroom to further their career goals. First-year students who attend Inns of Court sessions, as well as complete other requirements such as Writing Center conferences, Career Center workshops and individual counseling sessions, health and wellness programs, cultural competency programs, and advice from practicing attorneys, are awarded the Dean's Recognition for Professional Development in recognition of their commitment to self-directed professional development.

Upper-level students may continue their self-directed professional development and strengthen the skills they began to cultivate as 1Ls. The upper-level Foundations of Practice Program features a more flexible set of requirements, enabling students to tailor their participation based on their individual career goals and interests. Students who complete the upper-level program requirements by graduation are awarded the Dean's Commendation for Advanced Professional Development.

Law Student Organizations

Student Bar Association (SBA)	Equal Justice Foundation (EJF)
American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU)	Evening Law Student Association (ELSA)
American Constitution Society	The Federalist Society
Anti-Corruption & Compliance Association	The Feminist Forum
Antitrust Law Association	Government Contracts Students Association (GCSA)
Art Law and Entertainment Society	Gulf Recovery Network (GRN)
Asian/Pacific American Law Student Association (APALSA)	GW African Law Association (GWALA)
Atypical Student Society	GW Defenders
Banking and Securities Law Society	GW Law Running Club
Black Law Student Association (BLSA)	GW Law Soccer
Christian Legal Society	GW Law Softball Club
Corporate and Business Law Society (CBLS)	Human Rights Law Society (HRLS)
Criminal Law Society	If/When/How (Law Students for Reproductive Justice)
Cyberlaw Students Association (CYLSA)	Immigration Law Association (ILA)
East Asian Law Society (EALS)	International Arbitration Student Association
Entertainment and Sports Law Association (ESPLA)	International Law Society (ILS)
Entrepreneurship and Law Society	International Refugee Assistance Project (IRAP)
Environmental and Energy Law Association (EELA)	J. Reuben Clark Law Society
	Jewish Law Student Association (JLSA)

Labor & Employment Law Society	Political Law Society
Lambda Law	Promissory Notes (PN)
Latino Law Student Association (LLSA)	Public Speaking and Debate Law Society
Law Association for Women (LAW)	Settlement Agreements of Cataan (SAC)
Law, Justice, and International Development Society (LJIDS)	Society of European Law Students (SELS)
Law Revue	South Asian Law Student Association (SALSA)
Middle Eastern and North African Law Society (MENA)	Space Law Society (SLS)
Military Law Society	Street Law
Muslim Law Students Association (MLSA)	Student Animal Legal Defense Fund (SALDF)
National Lawyers Guild	Student Health Law Association (SHLA)
National Security Law Association (NSLA)	Student Intellectual Property Law Association (SIPLA)
Nota Bene	Tax Law Society (TLS)
Phi Alpha Delta (PAD)	Veteran Law Students Association
Phi Delta Phi (PDP)	



Facilities and Services

The Jacob Burns Law Library

The Jacob Burns Law Library serves the students and faculty of the law school by offering a wealth of legal and law-related information in a variety of formats. A collection strong in historical material has been integrated with online resources to meet the needs of researchers in many specialized areas. The Library itself, housed on six levels, offers a wide range of study areas, including several large, comfortable reading rooms, and a number of small conference rooms and study cubicles.

A staff of 40 librarians and support staff, a number of whom are trained in both law and information science, is the key to using the collection of more than 600,000 volumes and volume equivalents. The Library's sophisticated online catalog, JACOB, can be used both to locate materials within the facility and to access the online catalogs of neighboring institutions, including the Library of Congress. Emerging technology has been fully utilized by providing access to many web-based services. All of these electronic resources can be used from a variety of stations throughout the library. Two computer labs can be used for word processing, access to legal databases and e-mail. Additional terminals dedicated to the use of e-mail are available, as well as a wireless network for linking notebook computers to the GW network.

The collection itself, while broad-based, focuses on Anglo-American resources and is particularly strong in the areas of environmental law, intellectual property, government procurement and federal practice, tax law, and labor law. A large international and comparative law collection focuses on the areas of human rights, law of the sea, commercial transactions, intellectual property, and environmental law. The Library also houses one of the largest collections of rare legal materials in the United States, with emphasis placed on early international and European law.

The Library attempts to collect materials in a variety of related areas such as history, economics, and political science for individuals conducting interdisciplinary research. In addition, the excellent collections of the University's two other libraries, the Gelman Library and the Himmelfarb Health Sciences Library, are both within a few blocks of the law school.

Center for Professional Development and Career Strategy (The Career Center)

The Career Center provides individual and group counseling for all aspects of the career development and job search process. Students, recent graduates, and prospective employers are served through a variety of programs and resources, including a database with thousands of job postings, newsletters of current career information, interview and recruiting programs, an alumni network, and counseling and workshops on job application materials, interview skills, and job search strategy. In addition, the Career Center offers presentations throughout the year on legal and alternative career topics and employment options.

Supplemental Legal Education

Members of the Bar who wish to keep abreast of current developments in the law may register for any of the courses in the law school on a noncredit basis as Supplemental Legal Education students. Specific courses are open to nonlawyers whose special qualifications justify their registration. Such students do not take examinations in courses and no grades are recorded for their work.

A simplified admission and registration procedure is used and must be completed on or before the last day of regular registration for the appropriate semester. Supplemental Legal Education students pay only the tuition fee on the credit-hour basis. They may not participate in student activities or benefit from the medical privileges of the University. (Supplemental Legal Education registrations are subject to cancellation if courses are filled by regularly registered students.)

Housing

The Columbia Plaza Housing Program provides GW Law students assistance in securing an apartment in Columbia Plaza, a privately owned, multi-building complex, by serving as a reference and guarantor. Columbia Plaza is located at 2400 Virginia Avenue, NW, adjacent to the GW campus. For more information about Columbia Plaza and other GW housing options, contact GW Housing Programs at (202) 994-2552 or living.gwu.edu.

Law students typically choose to live in neighborhoods located in the District of Columbia, Northern Virginia, and Maryland. Information about these neighborhoods is available at www.law.gwu.edu/admissions/housing. The University's Off-Campus Housing Office posts at www.gwoffcampus.com a variety of local housing options for students, including efficiencies, apartments, and group houses. Prices for housing vary considerably and generally match those in other major metropolitan areas. Some students choose to live in the immediate vicinity in the Foggy Bottom neighborhood, while others live in other parts of the city or in nearby suburbs and take advantage of the excellent public transportation system in the metropolitan area, which includes a Metro stop on campus.

Student Health Service

The Colonial Health Center Medical Services provides an outpatient clinic staffed by physicians, nurses, nurse practitioners, and physician assistants. Students can be evaluated and treated for most medical problems. Psychiatrists are on staff to provide evaluation, referrals, and crisis intervention. Visits should be arranged by appointment; urgent problems may be seen on a walk-in basis if necessary. Additional charges for visits, lab work, and medication may apply. Health education and outreach programs on a variety of topics are provided throughout the year.

When the clinic is closed, students may call the after-hours medical advice line at (202) 994-5300 or, for serious emergencies, students may go to the Emergency Room of the University Hospital for treatment. This arrangement is for emergency care only and all fees are the responsibility of the student, and students are urged to bring their insurance information with them.

Students must be currently enrolled on campus in the University to receive treatment. Students who so desire may engage physicians and nurses of their own choice, but these students will be responsible for all fees charged. The bills incurred from all services rendered outside the clinic (for example, X-ray work, laboratory work, and referrals to specialists or other outside physicians) are the responsibility of the student.

Health, Accident, and Tuition Insurance

The University recommends that all students be covered by health and accident insurance. International students are required to have health insurance and will be automatically enrolled in a GW student health plan. International students may waive this requirement by providing proof of existing coverage.

The George Washington University participates in an elective tuition insurance program offered through A.W.G. Dewar, Inc.

The "Tuition Refund Plan" refunds a portion of the unused annual tuition and insured fees should the student need to withdraw for covered reasons. Tuition insurance must be purchased prior to the start of the academic year. Spring may only be purchased if the student was not registered in the prior fall semester.

Immunization Requirements

It is the law in the District of Columbia that all students under the age of 26 have a record on file with the Colonial Health Center documenting immunity to measles, mumps, and rubella (two immunizations with the initial dose given after the first birthday or positive titers), varicella (chickenpox—by immunization, documented history of disease or positive titers), hepatitis B series, meningococcal vaccine (or meningitis waiver), and a current tetanus/diphtheria booster (within 10 years prior to the beginning of the semester). This requirement applies to all students regardless of their program of study or degree status. The University also requires students to be immunized against Covid-19, unless they obtain a religious or medical exemption. Full details of the vaccination requirement are available online. Students registering for the first time will be able to do so without complete records on file, but any subsequent registration will be blocked if this requirement has not been fulfilled.

University Disability Support Services

Disability Support Services (DSS), as part of the Office for Diversity, Equity, and Community Engagement at GW, ensures equivalent access to the curricular programs for our students with documented disabilities, as well as those temporarily disabled by injury or illness. Accommodations available, designed to ameliorate the impact of the disability, offer reasonable and appropriate assistance to facilitate student participation in the academic arena. Services provided without charge to the student may include sign language interpreters, CART, the use of various assistive technologies and adaptive equipment, exam accommodations, and note-taking assistance. DSS does not provide content tutoring, although it may be available on a fee basis from other campus resources. The University also does not provide or pay for transportation services or personal attendant care.

The University and the GW Law Dean of Students Office work together to support law students with academic accommodations. Through a bifurcated approach, law students first request to register with the University and establish eligibility. Once students are registered with the University, law students work with designated staff in the law school Dean of Students Office, the office responsible for advising students and implementing academic accommodations. Both the process for a law student to register for and the implementation of accommodations differs greatly from undergraduate experience due to grading exams anonymously. Law students should not present a law professor with a letter of eligibility from DSS. For more information, law students may visit the Dean of Students website: <https://www.law.gwu.edu/disability-support-services>.

Counseling Services

The Colonial Health Center Mental Health Services offers a broad range of services to help students with personal issues. Services include short-term individual therapy, group therapy, crisis services, academic skill enhancement, and psycho-educational workshops. All counseling services are confidential, and are not part of the student's academic record. Telephone assessment and consultations, and referral assistance are also provided. The initial assessment is free. Counselors are available during business hours to answer student questions about services and campus resources, and for faculty to consult about students of concern or other issues. Counselors are available after hours for urgent consultations. Information, referrals, and emergency services are available 24/7 at (202) 994-5300.



University Regulations

University Policy on Equal Opportunity

The George Washington University does not unlawfully discriminate against any person on any basis prohibited by federal law, the District of Columbia Human Rights Act, or other applicable law, including without limitation, race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, disability, veteran status, sexual orientation, or gender identity or expression. This policy covers all programs, services, policies, and procedures of the University, including admission to educational programs and employment.

Inquiries concerning this policy and federal and local laws and regulations concerning discrimination in education and employment programs and activities may be directed to the University's Office of Equal Employment Opportunity and Employee Relations (EEO/ER), 2033 K Street, NW, Suite 205, Washington, D.C. 20052, (202) 994-9656. Questions regarding protections against discrimination on the basis of sex may be directed to the University's Title IX Coordinator, the Vice Provost for Diversity, Equity and Community Engagement, 812 20th Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20052, (202) 994-7440.

Inquiries also may be directed to the U.S. Department of Education Office for Civil Rights, the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, or the applicable state or local agency (for example, the D.C. Office of Human Rights).

To request disability accommodations, students should contact the Office of Disability Support Services at (202) 994-8250 or dss@gwu.edu. Employees and other members of the university community should contact the Office of Equal Employment Opportunity and Employee Relations at (202) 994-9656 or eeo@gwu.edu.

University Policy on the Release of Student Information

The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) applies to institutional policies governing access to and release of student education records.

The University may release the following directory information upon request: name, local address, telephone number, and e-mail address; name and address of emergency contact; dates of attendance; school or division of enrollment; field of study; enrollment status; credit hours earned; degrees earned; honors received; participation in University-recognized organizations and activities (including intercollegiate athletics); and height, weight, and age of members of athletic teams, as well as likenesses used in University publications. A student who does not wish such directory information released must file written notice to this effect in the Office of the Registrar.

The University's full policy statement on the release of student information is published in the *Guide to Student Rights and Responsibilities*, available in the Dean of Students Office.

Policy Regarding Students Called to Active Military Duty

Any student who is a member of a military reserve unit or the National Guard and is activated or called to active duty early in a semester or summer session automatically will be entitled to a full refund of all tuition and fees that he or she has paid toward the expenses of that academic term. If the notification of the call to active duty comes after the mid-term examinations or after other substantial graded work has been completed, the student will have the option of either taking a full refund of tuition and fees or taking an Incomplete in his or her courses with the privilege of returning to complete all required course work at some future date without

payment of any further tuition and fee charges. It is the responsibility of the student to present evidence of his or her activation to the Office of Student Accounts and to request the appropriate refund.

Should a degree student called up for active duty find it necessary to interrupt active pursuit of the degree, he or she may petition the dean for a leave of absence for a specified period of time, generally limited to one calendar year. Deans are encouraged to grant any request to extend the leave of absence for longer than the customary period should military service require an absence of more than one year.

All students on active duty will be automatically exempted from the request for a \$50 voluntary library contribution without requiring any communication from them or their initials on the bill.

Right to Change Rules and Programs

The University and its schools and divisions reserve the right to modify or change requirements, rules, and fees. Such regulations shall go into force whenever the proper authorities may determine. The right is reserved by the University to make changes in programs without notice whenever circumstances warrant such changes.

Right to Dismiss Students

If a student knowingly makes a false statement or conceals material information on an application for admission, registration form, or any other University document, the student's registration may be canceled and the student will be ineligible (except by special action of the faculty) for subsequent registration.

The right is reserved by the University to dismiss or exclude any student from the University or from any class or classes whenever, in the interest of the student or the University, the University Administration deems it advisable.

For example, a law student or any student enrolled in law courses may be excluded from further study for felony convictions that occur at any stage during the pursuit of a degree. A student under criminal indictment may be placed on leave of absence pending resolution of the matter. Students may be excluded when their behavior on or off University premises indicates a serious and substantial danger to themselves or others. Students with medical or mental health conditions that pose a serious risk to themselves or others may be excluded from study. The law school reserves the right to invoke the University's Mandatory Medical Withdrawal Policy to address such matters.

Property Responsibility

The University is not responsible for the loss of personal property. A Lost and Found Office is maintained on campus in the University Police Department.

Student Conduct

All students upon enrolling and while attending the George Washington University are subject to the provisions of the *Guide to Student Rights and Responsibilities*, which outlines student freedoms and responsibilities of conduct, including the Code of Student Conduct, and other policies and regulations as adopted and promulgated by appropriate University authorities. Copies of these documents may be obtained at the Office of Judicial Affairs. Sanctions for violation of these regulations may include permanent expulsion from the University, which may

make enrollment in another college or university difficult. Regulations or requirements applicable only to a particular program, facility, or class of students may not be published generally, but such regulations or requirements shall be published in a manner reasonably calculated to inform affected students.

Students who are charged with violations of the Code of Student Conduct, whether they are found responsible for such charges and/or sanctions apply, must report any and all charges and their disposition to state bar examiners if so required on the bar application form. The law school will similarly report any charges or sanctions to state bar examiners when the bar certification form requires such a disclosure.



Courses of Instruction

Learning Outcomes

Learning outcomes relate to specific skills and competencies students are expected to acquire during the course of their study for the Juris Doctor degree. Students in the J.D. program at the George Washington University Law School, by the time they complete their degree requirements, are expected to possess:

1. the necessary knowledge of substantive and procedural law to be prepared for commencement of the practice of law;
2. the ability to engage in professionally proficient legal analysis and reasoning;
3. an understanding of the important role of lawyers as problem solvers;
4. a facility with written and oral communication in the practice of law;
5. comprehension of the lawyer's professional responsibilities to clients, tribunals, the legal system, and non-clients;
6. several of the professional skills needed for effective client representation, such as proficiency in legal research, fact development and analysis, client and witness interviewing, negotiation, trial practice, advocacy of client positions or objectives, document drafting, conflict resolution, and organization and management of legal work; and
7. the capacity to self-evaluate their skills in learning and lawyering, and to develop skills in collaboration and in representing and working with persons from diverse cultures and perspectives.

Planning a Balanced Program

After the completion of the required curriculum, J.D. students have a vast domain of courses to choose from at the law school. The fact that a large number of courses are offered does not mean that all courses have the same importance. Rather, the large curriculum offers students substantial freedom to tailor their programs to their interests and future needs.

The faculty recommends that all students take programs that give them a strong foundation in the standard subject areas of the law. Although students should avoid excessive specialization, some students choose to pursue a particular area of the law in special depth or breadth because of career inclinations or for the intellectual values associated with specialized study. The freedom in course selection permitted by the elective policy at the law school places the responsibility for planning a coherent academic program on the individual student. Students are strongly encouraged to consult with members of the faculty or the administration for guidance on their programs.

Consistent with its commitment to a balanced program, the law school generally offers important elective courses every academic year. These courses survey the most important subjects in the law and include *Adjudicatory Criminal Procedure* (6362), *Administrative Law* (6400), *Antitrust Law* (6402), *Conflict of Laws* (6234), *Constitutional Law II* (6380), *Corporations* (6250), *Creditors' Rights and Debtors' Protection* (6284), *Criminal Procedure* (6360), *Environmental Law* (6430), *Evidence* (6230), *Family Law* (6348), *Federal Courts* (6232), *Federal Income Taxation* (6300), *International Law* (6520), *International Business Transactions* (6522), *Securities Regulation* (6252), and *Trusts and Estates* (6342). The faculty recommends that J.D. students take a large number of these courses as part of their individual program. Some are prerequisites for specialized courses, clinics, or simulation courses and so should be taken early in a student's course of elective study.

The law faculty also believes that it is important that students understand the relationship between law and other disciplines. History, philosophy, economics, medicine, the social sciences, the humanities, and other fields offer perspectives on the law and the development of legal institutions. Accordingly, the faculty recommends that students take one or more interdisciplinary courses. They include *Art, Cultural Heritage, and the Law Seminar* (6488), *Feminist Legal Theory* (6608), *Genetics and the Law* (6616), *Jurisprudence* (6590), *Jurisprudence Seminar* (6592), *History of the Common Law* (6601), *Law and Anthropology* (6612), *Law and Economics* (6598), *Law and Literature* (6606), *Law and Medicine* (6617), *Law and Psychiatry* (6614), *Law and Accounting* (6602), *Race, Racism, and American Law* (6595), *Sexuality and the Law* (6394), and *U.S. Legal History* (6591).

The curriculum offers a large variety of clinical courses, simulation courses, and field placement options in which students have the opportunity to learn lawyering and other advocacy skills in several contexts. These courses permit students to complement the theoretical study of law with experience in interviewing clients, investigating facts, dealing with adverse parties, contacting government agencies, negotiating on behalf of clients and participating in real or hypothetical court and administrative proceedings. The faculty recommends that students take one or more such courses. These courses include *Advanced Appellate Advocacy* (6653), *Alternative Dispute Resolution* (6647), *Civil and Human Rights Clinic* (6633), *Client Interviewing and Counseling* (6650), *College of Trial Advocacy* (6683), *Criminal Appeals and Post-Conviction Services Clinic* (6625), *Criminal Defense and Justice Clinic* (6710), *Family Justice Litigation Clinic* (6624), *Field Placement* (6668), *Health Rights Law Clinic* (6631), *Immigration Clinic* (6630), *Intensive Clinical Placement* (6638), *Legal Drafting* (6652), *Mediation* (6646), *Mock Trial Competition* (6645), *Moot Court* (6644), *Negotiations* (6648), *Pre-Trial Advocacy* (6643), *Prisoner and Reentry Clinic* (6623), *Public Justice Advocacy Clinic* (6622), *Rising for Justice* (6634), *Small Business and Community Economic Development Clinic* (6621), *Trial Advocacy* (6640), and *Vaccine Injury Litigation Clinic* (6626).

Career Planning and Course Selection

The law school offers information and guidance regarding upper-level requirements, course selection, crafting a balanced academic program, and defining career objectives. Every spring, first-year students are provided with an overview of requirements for graduation and pointers on academic planning, followed by opportunities for one-on-one advising. Students may also consult members of the faculty for course and career planning. In addition, the Career Center provides a central storehouse of information regarding many types of legal careers.

To assist students in choosing upper-class courses and planning graduate programs of study, the law school's courses are listed below according to principal practice areas, with a brief introduction to the gateway courses in each area. Each listing begins with foundational courses in the practice area, and moves next to advanced courses typically offered just once each year, including seminars and clinics related to the practice area. Some courses are listed in several practice areas.

Many courses listed in the course description section of this *Bulletin* under the headings Law and Other Disciplines (Law 6590–617) and Experiential Learning and Simulations Courses (Law 6640–67) are not repeated in the practice areas listed below. This is because they concern perspectives on the law or lawyering skills that are applicable to all of these practice areas. Students should, therefore, consider taking courses from these categories to complement courses taken within specific practice areas.

Students should consult course descriptions to determine the prerequisites and eligibility criteria.

Clinical Program

The George Washington University Law School's Jacob Burns Community Legal Clinics provide students with the opportunity to further their courses of study in substantive law and lawyering skills while representing clients in real cases. In each of the law school's 10 clinical programs, students are enrolled in a rigorous educational curriculum designed to teach the law and skills students need to represent clients in adversarial and transactional cases and in advocacy projects. Clinics, for which students receive between four to six academic credits, are directed, taught, and supervised by law school faculty who have extensive careers in their practice areas and who are leaders in their fields. The law school offers clinics in a wide variety of subject areas including criminal appellate, small business, domestic violence, family law, vaccine injury, health rights, immigration, international human rights, housing, prisoner reentry, and civil litigation. Under local practice rules, students are permitted to handle all phases of representation including client interviewing and counseling, taking and defending depositions, drafting legal pleadings and contracts, arguing motions and appeals, conducting negotiations, and taking cases to trial. All such work is conducted under the close supervision and support of clinical faculty. Students represent a broad range of clients on a pro bono basis, with a particular focus on providing legal representation to low-income and traditionally marginalized populations who might otherwise be unrepresented or face other barriers in accessing justice.

The law school's Clinical Programs allow students to gain extensive practice experience prior to graduation which enhances their job qualifications and their ability to think, problem-solve, and counsel like lawyers. The Clinics' 8:1 student-faculty ratio provides students with the opportunity to work closely with law school faculty and to receive careful and supportive supervision.

Students are eligible to take all clinics during their 3L years. Some clinics admit 2L students. Students should carefully review clinic eligibility requirements on the portal.

Field Placement Program

The George Washington University Law School Field Placement Program provides students with the opportunity to work closely with judges or practicing lawyers as legal externs in government, judicial, and non-profit organizations while earning academic credit. The program is designed to enhance the educational experience of its students through exposure to the actual practice of law.

The primary educational objectives of the program are: to provide students with the opportunity to gain experience in different substantive areas of law and legal process; to develop legal research, writing, interviewing, counseling, and investigative skills; to deal with issues of professional responsibility in a practice setting; and to engage in reflective lawyering.

Each student is supervised by a member of the law school faculty and is enrolled in a required corequisite course or Advanced Field Placement. The student's externship experience also includes regular supervision from an on-site, licensed attorney who is assigned to that student. On-site attorney supervision and instructional guidance from the law school's faculty combine to offer students a unique opportunity to gain practical experience and continue to build upon their legal education.

During the Spring semester, J.D. degree candidates may obtain academic credit for business law-related externships through the Field Placement Program in GW's business law program in New York City (GWNY). See the Course Descriptions section of this *Bulletin* for the GWNY curriculum.

LL.M. candidates from the Business and Finance, Environmental and Energy, General, Government Procurement, Intellectual Property, International and Comparative, and National Security Law Programs may obtain academic credit for qualifying externships through the Field Placement Program. Information about the LL.M. externship registration process is available on the law school portal. Students in other LL.M. programs should contact their LL.M. advisers or program directors to obtain advice regarding externships.

Public Interest and Public Service

Public interest and public service transcend formal practice areas, such as those set out in the section that follows. For students interested in careers in public interest or public service, additional thought and guidance may prove useful when constructing an individualized program of study based upon the law school's extensive set of curricular offerings.

Participation in the law school's Clinical and Field Placement Programs is strongly encouraged for students who wish to practice in this area. The Jacob Burns Community Legal Clinics provide students with opportunities to engage in various types of legal practice, services, and policymaking in a variety of different subject areas. The Field Placement Program combines classroom instruction with real world work experience to provide a uniquely immersive educational experience. Both of these programs provide students with robust opportunities to serve the public in an experiential learning environment.

Students considering a career in public interest lawyering, or working for the government at any level, also are encouraged to take foundational courses in administrative, federal income tax, and constitutional law, as public interest lawyering will often involve these subject areas. Finally, students are encouraged to participate in the law school's pro bono program, which provides students with the opportunity to volunteer for nonprofit or government organizations, work on projects that are organized by student groups on their own, or otherwise contribute to projects for nonprofit organizations doing legal work.

Recognition of J.D. Concentrations

J.D. students may earn a recognition of concentration in certain substantive fields. Recognition requires students to complete a minimum number of credit hours in the concentration area, after completion of the required first-year curriculum. Specific requirements are established by the concentration directors and coordinators, listed below, who are responsible for the administration of the recognition.

Students who wish to receive a recognition of concentration are required to register that intention with the concentration director prior to their final semester in law school, but preferably by the end of their second year. The concentration directors will advise interested students on the concentration area, program requirements, and course options. When the student completes the required concentration courses, the student will submit to the concentration director a form that lists the concentration courses and semester taken, with a copy of their transcript. See the respective sections for each program in this *Bulletin's* Courses of Instruction, Practice Areas section, for information on requirements. A J.D. candidate may select only

one area of concentration and that will appear on the transcript. The Concentration Directors and Coordinators are as follow for the 2021–2022 academic year:

Business and Finance Law, Professor Dalia Tsuk Mitchell
 Energy Law, Senior Advisor Donna Attanasio
 Environmental Law, Interim Director Lin Harmon-Walker
 Family Law, Associate Dean Laurie Kohn
 Government Procurement Law, Assistant Dean Jessica Tillipman
 Health Law, Professor Sonia Suter
 Intellectual Property Law, Associate Dean John Whealan
 International and Comparative Law, Associate Dean Rosa Celorio
 International Business Law, Associate Dean Rosa Celorio and Professor Dalia Tsuk Mitchell
 National Security and Cybersecurity Law, Associate Dean Lisa Schenck
 National Security and U.S. Foreign Relations Law, Associate Dean Lisa Schenck

Practice Areas

Courses pertinent to selected practices areas are listed below. The recognition of concentration for J.D. students is available for selected practice areas. The requirements for the recognition of concentration for J.D. students is described for those practice areas for which the concentration is available.

Administrative Law and Government Regulation

This large and important field deals with the process by which government regulates the activities of businesses or individuals. *Administrative Law* is the foundation course for all study in this area. Other key survey courses include *Antitrust Law*, *Trademark Law and Unfair Competition*, and *Legislation*. Advanced courses explore the administrative process in the context of a single commercial activity such as health care or the telecommunications industry. Almost all of the courses included in the closely related practice areas of environmental law, government contract law, intellectual property law, labor law, and taxation, which are set out separately in this practice area listing, could fairly be termed species of administrative law and government regulation.

Foundation Courses

Administrative Law (6400)	Legislation (6416)
Antitrust Law (6402)	Trademark Law and Unfair Competition (6474)

Advanced Courses

Voting Rights Law (6387)	Public Law Seminar (6426)** (selected sections)
Higher Education Law (6389)	Selected Topics in Public
Food and Drug Law (6408)	Law (6427)** (selected sections)
Health Law and Policy (6410)	Environmental Law (6430)
Health Care Law Seminar (6411)**	Energy Law and Regulation (6438)
Telecommunications Law (6414)	Law in Cyberspace (6485)
Legislative Analysis and Drafting (6418)	Information Privacy Law (6486)
Campaign Finance Law (6419)	Race, Racism, and American Law (6595)
Congressional Investigations Seminar (6420)	Genetics and the Law (6616)
Lawyers, Lobbying, and the Law (6421)	Public Justice Advocacy Clinic (6622)
Local Government Law (6422)	Government Lawyering (6671)
	Homeland Security Law and Policy (6876)

**For 2021–2022, *Health Care Law Seminars* may include *Antitrust in the Health Care Sector*, *Fraud and Abuse*, *Public Health Law*, *Selected Legal Issues in Health Law*, and *Traumatic Brain Injury*.

Advanced Torts

Personal injury and property damage claims are a major part of modern civil litigation. The courses in this practice area all build upon the basic first-year *Torts* course and complete the study of non-contractual private liabilities. *Insurance* deals in part with the process of shifting the risks associated with such liabilities.

Advanced Courses

Complex Litigation (6236)	Environmental and Toxic Torts (6449)
Remedies (6238)	Genetics and the Law (6616)
Admiralty (6293)	Law and Medicine (6617)
Insurance (6298)	Vaccine Injury Litigation Clinic (6626)
Products Liability (6354)	

Alternative Dispute Resolution

The courses in this area explore the rapidly growing field of dispute resolution outside the courtroom. Lawyers have always resolved most of their clients' disputes without trial, by negotiation and settlement. These courses formally train students in these and related dispute-resolution techniques. *Negotiations*, *Alternative Dispute Resolution*, and *Mediation* are the foundation for all courses in this area. The remaining courses apply techniques learned in the foundation courses in different contexts.

Foundation Courses

Mediation (6646)	Negotiations (6648)
Alternative Dispute Resolution (6647)	

Advanced Courses

Environmental Negotiations (6458)	Health Rights Law Clinic (6631)
International Arbitration (6556)	Client Interviewing and Counseling (6650)
International Negotiations (6558)	

The following courses are open only to LL.M. degree candidates

Mediation and Alternative Dispute Resolution (6676)	Negotiation and Conflict Management Systems Design (6681)
Ethics in Adjudication and Settlement (6678)	International Dispute Resolution (6682)

Business and Finance (including Commercial Law)

This practice area concentrates on the legal rules governing the formation, organization, financing, and operation of most modern businesses and the operation of the marketplace, including transactions between businesses and between a consumer and a business. *Corporations* is both the basic course and should be regarded as a prerequisite (or corequisite) for virtually all of the advanced courses in this field.

Other highly recommended courses sometimes described as foundational in business and finance law include: *Securities Regulation* (6252), *Secured Transactions* (6280), *Banking Law* (6290), *Business Planning* (6296), *Federal Income Taxation* (6300), and *Law and Accounting* (6602).

Courses sometimes described as foundational in commercial law include courses focused on various portions of the Uniform Commercial Code (including *Secured Transactions* (6280) [Articles 2A and 9], *Commercial Paper—Payment Systems* (6282) [primarily Articles 3, 4, and 4A], and *Creditors' Rights and Debtors' Protection* (6284) [Article 9], as well as *Business Bankruptcy and Reorganization* (6285), and *Banking Law* (6290).

A course sometimes described as foundational in international business and commercial law is *International Business Transactions* (6522).

For students interested in the practice of business law (including finance as well as commercial law) in New York City, please see this *Bulletin's* description of our GW in New York program. The program includes the advanced course *Business Lawyering* (6810) as the corequisite to New York business law field placements and other elective course offerings during the Spring semester in New York City.

J.D. candidates may earn Recognition of a J.D. Concentration in Business and Finance Law by successfully completing a minimum of 12 credits from among the courses below, including *Corporations* (6250), two credits of experiential learning from among the courses noted with two asterisks (**) listed below or included on the Records Office's current list of Courses that Fulfill Experiential Learning Credits, and two credits graded on the basis of a research paper that meets the standards for the law school's upper level writing requirement, either written in conjunction with one of the courses listed below or, with advance approval of the program director, written for a journal, independent legal writing, or a course that is not included in the list below. Students may use the same paper to fulfill the writing requirement for both the recognition of concentration and the J.D.

Courses

- | | |
|---|--|
| Corporations (6250) | Tax Policy Seminar (6318) |
| Securities Regulation (6252) | Modern Real Estate Transactions (6330) |
| Corporate Finance (6254) | Land Use Law (6332) |
| Mergers and Acquisitions (6256) | Law of Real Estate Financing (6334) |
| Regulation of Mutual Funds and Investment Advisers (6260) | Reading Group (6351)* |
| Regulation of Derivatives (6261) | White Collar Crime (6364) |
| Corporation Law Seminar (6262) | Antitrust Law (6402) |
| Selected Topics in Corporate Law (6263) | Advanced Antitrust Law Seminar (6403) |
| Securities Law Seminar (6264) | Selected Topics in Advanced Antitrust Law (6405) |
| Selected Topics in Securities Law (6267) | Regulated Industries (6406) |
| Employee Benefit Plans (6272) | Public Law Seminar (6426)* |
| Secured Transactions (6280) | Selected Topics in Public Law (6427)* |
| Commercial Paper—Payment Systems (6282) | Trade and Sustainable Development (6435) |
| Creditors' Rights and Debtors' Protection (6284) | Energy Law Seminar (6441)* |
| Business Bankruptcy and Reorganization (6285) | Environmental Issues in Business Transactions (6452) |
| Consumer Protection Law (6286) | Entertainment Law (6475) |
| Selected Topics in Banking Law (6289) | Anti-Corruption and Compliance (6511) |
| Banking Law (6290) | International Money Laundering, Corruption, and Terrorism (6521) |
| Unincorporated Business Organizations and Agency Law (6294) | International Business Transactions (6522) |
| Sports and the Law (6295) | The International Competition Law Regime (6523) |
| Business Planning (6296)** | International Commercial Law (6524) |
| Insurance (6298) | International Trade Law (6526) |
| Federal Income Taxation (6300) | Advanced International Trade Law (6527) |
| Corporate Taxation (6302) | Law of the European Union (6534) |
| Partnership and LLC Taxation (6304) | International Finance (6541) |
| International Taxation (6312) | International Banking and Investment Law (6542) |
| Nonprofit Organizations: Law and Taxation (6314) | International Investment Law and Arbitration (6544) |
| State and Local Taxation (6316) | |
| Selected Topics in Tax Policy Law (6317) | |

International Project Finance (6545)	Law and Accounting (6602)**
Chinese Business Law (6549)	Small Business and Community Economic Development Clinic (6621)**
U.S. Export Control Law and Regulation (6553)	Negotiations (6648)**
International Arbitration (6556)**	Legal Drafting (Transactional) (6652)**
Introduction to Transactional Islamic Law (6557)	Legal Drafting (Mergers and Acquisitions) (6652)**
International Negotiations (6558)**	Field Placement (6668)* **
International Business Transaction Seminar (6564)	Business Lawyering (6810)**
Law and Economics (6598)	

**Select sections with the permission of the program director.*

J.D. candidates may earn Recognition of a J.D. Concentration in International Business Law by successfully completing 12 credits in Business and Finance Law and 12 credits in International and Comparative Law, for a total of 24 credits. As part of the required 24 credits, students must complete two credits of experiential learning and a writing requirement focused on International Business Law through courses included on the Business and Finance course list above, or the International and Comparative Law course list on pages 95-96. Students must satisfy the requirements of both the Business and Finance Law and the International and Comparative Law J.D. concentrations (e.g., students must take *Corporations* (6250), *International Law* (6520), and courses designated by the program directors as comparative). Students interested in this concentration must notify the program directors during their 2L year.

Constitutional Law and Civil Rights

This major field deals with the proper role of various branches of government and the protection of individual rights and liberties. Building upon the required course on federal powers, *Constitutional Law I*, the courses in this practice area explore the constitutional structure of our federal government and its relationship to the states. A related set of courses addresses the protection of individual civil rights.

Foundation Courses

Federal Courts (6232)	Constitutional Law II (6380)
Conflict of Laws (6234)	Legislation (6416)

Advanced Courses

Family, Child, and State (6349)	Immigration Law I (6538)
Domestic Violence Law (6350)	Immigration Law II (6539)
Law of Separation of Powers (6384)	History of the U.S. Constitution (6594)
Voting Rights Law (6387)	Race, Racism, and American Law (6595)
Employment Discrimination Law (6390)	Immigration Clinic (6630)
Law and Religion (6393)	Disability Rights Law (6635)
Sexuality and the Law (6394)	Public Interest Lawyering (6670)
Constitutional Law and the Supreme Court (6395)	National Security Law (6870)
Federal Indian Law (6397)	U.S. Foreign Relations Law (6871)
Constitutional Law Seminar (6399)**	Military Justice (6873)
Lawyers, Lobbying, and the Law (6421)	Counterterrorism Law (6875)
Law in Cyberspace (6485)	Homeland Security Law and Policy (6876)
	Intelligence Law (6878)

***For 2021–2022, Constitutional Law Seminars may include Religion and the Law and Cyber, Privacy, and Speech.*

Criminal Law and Procedure

Building upon the required course on substantive criminal law, the courses in this practice area explore the rules governing criminal procedure, the sociology of crime, and the application of the criminal law to particular conduct, such as environmental crimes and the use of drugs. The survey courses, *Criminal Procedure* and *Adjudicatory Criminal Procedure*, are the starting point for study in this area.

Foundation Courses

Criminal Procedure (6360)

Adjudicatory Criminal Procedure (6362)

Advanced Courses

White Collar Crime (6364)

Rising for Justice (6634)

Criminal Tax Litigation (6365)

Criminal Defense and Justice Clinic (6710)

Computer Crime (6369)

Military Justice (6873)

Forensic Science (6370)

Comparative Military Law (6874)

Drugs and the Law (6372)

Counterterrorism Law (6875)

Criminal Law and Procedure Seminar (6379)**

Transnational Security (6885)

International Criminal Law (6554)

Domestic Terrorism (6886)

****For 2021–2022, *Criminal Law and Procedure Seminars* may include *Death Penalty*, *Public Corruption*, *Wrongful Convictions*, and *Anatomy of a Homicide*.**

Environmental and Energy Law

Foundational courses survey the range of statutes, regulatory practices, and judicial decisions in the environment and energy field. Advanced courses and seminars provide in-depth coverage of several environmental statutes as well as a number of environment and energy practice areas.

J.D. candidates may earn Recognition of a J.D. Concentration in Environmental Law by successfully completing 14 credits of coursework in Environmental Law, including three required courses—*Environmental Law* (6430), *Natural Resources Law* (6440) and *Administrative Law* (6400)—two credits of experiential learning related to environmental or energy law (*Field Placement* (6668) or any Environmental or Energy law class that is designated as an “E” course) and two credits graded on the basis of a research paper that meets the standards for the law school’s upper level writing requirement, either written in conjunction with one of the courses below or, with advance approval of the program director, written for a journal, independent legal writing, or a course that is not included in the list below on an environmental law topic. Students may use the same paper to fulfill the writing requirement for both the concentration and the J.D.

J.D. candidates may earn Recognition of a J.D. Concentration in Energy Law by successfully completing 14 credits of coursework in Energy Law and Environmental Law, which must include *Energy Law and Regulation* (6438) and *Administrative Law* (6400). In addition, students are required to take at least four credits from among the following courses: *Energy Law Seminar* (6441), **** *Oil and Gas Law* (6443), *Atomic Energy Law* (6459), and *Air Pollution Control* (6432).** Finally, students must have two credits of experiential learning related to environmental or energy law (*Field Placement* (6668) or any Environmental or Energy law class that is designated as an “E” course) and two credits graded on the basis of a research paper that meets the standards for the law school’s upper level writing requirement, either written in conjunction with one of the courses below or, with advance approval of the program director, written for a journal, independent legal writing, or a course that is not included in the list below on an energy law topic. Students may use the same paper to fulfill the writing requirement for both the concentration and the J.D.

Foundation Courses

Administrative Law (6400)

Energy Law and Regulation (6438)

Environmental Law (6430)

Natural Resources Law (6440)

Advanced Courses

Regulated Industries (6406)
 Animal Law Seminar (6424)
 Wildlife and Ecosystems Law (6431)
 Air Pollution Control (6432)
 Water Pollution Control (6434)
 Trade and Sustainable Development (6435)
 Coastal, Navigation, and Wetlands Resource Law (6437)
 Energy Law Seminar (6441)**
 Control of Solid and Hazardous Wastes (RCRA & CERCLA) (6442)
 Oil and Gas Law (6443)
 Regulation of Toxic Substances Risk (6444)
 Environmental and Toxic Torts (6449)
 Federal Facilities Environmental Law Issues (6450)

Selected Topics in Energy Law (6451)**
 Environmental Issues in Business Transactions (6452)
 International Environmental Law (6454)
 International Climate Change Law (6455)
 Environmental Negotiations (6458)
 Atomic Energy Law (6459)
 Selected Topics in Environmental Law (6461)**
 Environmental Crimes (6464)
 Environmental Law Seminar (6466)**
 Environmental Lawyering (6469)
 International Trade Law (6526)
 Advanced International Trade Law (6527)
 International Project Finance (6545)

***Students should consult the Supplement to the Bulletin for information on the available seminars and selected topic courses for each semester. For guidance on which seminars and selected topic courses meet the concentration requirements, students should consult with their program director.*

For students interested in the practice of energy law, the GW Law-University of Groningen Student Exchange Program provides a unique opportunity for students to study European Union law and international law, with an emphasis on environmental and energy law at the University of Groningen. For more information, see the Spring, Summer, and Exchange Program section in this Bulletin.

Family Law and Estate Planning

This cluster of courses investigates the role of the law in family matters and the inheritance of wealth.

J.D. candidates may earn Recognition of a J.D. Concentration in Family Law. Students must successfully complete a minimum of 12 credits from an approved list of courses maintained by the Family Law Concentration Coordinator, including *Family Law* (6348), at least two credits of experiential learning,* and a supplemental requirement that could be satisfied either by writing an approved paper or successfully completing the Family Law Pro Bono Program, and writing a shorter paper.

In addition to the courses listed below, credits earned through study abroad programs, additional courses, and relevant moot court competitions may also qualify, with approval of the Family Law Concentration Coordinator. Students are expected to consult with the Coordinator in advance, and provide proof after completion, to ensure that the program, course, or moot court competition qualifies toward the Concentration requirements. The Concentration Coordinator will provide students with additional information on fulfilling concentration requirements.

Foundation Courses

Trusts and Estates (6342)
 Family Law (6348)

Family, Child, and State (6349)

Advanced Courses

Trusts, Estates, and Professional Responsibility (6343)
 Estate Planning and Drafting (6346)
 Domestic Violence Law (6350)

Family Law Seminar (6352)
 Elder Law (6353)
 Sexuality and the Law (6394)
 International Family Law (6533)

Feminist Legal Theory (6608)

Legal Drafting (Family Law) (6652–12)

Family Justice Litigation Clinic (6624)

Domestic Violence Project (6674)

**Full requirements concerning credit for experiential learning are available from the Coordinator.*

Government Procurement Law

The courses in this practice area explore the body of rules regulating the process by which the federal government enters into contracts with private parties and oversees the performance of those contracts. *Government Contracts* is a one-semester survey course for students seeking a general overview of the law in this area; those preferring a more in-depth course of study may choose instead the *Formation of Government Contracts and Performance of Government Contracts* sequence. Advanced courses in this area include a series of seminars and courses designed to provide students with a richer understanding of how procurement systems operate, both in the U.S. and abroad, and selected topics courses designed to provide students with varying perspectives on emerging issues in the law.

J.D. candidates may earn Recognition of a J.D. Concentration in Government Procurement Law by successfully completing a minimum of 12 credits of Government Procurement Law courses, including *Formation of Government Contracts* (6502), *Performance of Government Contracts* (6503), two credits of an experiential learning government procurement course marked with an asterisk (*) in the list of courses below (or a government procurement Field Placement), and a research paper that meets the standards for the law school's legal writing requirement (e.g., at least 8,000 words), either written in conjunction with a 2-credit government procurement course graded on the basis of a research paper, or, with the approval of the Assistant Dean for Government Procurement Law, written for a journal, independent legal writing, or a course that is not included in the list below on a government procurement law topic. Up to two credits earned through a government procurement-related Field Placement (6668) may count toward the concentration credits, with the approval of the Assistant Dean for Government Procurement Law.

All LL.M. and M.S.L. degree candidates specializing in Government Procurement Law must take the online, paced *Government Contracts Overview* course during their first semester. M.S.L. candidates may not take advanced courses without previously or concurrently enrolling in the online *Analytical Writing* course. The online *Analytical Writing* course is open only to M.S.L. students. The LL.M. and M.S.L. in Government Procurement Law degrees are offered through blended learning, meaning candidates may take some or all courses online.

Foundation Courses

Government Contracts (6500)

Government Contracts Overview (6518)

Formation of Government Contracts (6502)

Analytical Writing (M.S.L. only) (6519)

Performance of Government Contracts (6503)

Advanced Courses

Government Contracts Advocacy (6505)*

Government Procurement of Intellectual

Government Contracts Cost & Pricing (6506)

Property Seminar (6512)*

Comparative Public Procurement (6508)

Selected Topics in Government

Government Contracts Seminar (6509)**

Procurement (6513)***

Graduate Government Contracts
Placement (6510)

Federal Grants Law (6514)

Anti-Corruption and Compliance (6511)

Government Contracts Moot Court (6515)*

Procurement in International
Development (6516)*

***For 2021–2022, Government Contracts Seminars may include Foreign Government Contracting, State and Local Procurement, and Procurement Reform.*

****For 2021–2022, Selected Topics in Government Procurement may include Acquisition Policymaking, Suspension and Debarment in Government Procurement (Online), Introduction to Federal Appropriations Law,* and Negotiations in Government Procurement.**

Health Law

The following practice area is relevant to students interested in health law and to students enrolled in the J.D.–M.P.H. joint-degree program or pursuing a graduate certificate from the Milken Institute School of Public Health. The structure and delivery of health care has generated a wide range of legal concerns related to health care, including laws and regulations that govern the health care industry as a whole, health care providers, hospitals and health systems, health insurers, managed care companies, nursing and long-term care facilities, and home health care providers. Some of the recommended courses pertain specifically to the practice of health law; others, while not specific to health law, are important for a solid foundation in this area and an understanding of the needs of patients.

Foundation Courses

Food and Drug Law (6408)
Health Law and Policy (6410)

Health Care Law Seminar (6411)**
Law and Medicine (6617)

Related Courses

Evidence (6230)
Corporations (6250)
Employee Benefit Plans (6272)
Insurance (6298)
Federal Income Taxation (6300)
Trusts and Estates (6342)
Family Law (6348)
Family Law Seminar (6352)**
Elder Law (6353)

Administrative Law (6400)
Antitrust (6402)
Environmental and Toxic Torts (6449)
Law and Psychiatry (6614)
Genetics and the Law (6616)
Vaccine Injury Litigation Clinic (6626)
Health Rights Law Clinic (6631)
Disability Rights Law (6635)
Client Interviewing and Counseling (6650)

***For 2021–2022, Health Care Law Seminars may include Antitrust in the Health Care Sector; Fraud and Abuse, Public Health Law, Selected Legal Issues in Health Law, and Traumatic Brain Injury; Family Law Seminars may include Assisted Reproductive Technologies and Juvenile Justice.*

J.D. candidates may earn Recognition of a J.D. Concentration in Health Law by successfully completing a minimum of 12 credits from the list of courses below, including *Health Law and Policy* (6410); at least one of three foundational classes, *Law and Medicine* (6617), *Administrative Law* (6400), or *Insurance* (6298); and two credits of experiential learning, noted with an asterisk (*). Students must also produce a paper on a topic related to health law that meets the standards for the law school's upper level writing requirement. If the paper is produced in conjunction with one of the courses below, students may use the same paper to fulfill the writing requirement for both the recognition of concentration and the J.D. With advance approval of the Health Law Concentration Coordinator, a student also may use a piece written for a journal, independent legal writing, or course that is not included in the list below to meet the Health Law writing requirement. Students may use the same paper to fulfill the writing requirement for both the recognition of concentration and the J.D. In addition to the courses listed below, credits earned through study abroad programs also may qualify, with approval of the Health Law Concentration Coordinator.

Courses

Health Law and Policy (6410)
Law and Medicine (6617)
Food and Drug Law (6408)
Health Care Law Seminar (6411)**
Administrative Law (6400)
Insurance (6298)

Elder Law (6353)
Employee Benefit Plans (6272)
Environmental and Toxic Torts (6449)
Family Law Seminar (6352) (Assisted Reproductive Technologies)***
Genetics and the Law (6616)

Law and Psychiatry (6614)

Domestic Violence Law (6350)

Disability Rights Law (6635)

Client Interviewing and Counseling (6650)*

Health Rights Law Clinic (6631)*

Vaccine Injury Litigation Clinic (6626)*

Field Placement (6668)*

Domestic Violence Project (6674)*

****Health Care Law Seminars may include Antitrust in the Health Care Sector, Fraud and Abuse, Public Health Law, Selected Legal Issues in Health Law, and Traumatic Brain Injury.**

***** May include additional seminars with the approval of the Coordinator**

Intellectual Property Law

This practice area concerns the protection of innovation, expression, competition and information. The principal survey courses are *Patent Law*, *Copyright Law*, *Trademark and Unfair Competition Law*, *International Intellectual Property*, and *Information Privacy Law*.

J.D. candidates may earn Recognition of a J.D. Concentration in Intellectual Property (IP) Law. Students must successfully complete a minimum of 12 credits from the courses listed below, including at least one of the following three courses: *Patent Law* (6471), *Copyright Law* (6472), or *Trademark and Unfair Competition Law* (6474). Students must receive two credits (which count toward the concentration credits) graded on the basis of an intellectual property law-related research paper that meets the standards for the law school's legal writing requirement, either written in conjunction with one of the courses listed below in the practice area or with advance approval of the program director, a paper written for a journal, or a paper for independent legal writing, on an intellectual property law topic. Up to two credits earned through a intellectual property law-related *Field Placement* (6668) may count toward the concentration credits, with approval of the program director.

Courses

Patent Law (6471)

Copyright Law (6472)

International Copyright Law (6473)

Trademark and Unfair Competition Law (6474)

Entertainment Law (6475)

Patent Strategies and Practice (6476)

The Federal Circuit (6477)

Licensing of Intellectual Property Rights (6478)

Chemical and Biotech Patent Law (6480)

Design Law (6481)

Patent Enforcement (6482)

Patent Appellate Practice (6483)

Computer Law (6484)

Law in Cyberspace (6485)

Information Privacy Law (6486)

Art, Cultural Heritage, and the Law Seminar (6488)

Enforcement of Intellectual Property

Rights in the U.S. International Trade Commission (6489)

International and Comparative Patent Law (6490)

International Intellectual Property (6491)

Advanced Trademark Law (6492)

Internet Law (6493)

Intellectual Property Antitrust Seminar (6494)

USPTO Post-Grant Patent Proceedings (6495)

Intellectual Property Law Seminar (6496)**

Selected Topics in Intellectual Property Law (6497)**

Trade Secrets Law (6499)

Government Procurement of Intellectual Property Seminar (6512)

Legal Drafting (IP) (6652)

****Multiple sections for these course numbers may be offered during a given academic year; please consult the course schedule for specific course names.**

Please note: *Intellectual Property Law* (6470) does not count toward the minimum 12 credits for the Recognition of J.D. Concentration in Intellectual Property Law, because it is intended as a general introduction for those not intending to specialize in Intellectual Property Law.

International and Comparative Law

These courses explore the international and domestic laws that regulate or influence international activity among countries, international institutions, businesses, and individuals. The four key survey courses are *International Law*, *International Business Transactions*, *International Trade Law*, and *Comparative Law*. The remaining advanced courses focus on a wide range of issues in both public and private international law and comparative law as well as the domestic law of other countries.

J.D. candidates may earn Recognition of a J.D. Concentration in International and Comparative Law by successfully completing a minimum of 12 credits from the list of courses below, including at least two credits of experiential learning and a writing requirement. All students must take *International Law* (6520), one course designated as “comparative” with an asterisk (*), and two credits of experiential learning, noted below with two asterisks (**).

Students can also meet the two credits of experiential learning required for the J.D. concentration by pursuing *Moot Court* (6644) or *Field Placement* (6668) focused on international or comparative law. The writing requirement for the J.D. concentration can be met in the same manner as GW Law’s legal writing requirement (see page 13). A journal note, seminar paper, or independent writing assignment can count towards the J.D. concentration. The writing requirement must be focused on a topic related to international and comparative law. Students interested in this concentration must notify the program director during their 2L year. Note: Students cannot obtain concentrations in both International and Comparative Law and National Security and U.S. Foreign Relations Law. Students cannot obtain concentrations in both International and Comparative Law and National Security and Cybersecurity Law.

Foundation Courses

International Law (6520)

International Business Transactions (6522)

International Trade Law (6526)

Comparative Law (6532)*

Advanced Courses

International Taxation (6312)

Trade and Sustainable Development (6435)

Immigration Criminal Enforcement (6367)

International Environmental Law (6454)

International Climate Change Law (6455)

International Copyright Law (6473)

Enforcement of Intellectual Property
Rights in the U.S. International Trade
Commission (6489)

International and Comparative Patent
Law (6490)*

International Intellectual Property (6491)

Comparative Public Procurement (6508)*

Procurement in International
Development (6516)

International Money Laundering, Corruption,
and Terrorism (6521)

The International Competition Law
Regime (6523)

Advanced International Trade Law (6527)

International Litigation (6528)

International Organizations (6530)

International Family Law (6533)

Law of the European Union (6534)*

Islamic Law (6535)*

Immigration Law I (6538)

Immigration Law II (6539)

Refugee and Asylum Law (6540)

International Banking and Investment
Law (6542)

Chinese Law and Legal Institutions (6543)*

International Investment Law and
Arbitration (6544)

International Project Finance (6545)

International Law of Human Rights (6546)

Regional Protection of Human Rights (6547)*

Space Law (6548)

Chinese Business Law (6549)

Law of the Sea (6550)

Law of War (6552)

U.S. Export Control Law and Regulation (6553)

International Criminal Law (6554)

Comparative Constitutional Law (6555)*

International Arbitration (6556)**	Comparative Law Seminar (6565)*
Introduction to Transactional Islamic Law (6557)*	Human Rights Lawyering (6568)**
International Negotiations (6558)**	International Human Rights of Women (6570)
Nation Building and the Rule of Law (6559)	Immigration Clinic (6630)**
Public International Law Seminar (6562)	Civil and Human Rights Clinic (6633)**
International Business Transactions Seminar (6564)	Dispute Resolution (6682)
	U.S. Foreign Relations (6871)

***In addition to the courses listed above, credits obtained through the GW–Oxford Summer Program in International Human Rights Law and Munich Intellectual Property Law Summer Program may be counted toward the 12-credit requirement. Credits earned through other study abroad programs also may qualify, with approval of the program director*

J.D. candidates may earn Recognition of a J.D. Concentration in International Business Law by successfully completing 12 credits in Business and Finance Law and 12 credits in International and Comparative Law, for a total of 24 credits. As part of the required 24 credits, students must complete two credits of experiential learning and a writing requirement focused on International Business Law through courses included on the Business and Finance course list on pages 88–89, or the International and Comparative Law courses listed above. In essence, students must satisfy the requirements of both the Business and Finance Law and the International and Comparative Law J.D. concentrations (e.g., students must take *Corporations* (6250), *International Law* (6520), and a course designated above as comparative with an *). Students interested in this concentration must notify the program director during their 2L year.

Labor and Employment Law

This field of law deals with all aspects of the employment relationship. The key survey courses are *Labor Law*, which covers the organization and representation of employees through unions, and *Employment Law*, which explores the rights and responsibilities of workers. Advanced courses focus on other legal rules that apply in the workplace or affect the employer/employee relationship.

Foundation Courses

Labor Law (6266)	Employment Law (6268)
------------------	-----------------------

Advanced Courses

Employee Benefit Plans (6272)	Sports and the Law (6295)
Unincorporated Business Organizations and Agency Law (6294)	Employment Discrimination Law (6390)
	Disability Rights Law (6635)

Litigation and the Judicial Process

Courses in this area examine the procedural and remedial rules that regulate civil and criminal litigation in our state and federal courts. Building upon the required *Civil Procedure* course, the key survey courses in this area are *Adjudicatory Criminal Procedure*, *Criminal Procedure*, *Evidence*, *Federal Courts*, *Conflict of Laws*, and *Remedies*. Related simulation courses include *Trial Advocacy*, *Federal Trial Practice*, and *Moot Court*.

Foundation Courses

Evidence (6230)	Remedies (6238)
Federal Courts (6232)	Criminal Procedure (6360)
Conflict of Laws (6234)	Adjudicatory Criminal Procedure (6362)

Advanced Courses

Complex Litigation (6236)
 Electronic Discovery and Evidence (6237)
 Appellate Practice (6246)
 Selected Topics in Civil Procedure (6247)**
 Scientific Evidence Seminar (6248)
 Civil Procedure Seminar (6249)
 Admiralty (6293)
 Insurance (6298)
 Products Liability (6354)
 Role of the Federal Prosecutor (6363)
 Criminal Tax Litigation (6365)
 Environmental and Toxic Torts (6449)
 The Federal Circuit (6477)
 Comparative Constitutional Law (6555)
 Nation Building and the Rule of Law (6559)
 Race, Racism, and American Law (6595)
 Family Justice Litigation Clinic (6624)

Criminal Appeals and Post-Conviction Services (6625)
 Vaccine Injury Litigation Clinic (6626)
 Rising for Justice (6634)
 Pre-Trial Advocacy (6643)
 Advanced Appellate Advocacy (6653)
 Law and Rhetoric (6654)
 Judicial Lawyering (6669)
 Government Lawyering (6671)
 Military Justice (6873)
 Comparative Military Law (6874)
 Advanced Trial Advocacy (6675)*
 Pre-Trial Practice in Civil Cases (6677)*
 Ethics in Adjudication and Settlement (6678)*
 Advanced Evidence (6679)*
 The American Jury (6680)*
 College of Trial Advocacy (6683)*
 Pre-Trial Practice in Criminal Cases (6684)*

The following courses are open only to LL.M. degree candidates

Negotiation and Conflict Management Systems Design (6681) Arbitration (6685)

**These courses have limited enrollment by J.D. students with the written permission of the program director.*

***For 2021–2022, Civil Procedure Generic Courses may include Advanced Pre-Trial Advocacy.*

National Security and U.S. Foreign Relations Law

This practice area, which has grown exponentially since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, explores the nature and origins of the federal government's foreign relations powers, and U.S. law implementing international law and affecting national security. The field includes law on the use of armed forces and intelligence operations abroad, counterterrorism, homeland security, management of crises, immigration, nonproliferation, treatment of detainees, congressional oversight, and classified information. The two foundational survey courses are *U.S. Foreign Relations Law* and *National Security Law*. The remaining advanced courses pursue in greater detail issues raised in the survey courses.

J.D. candidates may earn Recognition of a J.D. Concentration in National Security and U.S. Foreign Relations Law by successfully completing (i.e., receiving a grade of C- or better) 14 credits of National Security and U.S. Foreign Relations Law courses (listed in the Advanced Courses below), including two required courses—*National Security Law* (6870) and *U.S. Foreign Relations Law* (6871)—and two credits graded on the basis of a research paper that meets the standards for the law school's legal writing requirement, either written in conjunction with one of the Foundation Courses or Advanced Courses in the practice area or with advance approval of the program director, written for a journal, independent legal writing, or a course that is not included in the Foundation Courses or Advanced Courses lists or on a national security and U.S. foreign relations law topic. Up to two credits earned through a national security law-related *Field Placement* (6668) may count toward the concentration credits, with approval of the program director. Note: students cannot obtain concentrations in both National Security and U.S. Foreign Relations Law and International and Comparative Law. Students cannot obtain

concentrations in both National Security and U.S. Foreign Relations Law and National Security and Cybersecurity Law.

Foundation Courses

National Security Law (6870)

U.S. Foreign Relations Law (6871)

Advanced Courses

Litigation with the Federal Government (6240)

U.S. Export Control Law and Regulation (6553)

Admiralty (6293)

International Criminal Law (6554)

Reading Group (Crisis and Legal Controversy in the CIA) (6351)

Nation Building and the Rule of Law (6559)

Reading Group (Disinformation and National Security) (6351)

Public International Law Seminar (6562)**

Immigration Criminal Enforcement (6367)

Field Placement (6668)

Computer Crime (6369)

Selected Topics in National Security

Law of Separation of Powers (6384)

Law (6869)**

Legislation (6416)

National Security Law Seminar (6872)**

Congressional Investigations Seminar (6420)

Military Justice (6873)

Veterans Law (6423)

Comparative Military Law (6874)

Veterans Advocacy (6428)

Counterterrorism Law (6875)

Information Privacy Law (6486)

Homeland Security Law and Policy (6876)

International Law (6520)

Nuclear Nonproliferation Law and Policy (6877)

International Money Laundering, Corruption, and Terrorism (6521)

Intelligence Law (6878)

Immigration Law (6538)

Cybersecurity Law and Policy (6879)

Refugee and Asylum Law (6540)

Disaster Law (6880)

International Law of Human Rights (6546)

Artificial Intelligence Law and Policy (6881)

Space Law (6548)

Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (6882)

Law of the Sea (6550)

Counterintelligence Law and Policy (6883)

Law of War (6552)

Technology Foundations for

Cybersecurity (6884)

Transnational Security (6885)

Domestic Terrorism (6886)

****For 2021–2022, Public International Law Seminars may include Arms Control; National Security Law Seminars may include Internal Investigations and the Inspector General; and Selected Topics in National Security Law may include Foreign Access to U.S. Technology, Law of Secrecy, and Problems Trying Terrorists.**

National Security and Cybersecurity Law

This practice area has evolved with the world's increased connectivity through the use of modern technology and cyberspace and the accompanying growing vulnerabilities from physical and cyber threats. Courses in this practice area explore the use of the internet and technologies, as well as sophisticated cyber actors and nation-states and how they exploit vulnerabilities, steal information and money, and develop methods to disrupt, destroy, or threaten essential services. The field includes law on the use of securing the critical cyber infrastructure, cyber breaches, armed forces and intelligence operations abroad, counterterrorism, homeland security, management of crises, congressional oversight, and classified information. The three foundational survey courses are *National Security Law*, *Cybersecurity Law and Policy*, and *Technology Foundations for Cybersecurity*. The remaining advanced courses pursue in greater detail issues raised in the survey courses.

J.D. candidates may earn Recognition of a J.D. Concentration in National Security and Cybersecurity Law by successfully completing (i.e., receiving a grade of C- or better) 14 credits of coursework in National Security and Cybersecurity Law (listed in the Advanced Courses below), including three required courses—*National Security Law* (6870), *Cybersecurity Law and Policy* (6879), and *Technology Foundations for Cybersecurity* (6884)—and four cyber law credits

from the Advanced Courses listed below plus two credits graded on the basis of a research paper that meets the standards for the law school's legal writing requirement, either written in conjunction with one of the required, advanced, or additional courses in the practice area or, with advance approval of the program director, written for a journal, independent legal writing, or a course that is not included in the practice area lists on a national security and cybersecurity law topic. Up to two credits earned through a national security law-related *Field Placement* (6668) may count toward the concentration credits, with approval of the program director. (Students who have a background in information technology may submit a request to the program director to obtain a waiver from *Technology Foundations for Cybersecurity* enrollment.) Note: students cannot obtain concentrations in both National Security and Cybersecurity Law and International and Comparative Law. Students cannot obtain concentrations in both National Security and Cybersecurity Law and National Security and U.S. Foreign Relations Law.

Foundation Courses

National Security Law (6870)
Cybersecurity Law and Policy (6879)

Technology Foundations for
Cybersecurity (6884)

Advanced Courses

Reading Group (Block Chain Law and
Policy) (6351)
Reading Group (Disinformation and National
Security) (6351)
Computer Crime (6396)
Constitutional Law Seminar (Cyber, Privacy
and Speech) (6399)
Telecommunications Law (6414)
Public Law Seminar (Telecommunication
and Technology) (6426)

Computer Law (6484)
Law in Cyberspace (6485)
Information Privacy Law (6486)
Internet Law (6493)
Space Law (6548)
Selected Topics in National Security Law
(Foreign Access to U.S. Technology) (6869)
Intelligence Law (6878)
Artificial Intelligence Law and Policy (6881)
Counterintelligence Law and Policy (6883)

Additional Courses

Reading Group (Crisis and Legal Controversy
in the CIA) (6351)
Immigration Criminal Enforcement (6367)
Law of Separation of Powers (6384)
Legislation (6416)
Congressional Investigations Seminar (6420)
International Law (6520)
International Money Laundering, Corruption,
and Terrorism (6521)
Immigration Law I (6538)
Refugee and Asylum Law (6540)
International Law of Human Rights (6546)
Law of the Sea (6550)
Law of War (6552)
U.S. Export Control Law and Regulation (6553)
International Criminal Law (6554)
Nation Building and the Rule of the Law (6559)

Selected Topics in Public International
Law (6561)**
Public International Law Seminar (6562)**
Field Placement (6668)
Selected Topics in National Security
Law (6869)**
U.S. Foreign Relations Law (6871)
National Security Law Seminar (6872)**
Military Justice (6873)
Comparative Military Justice (6874)
Counterterrorism Law (6875)
Homeland Security Law and Policy (6876)
Nuclear Nonproliferation Law and Policy (6877)
Disaster Law (6880)
Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (6882)
Transnational Security (6885)
Domestic Terrorism (6886)

***For 2021–2022, Public International Law Seminars may include Arms Control; National Security Law Seminars may include Internal Investigations and the Inspector General; and Selected Topics in National Security Law may include Foreign Access to U.S. Technology, Law of Secrecy, and Problems Trying Terrorists.*

Property and Land Development

Building upon the required course *Property*, this practice area concerns the process of developing real estate for residential and commercial use. The key survey course is *Modern Real Estate Transactions*, with subsequent courses addressing the administrative, governmental, and tax issues attending the real estate industry.

Foundation Course

Modern Real Estate Transactions (6330)

Advanced Courses

Unincorporated Business Organizations and
Agency Law (6294)
Partnership and LLC Taxation (6304)

Law of Real Estate Financing (6334)
Housing Law and Policy (6338)
Property and Real Estate Law Seminar (6340)**

****For 2021–2022 *Property and Real Estate Law Seminars* may include *Property and Poverty*.**

Taxation

Federal Income Taxation examines the fundamental rules controlling the taxation of individuals and serves as the gateway course to all of the other subjects in this practice area. The remaining courses explore the taxation of other entities, such as the taxation of corporations and partnerships, the taxation of wealth transfers, and the tax rules applicable to particular transactions or industries.

Foundation Courses

Federal Income Taxation (6300)

Corporate Taxation (6302)

Advanced Courses

Employee Benefit Plans (6272)
Business Planning (6296)
Partnership and LLC Taxation (6304)
International Taxation (6312)
Nonprofit Organizations: Law and
Taxation (6314)

State and Local Taxation Law and Policy (6316)
Tax Policy Seminar (6318)
Criminal Tax Litigation (6365)
Law and Accounting (6602)

Course Descriptions

The courses of instruction are described below. The number of hours of credit given for the satisfactory completion of a course is indicated in parentheses after the name of the course. Thus, an academic-year course with two hours of credit each semester is marked (2–2) and a semester course with two hours of credit is marked (2). Some courses are offered for variable credit hours and are marked (2 or 3) or (3 or 4). Each semester's class schedule will indicate the number of hours for which the course is being offered.

The method by which students will be evaluated in the course is indicated at the end of each course description. See Method of Evaluation under Academic Evaluation, Juris Doctor Degree and Master of Laws Degree.

Students should always consult the instructor's course syllabus to confirm the method of evaluation and related details, particularly when more than one instructor is indicated in the course description. Not all courses are offered each year. Students should consult the schedule of classes to determine whether a course is offered in any given semester or summer session.

Required Courses for J.D. Students

- 6202 Contracts (4)** Cunningham, Gabaldon, Maggs, Roberts, Schooner, Swaine
The rights and obligations of contracting parties. Formation of contracts, including mutual assent (offer and acceptance), consideration, and promissory estoppel; contract content and meaning, including parol evidence, interpretation and implied terms; defenses to enforceability including capacity, duress, undue influence, fraud, mistake, unconscionability, illegality and changed circumstances; conditions; breach and anticipatory repudiation; remedies, including expectation damages, reliance and restitution, specific performance, and liquidated damages; third party rights. Emphasis on problems of draftsmanship, analysis, adversary method. (Examination)
- 6206 Torts (4)** Hammond, Karshtedt, Schoenbaum, Suter, Turley, Tsesis
Liability for harm to person or property. Intentional torts, negligence, nuisance, products liability, defamation, and invasion of privacy; fault and other bases for shifting losses; causation; damages; effects of liability insurance; problems under Federal Tort Claims Act. (Examination)
- 6208 Property (4)** Glicksman, Nunziato, Overton, Roberts, Schwartz, Tuttle
Basic concepts of personal property. Real property: historical background of the law of estates and conveyancing, types of estates, dower and curtesy, landlord and tenant relationship, concurrent estates, future interest at common law and after the Statute of Uses; introduction to modern conveyancing—the real estate contract, the deed, the recording system, methods of title assurance. (Examination)
- 6209 Legislation and Regulation (3)** Hammond, Schaffner, Schwartz, P. Smith, Roberts, Sage
This course introduces students to the modern legislative and administrative state and is designed to build students' skills in working with statutes, regulations, and other similar sources of law. The course also examines the roles of legislatures, agencies, and courts in interpreting and applying such sources of law. Topics include: the legislative process; principles of statutory interpretation; delegation of authority to administrative agencies; forms of agency action; regulatory interpretation; and oversight of administrative agencies. (Examination)
- 6210 Criminal Law (3)** Braman, Cottrol, C. Lee, Solove, Weisburd
An overview of the criminal justice system; dimensions of the problem of crime and goals of penal sanctions. An examination of what conduct should be made criminal and what sanctions should be applied. The theoretical anatomy of a criminal offense (elements of *mens rea* and *actus reus*), the general principles of criminal liability, and the various defenses. Special problems, such as conspiracy, inchoate crimes, causation, insanity, and complicity, are subjected to detailed analysis. (Examination)
- 6212 Civil Procedure (4)** Abramowicz, Berman, B. Clark, Colby, Gutman, A. Morrison, Peterson, Schaffner, Siegel, P. Smith, Trangsrud
The theory and practice of civil litigation. Analysis of the goals, values, costs, and tensions of an evolving adversarial system of adjudication. Examination of the rules and statutes that govern the process by which substantive rights and duties are enforced in our federal and state courts. Topics include the relationship of procedure to substantive law, jurisdiction, venue, pleading, motions practice, joinder of parties and claims, pretrial discovery, trial by jury, remedies, and claim and issue preclusion, and appeals. (Examination)

- 6214 Constitutional Law I (Federal Systems) (3)** Cheh, Colby, Fontana, A. Morrison, P. Smith, Tyler
Basic principles of U.S. constitutional law, with a focus on governmental powers and the role of the Supreme Court in interpreting and enforcing constitutional norms. The nature and scope of judicial review. The case and controversy requirement and other limitations on constitutional adjudication. Powers of the president and Congress; the separation of powers doctrine. Relationship of the national government to state governments and principles of federalism. The state action doctrine. (Examination)
- 6216 Fundamentals of Lawyering I (3)** Gambert, Pont, Singh and Staff
Introduction to core skills required to be an effective attorney, including legal writing and analysis; research in primary, secondary, and specialized sources of law; communication with clients and supervisors; active learning; and professional identity formation and development. The fall semester focuses on objective writing and problem solving. The course is graded on a letter-grade basis. Failure to complete the work in the course, including on ungraded assignments, may result in a grade of *F*.
- 6217 Fundamentals of Lawyering II (3)** Gambert, Pont, Singh and Staff
A continuation of the fall semester Fundamentals of Lawyering I (6216) course, the spring semester shifts focus to persuasive writing and oral advocacy, while maintaining a focus on efficient research and analysis; client interaction; strategies for dispute resolution; and professional development. Experience working in teams and providing effective feedback continues, as does becoming a self-directed learner. The course is graded on a letter-grade basis. Failure to complete the work in the course, including on ungraded assignments, may result in a grade of *F*.
- 6218 Professional Responsibility and Ethics (2 or 3)** Kohn, C. Lee, Tuttle, Cohen, Shawn, Szabo
Ethical problems involved in civil and criminal counseling and litigation. Rules of Professional Conduct and legal discipline; roles of bar associations and courts in regulating lawyer conduct. Credit may not be earned for both Law 6218 and Law 6343. (Examination)

Courts and Civil Litigation

- 6230 Evidence (3 or 4)** Braman, Kirkpatrick, Pierce, Saltzburg
Policies, principles, standards, and rules governing the trial of civil and criminal cases in federal and state courts. Topics may include relevancy, the hearsay rule, direct and cross-examination of witnesses, opinion, scientific evidence, impeachment, privileges, writings, real and demonstrative evidence, judicial notice, confrontation and compulsory process, and burdens of proof and presumptions. (Examination) (Pierce, Saltzburg-E)
- 6231 Advanced Evidence Seminar (2)** Kirkpatrick
Advanced issues of evidence law, including Jury decision making, eyewitness identification, predictions of future dangerousness, polygraph evidence, hypnotically refreshed testimony, recovered memory, syndrome and profile evidence, and complex issues of evidentiary privilege. Prerequisite: Law 6230 or with permission of the instructor. (Research paper)

- 6232 Federal Courts (3 or 4)** B. Clark, Siegel, Gavoor
The relationship of the federal courts to Congress and to the states. Topics may include judicial review; standing and justiciability; congressional power to regulate jurisdiction; legislative courts; federal question, diversity, removal, civil rights, and habeas corpus jurisdiction; state sovereign immunity; Supreme Court appellate jurisdiction; abstention; federalism doctrines; and federal common law. (Examination or take-home examination)
- 6234 Conflict of Laws (3)** Berman, Steinhardt
Legal problems arising from occurrences transcending state or national boundaries; jurisdiction; foreign judgments; constitutional influences; theoretical bases of choice of law principles and their application to specific fields, including torts, contracts, property, family law, administration of estates, business associations. (Examination)
- 6236 Complex Litigation (3)** Trangsrud
Analysis and critique of complex civil litigation in the state and federal courts. Examination of complex joinder, the management of factually related claims in multiple venues, modern class-action practice, and current developments in the law of claim and issue preclusion. Other topics covered in some years include judicial supervision of plaintiff and defendant class actions; discovery and judicial control of large cases; the role of juries, magistrates, and masters in complex cases; and problems attending complex remedies such as the use of structural injunctions to reform public schools, hospitals, and prisons. (Examination)
- 6237 Electronic Discovery and Evidence (1)** Hirt
This seminar provides students a solid grounding in an important civil litigation topic: the discovery and use at trial (or other evidentiary proceedings) of electronically-stored information (ESI). Students will learn how ESI has changed litigation and how practitioners and judges apply discovery and case management rules and practices to ESI issues. The course is graded on a *CR/NC* basis. There are no prerequisites for this course. (Student exercises and writing assignments)
- 6238 Remedies (3)** Roberts, Schaffner, Trangsrud
The types and forms of relief that judges can award in civil litigation: decisional and statutory damages in contract, quasi contract, and tort, including tort reform and wrongful death; overcoming limitations of actions and releases; injunctions as provisional and final relief; equitable remedies, such as specific performance, rescission, and reformation; relief from fiduciaries; and tracing, constructive trusts, and equitable liens. (Examination)
- 6240 Litigation with the Federal Government (2 or 3)** Axelrad
Major substantive aspects of litigation with the federal government. Topics include analysis of statutory schemes that permit and limit judicial remedies against federal agencies and officials; nonstatutory remedies; judicial review; monetary recoveries from the United States; special rules, including those pertaining to discovery and application of equitable principles; and consideration of the continued vitality of federal sovereign immunity. (Take-home examination)
- 6246 Appellate Practice (2)**
This course will: (1) examine the vital role of federal and state appellate courts in our legal system; (2) explore the substantive and procedural elements of appellate litigation; and (3) engage students in the study of appellate practice through assignments involving research, writing, analysis, advocacy, and advice. (Writing assignments and oral argument) (E)

- 6247 Selected Topics in Civil Procedure (1, 2, or 3)** A. Robinson
Selected topics in civil procedure to be announced at the time of registration. This course may be repeated for credit provided the topic differs. Enrollment may be limited. (Examination, take-home examination, research paper, or writing assignments) (Select sections announced at registration-E)
- 6248 Scientific Evidence Seminar (2)**
The use of scientific methods and the reliability of scientific principles in litigation. Topics include statistical proof, surveys, and epidemiological principles. Exploration of the admissibility and sufficiency of expert scientific testimony and evidence in light of recent Supreme Court cases, and application of these principles to lower court cases. Prerequisite: Law 6230. (Research paper)
- 6249 Civil Procedure Seminar (2)**
Selected topics in civil procedure to be announced at the time of registration. Enrollment is limited. (Research paper)

Corporate, Commercial, Business, Finance, and Labor Law

- 6250 Corporations (4)** Abramowicz, D. Clarke, Cunningham, Gabaldon, Manns, D. Mitchell, Roth
Corporate law, with emphasis on operations and financing of corporations. Control of corporations; action by corporate directors, officers, shareholders. Control devices. Directors' and shareholders' duties of care and loyalty, insiders' transactions in shares of the corporation. Derivative suits, kinds of shares, dividends, corporate distributions. (Examination)
- 6252 Securities Regulation (3)** Gabaldon, Manns, Sibay, Webb
Survey of federal and state laws governing the offering, distribution, and trading of securities. Focus on federal laws and regulations, in particular the Securities Act of 1933, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and the enforcement of these laws by the SEC and private parties. Prerequisite: Law 6250. (Examination or take-home examination at the instructor's discretion)
- 6254 Corporate Finance (2 or 3)** Roth
General introduction to finance theory; problems in the issuance and reacquisition of corporate securities; analysis of various types of securities; problems involved in the use of debt and payment of corporate dividends; and financial analysis of mergers, acquisitions, recapitalizations, dissolutions, and liquidations. Prerequisite: Law 6250. (Examination or take-home examination at instructor's discretion)
- 6256 Mergers and Acquisitions (2)** Mahon
Federal and state regulation of corporate takeover bids and tender offers, including theories of corporate acquisitions, the Williams Act, and regulation of takeover tactics and defenses. Prerequisite: Law 6250. (Examination)
- 6259 Venture Capital Law (1, 2, or 3)**
Theoretical and practical perspectives on the venture capital and buyout marketplace. Legal, business, economic, and financial issues that are part of the legal documentation supporting venture capital and buyout transactions. Dynamics of organizing a venture capital or buyout fund; organizing, structuring, financing, managing, and exiting venture capital-backed companies. (Class projects and take-home examination)

- 6260 Regulation of Mutual Funds and Investment Advisers (2)** Ragen
 Applicability of the Investment Company Act of 1940 to particular business activities that may bring an entity within the statutory definition of investment company; litigation as to fees; policy considerations relating to front-end loads; SEC regulations regarding advertising and promotion; restrictions on activities by affiliates; and current SEC disclosure requirements. Applicability of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 to activities of individuals and entities; procedures for compliance; First Amendment issues raised by SEC enforcement actions; and civil liability under the antifraud provisions of the securities laws. Recommended: prior or concurrent enrollment in Law 6250 and 6252. (Examination or research paper with permission of the instructor)
- 6261 Regulation of Derivatives (2)** W. Davis, Waldman
 Laws and regulations affecting derivatives trading, primarily financial futures and options markets. Jurisdiction of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission. Securities and commodities statutes and regulations; registration and regulation of commodity market participants; administrative and injunctive enforcement powers involving violations of the Commodity Exchange Act. Developments in self-regulation, and foreign market access. (Examination)
- 6262 Corporation Law Seminar (2)** Cunningham, D. Mitchell
 Analysis of the nature and role of the business corporation in the U.S. and transnational political economy; evolution of the corporation and the political economy; impact of technological change; reasons for and consequences of the growth of large corporate enterprises; role of entrepreneurs in the political economy; relationship of corporations to government and other centers of power. (Research paper) (Select sections announced at registration-E)
- 6263 Selected Topics in Corporate Law (1, 2, or 3)** Manns, A. Morrison, Basta, D. Falk
 Selected topics in corporate law to be announced at the time of registration. This course may be repeated for credit provided the topic differs. Enrollment may be limited. (Examination, take-home examination, research paper, or writing assignments) (Select sections announced at registration-E)
- 6264 Securities Law Seminar (2)** Pinedo, Sturc
 Selected topics in corporate and securities law practice and theory to be announced at the time of registration. Enrollment is limited. Prerequisite: Law 6250. (Research paper)
- 6266 Labor Law (2 or 3)** Craver, Babson
 Law governing labor-management relations, organizations and representation of employees, regulation of economic weapons, enforcement of collective bargaining agreements, inter-union and intra-union relations. (Examination)
- 6267 Selected Topics in Securities Law (1, 2, or 3)**
 Selected topics in securities law to be announced at the time of registration. This course may be repeated for credit provided the topic differs. Enrollment may be limited. (Examination, take-home examination, research paper, or writing assignments) (Select sections announced at registration-E)

- 6268 Employment Law (2 or 3)** Schoenbaum, Datz, Frieden
Individual rights and obligations in employment; survey of common law and statutory regulation of the individual employment relationship from its inception to its termination; emphasis on current developments such as wrongful discharge, medical screening, employer-provided health insurance and child care, occupational safety and health, workers' compensation, and retirement issues. (Examination or take-home examination)
- 6272 Employee Benefit Plans (2)** Pikofsky, Tso
Pre-ERISA benefit plans, the federal labor law governing those plans, and the conditions that led to the passage of ERISA and its effect on Taft-Hartley plans. Practical realities of collectively bargained benefit plans; preemption of state law and interplay of various federal laws; roles played by union and employer both in the context of individual bargaining of employee benefits and in the context of the employer and the union as trustee of a benefit plan; rights of participants and beneficiaries under the plan and under the collective bargaining agreement; rights and obligations of contributing employers; and termination and withdrawal issues, including plant shutdowns and bankruptcies. (Take-home examination)
- 6279 Commercial Arbitration (2)** Adler
The course covers the three phases of arbitration: establishing the arbitration, presenting the case in arbitration, and enforcing an arbitration award. Emphasis on the relationship between courts and arbitration including social policy issues on access to remedies by consumers. Class exercises from arbitration practice and procedure plus text readings on U.S. arbitration cases including substantial and increasing number of U.S. Supreme Court cases in past decade. (Examination and in-class exercises).
- 6280 Secured Transactions (2 or 3)** Dubin, Maggs
Introduction to arrangements that improve access to credit for individuals, businesses, and governments. Traditional credit transactions, including signature loans and sales on general credit, loans supported by collateral, secured credit sales and floor plan financing, leases, consignments, and credit card transactions. More complex transactions involving the securitization of mortgages, credit card receivables, and automobile paper (structured finance), as well as loans supported by stock, bonds, and deposit accounts. The structure of transactions consistent with Article 8 and 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code and the benefits and risks inherent in these arrangements. (Examination)
- 6282 Commercial Paper—Payment Systems (2 or 3)** Maggs
Classic view of negotiable instruments as codified by Article 3 of the Uniform Commercial Code. Check collection: the system in theory as expressed in Article 4 of the Uniform Commercial Code and the system in practice; Federal Reserve regulations, Clearinghouse agreements, and automation systems. The dual banking system, work of the comptroller general and the Federal Reserve Board. Legal problems concerning interest and the checkless society. (Examination)
- 6284 Creditors' Rights and Debtors' Protection (3 or 4)** Galston, Kearns, D. Levine
Creditors' remedies and debtors' protections under state law: writs of attachment, garnishment and execution, acquisition of liens and forced sales of property, self-help arrangements, and security agreements. Bankruptcy under federal law: who may file, the creation and administration of the bankruptcy estate, powers of the trustee, discharge of debt; rehabilitation plans for individuals under Chapter 13. (Examination)

- 6285 Business Bankruptcy and Reorganization (3)** D. Mitchell, Baxter
Legal and financial aspects of business reorganization under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code. Topics include, but are not limited to, the rights of secured and unsecured creditors, automatic stay, treatment of executory contracts, avoidance of pre-bankruptcy transactions (e.g., fraudulent conveyances and preferences), alternatives to reorganization, and the financial restructuring of businesses in Chapter 11. Prerequisite: Law 6250. (Examination, or take-home examination and writing assignments)
- 6286 Consumer Protection Law (3)** Fair
Common law doctrines and Federal Trade Commission case law regarding truth in advertising, consumer privacy, and financial transactions. Statutes to be considered include the FTC Act, CAN-SPAM Act, Children's Online Privacy Protection Act, Fair Credit Reporting Act, Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, Lanham Act, and state unfair or deceptive practices statutes. Comparison of regulatory and remedial techniques available through case law, general statutory provisions, and specifically targeted statutes; public and private enforcement mechanisms, including consumer class actions, competitor lawsuits, and alternative dispute resolution. (Examination)
- 6289 Selected Topics in Banking Law (1, 2, or 3)** W. Goldberg
Selected topics in banking law to be announced at the time of registration. This course may be repeated for credit provided the topic differs. Enrollment may be limited. (Examination, take-home examination, research paper, or writing assignments) (Select sections announced at registration-E)
- 6290 Banking Law (2 or 3)** Manns, Bornfreund, Petrasic
Federal regulation of the financial services industry, especially commercial banks. Includes an analysis of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation as insurer of deposits, receiver, and liquidator of troubled banks; the role of the Comptroller of the Currency as the primary federal regulator of national banks, including the chartering function, bank examinations, analysis of classified loans, capital adequacy, and enforcement of substantive federal legislation; operation of the Federal Reserve System under the Bank Holding Company Act and the various substantive regulations such as Reg. B (equal credit opportunity), Reg. J (check collection), Reg. M (consumer leasing), Reg. Q (deposit rate regulation), Reg. O (insider loan limits), Reg. E (electronic funds transfer), and Reg. Z (truth in lending); geographic deregulation and the trend toward interstate banking; and an analysis of financial services product deregulation and unification of the industry along functional lines. (Examination; research paper or take-home examination, at the instructor's discretion)
- 6294 Unincorporated Business Organizations and Agency Law (2 or 3)** Wyrsh
Nature, formation, financing, operation, and termination of general partnerships, limited partnerships, limited liability partnerships (LLPs), and limited liability companies (LLCs). Major agency law issues, including the nature of an agency relation, fiduciary rights and duties, and the potential contractual and tort liability of principals to third parties for the actions and inactions of their agents and independent contractors. (Examination)
- 6295 Sports and the Law (2 or 3)**
Survey of sports regulation as it affects amateur and/or professional athletes. Topics include the NCAA regulatory structure; agent regulation; and legal representation of professional athletes in contract negotiation with sports franchises and in other contexts. (Research paper and class projects or examination)

6296 Business Planning (2 or 3) Ting
Integrated study of corporate, tax, accounting, and securities law aspects of the following: choice and formation of a closely-held business entity; structure of equity and control of a corporate entity; providing for changes in stock ownership; providing for the mid-life of a corporation, including buy-outs and recapitalizations; and analysis formulation of planning for a corporate acquisition. Analysis of hypothetical problems and practical solutions and insights into the practice of the business lawyer. Prerequisite: Law 6250 and 6300. Law 6302 or equivalent is recommended. Enrollment is limited. (Problem assignments) (E)

6298 Insurance (2 or 3) Mayerson
General liability, product liability, property, business interruption, fidelity, and coverage of directors and officers. The duty of insurance companies to defend their insureds and to settle cases brought against them. Mass tort liabilities and other severe liability exposure. General principles of law applicable to property-casualty insurance, insurance regulation, insurance bad faith, and reinsurance. (Examination)

Taxation

6300 Federal Income Taxation (3 or 4) Bearer-Friend, K. Brown, Leff
Survey of substantive provisions of federal income tax law, including concept of gross income, provisions affecting taxation of family and individual transactions, limitations on allowable deductions, sales and dispositions of property, problems of capital gains taxation, nontaxable exchanges. (Examination)

6302 Corporate Taxation (3) K. Brown, Kidder, Rizzi, Zarlenga
Continuation of Law 6300. Primary emphasis on corporate-shareholder relationships. Corporate dividends, redemptions of stock, stock dividends, bailouts, and dividends-in-kind. Federal income tax concerns involved in the formation of corporations, the sale of corporate businesses, mergers and acquisitions, and corporate divisions. Prerequisite: Law 6300. (Examination)

6304 Partnership and LLC Taxation (2 or 3) M. Sanders
Federal income tax consequences of operating businesses taxed as flow-through entities, including partnerships, limited liability companies, and S corporations. Allocation of partnership income and deductions among partners. Issues related to contributions to partnerships, distributions from partnerships, and acquisitions and dispositions of partnership interests. Overview of the taxation of S corporations. Prerequisite: Law 6300. (Examination)

6312 International Taxation (2 or 3) K. Brown
Federal income tax law and policy regarding foreign persons with business and investment activities in the United States ("inbound foreign investment"). Topics include jurisdiction to tax, status as foreign or U.S. taxpayer, source of income and deduction apportionment rules, withholding taxes, tax treaties and anti-treaty-shopping rules, disposition of U.S. real property by foreign taxpayers, branch profits tax, and an introduction to foreign tax credit issues. This course also may cover foreign tax credit issues, anti-income deferral rules, tax havens, and special foreign earned income rules. Prerequisite: Law 6300 or permission of the instructor. (Examination)

6314 Nonprofit Organizations: Law and Taxation (2) Bearer-Friend, Galston
Charities and other nonprofits as regulated by both federal and state laws. Tax status of nonprofits, fiduciary standards applicable to their officers and directors, liability laws for nonprofits and their volunteers, and enforcement questions. The lobbying

and political activities of nonprofits, their commercial activities and the related charge of unfair competition, the extent to which nonprofits are subsidized, the justification for subsidizing them, and standing issues. Enrollment may be limited. (Examination or take-home examination at the instructor's discretion; or research paper with the instructor's permission)

- 6316 State and Local Taxation Law and Policy (2 or 3)** Kirkell
Taxation by state and local governments with particular emphasis on constitutional limitations, political and economic influences on policy, and the effects of globalization and technology. Legal and policy issues of sales and use, corporate income, property, and excise taxes. (Take-home examination or research paper with permission of the instructor)
- 6317 Selected Topics in Tax Policy Law (1, 2, or 3)**
Selected topics in tax policy law to be announced at the time of registration. This course may be repeated for credit provided the topic differs. Enrollment may be limited. (Examination, take-home examination, research paper, or writing assignments) (Select sections announced at registration-E)
- 6318 Tax Policy Seminar (2)**
Intensive study of selected aspects of the tax structure with primary attention given to the federal income tax. Problem areas are reviewed primarily from the standpoint of tax policy, including legal, economic, social, and practical considerations. Alternative solutions, including current legislative proposals, are examined. Enrollment is limited. Prerequisite: Law 6300. Recommended: Law 6302. (Research paper)

Property, Family Law, and Torts

- 6330 Modern Real Estate Transactions (2 or 3)** Ginsberg
Basic course in conveyancing. Current problems in purchase and sale of residential real estate; legal and equitable rights, responsibilities, liabilities, and remedies of buyer, seller, broker, escrow agent, conveyancing attorney, title examiner, abstractor, and lender; interim and permanent mortgage finance, discounts, points, "subject-to" and "assumptions," remedies on default, including foreclosure processes; process of examination and assurance of title and other interests in realty, including recording and title insurance systems; settlements and closings, warranties of title, encumbrances on title, and clearing of title; emerging problems related to cooperatives, condominiums, and property owners associations. (Examination)
- 6332 Land Use Law (2)** Feola, Hottel-Cox, Silber
Problems, solutions, emerging concepts, and constitutionality of land use regulations, including zoning, subdivisions, historic preservation, exactions, vested rights, transfer of development rights, growth management, and urban and regional planning. (Writing assignments and take-home examination)
- 6334 Law of Real Estate Financing (2)** Ginsburg, Stuart
Types of lenders, choice of entity, construction loans, permanent financing; lenders' obligations, remedies, and liabilities; title insurance, survey, and liens; ground lease and commercial lease/leasehold mortgage; joint ventures; alternate capital formation; opinion letters. (Examination)

- 6338 Housing Law and Policy (2)** Glassman, Hunter
Federal, state, and local laws that in effect constitute housing policy in the United States. Judicial interpretation of such laws. The roles the various levels of government play in the housing industry. Political and policy implications of various housing programs and how they affect communities across the country. (Research paper and presentation of paper)
- 6340 Property and Real Estate Law Seminar (2)**
Selected topics in property and real estate law to be announced at the time of registration. Enrollment is limited. (Research paper)
- 6341 Selected Topics in Property and Real Estate Law (1, 2, or 3)**
Selected topics in property and real estate law to be announced at the time of registration. This course may be repeated for credit provided the topic differs. Enrollment may be limited. (Examination, take-home examination, research paper, or writing assignments) (Select sections announced at registration-E)
- 6342 Trusts and Estates (3 or 4)** W.E. Davis, Edmisten
Noncommercial transfers of wealth at death or during life; essential elements and formalities for creation of trusts and execution of wills, revocation and alteration, grounds for contest, limits on property owner's power to control, and intestate succession. Credit may not be earned for both Law 6342 and 6343. (Examination and problem assignments or drafting projects)
- 6346 Estate Planning and Drafting (2 or 3)** Nudelman
Strategies, challenges, and planning methods involved in the disposition of wealth during life and at death, when the overwhelming majority of personal wealth will be transferable without estate tax implications. Students will become aware of potential estate tax planning issues and be able to address everyday estate planning for individuals while developing skills associated with core estate planning and its documents. Exposure to estate tax as a background for family or business planning. (Drafting assignments and class presentation) (E)
- 6347 Selected Topics in Family Law (1, 2, or 3)**
Selected topics in family law to be announced at the time of registration. This course may be repeated for credit provided the topic differs. Enrollment may be limited. (Examination, take-home examination, research paper, or writing assignments) (Select sections announced at registration-E)
- 6348 Family Law (3 or 4)** Ross, Rogus
Survey of family law, including statutory law of domestic relations and constitutional restraint on state regulation of the family. Topics include marriage, divorce (including child custody, property division, alimony, and child support), domestic violence, reproductive rights, and family privacy. The course draws on historical and interdisciplinary materials and involves discussion of public policy issues as well as current law. (Examination or examination and exercises)
- 6349 Family, Child, and State (2 or 3)** Rogus
The allocation of power and responsibility among parent, child, and state. Freedoms under the First Amendment, education, health care including procreation, child abuse and neglect, custody, adoption, and juvenile delinquency. Sociological/psychological perspectives on the parent-child relationship. Enrollment is limited. (Take-home examination)

- 6350 Domestic Violence Law (2 or 3)** Runge
Historical perspective on legal and public policy approaches to domestic violence; contemporary civil and criminal justice systems approaches to domestic violence; and analysis of relevant federal and state laws. (Research paper)
- 6351 Reading Group (1)** Fontana, Hammond, Kohn, A. Morrison, Peterson, Solove, Kedian, Marcus, Pam, Petrila, Pinckney, Pepe, Urofsky
Opportunity to explore specific topics in depth with experts and leading scholars in the field. Selected topics will be announced at the time of registration, and enrollment is limited. This course is graded on a *CR/NC* basis and will meet 6–7 times per semester for two hours. (Writing assignments)
- 6352 Family Law Seminar (2)** Schoenbaum, Suter, Blumenson
Historical and contemporary problems in the theory and practice of family law. Specific topics to be announced. Enrollment is limited. Prerequisite: Law 6348 or 6349 or with permission of the instructor. (Examination or research paper with permission of the instructor)
- 6353 Elder Law (2 or 3)**
Topics may include Medicare and Medicaid, financing health care, and related policy issues; health care decision making, including informed consent and advance health care directives; issues related to the right to die, including euthanasia and doctor-assisted suicide; long-term health care issues, including nursing homes and other alternatives, insurance, monitoring, and quality of services; guardianships and other procedures in the event of age-related disabilities; social security and supplemental security income; housing issues, including tax incentives, retirement communities, and continuing care facilities. (Exercises and examination)
- 6354 Products Liability (2 or 3)**
Theories of recovery for parties injured by consumer and industrial products, including negligence, breach of warranty, misrepresentation and strict liability. History and development of the strict liability claim. Elements required for proof of different types of product defects, contemporary controversies concerning design and information defect cases, and problems of causation in the products liability context. Allocation of risk and liability up and down the supply chain. Product misuse and other affirmative defenses. Federal pre-emption of state products liability claims. (Examination)

Criminal Law and Procedure

- 6360 Criminal Procedure (3 or 4)** Cheh, C. Lee, Lerner, Saltzburg, Weisburd
Comprehensive presentation of major issues in criminal process, with emphasis on Supreme Court cases interpreting the Constitution. The course proceeds through the criminal justice system, from first police contact, search interrogation, and other investigation, through the prosecution, preliminary proceedings, and trial. Problems of federalism, the exclusionary rule, and sentencing. (Examination)
- 6362 Adjudicatory Criminal Procedure (2 or 3)** Crane, C. Lee
Constitutional and statutory regulation of the criminal adjudication process. How the Constitution and the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure govern various stages of the criminal process. Bail and detention pending trial; the prosecutor's decision to charge; grand jury procedures; right to a speedy trial, to a jury trial, other trial rights; discovery; plea bargaining; double jeopardy; sentencing; appeals; and collateral remedies. (Examination) (C. Lee-E)

- 6363 Role of the Federal Prosecutor (2)** Goelman, Hoffinger, Walther
Exploration of the responsibilities and powers of the federal prosecutor. The effect of legal, ethical, policy, and practical considerations on the prosecutor's decision making throughout various stages of the criminal justice system. The potentially competing interests of federal, state, and foreign jurisdictions in investigation and prosecution of criminal activity. Enrollment is limited and includes students from other area law schools. (Take-home examination or research paper)
- 6364 White Collar Crime (2 or 3)** Eliason
Definition, investigation, prosecution, defense, and punishment of federal white collar crime and the characteristics and issues that distinguish white collar crime from other kinds of criminal activity. Examination of the primary federal white collar offenses, including mail and wire fraud, conspiracy, bribery, perjury, obstruction of justice, money laundering, and RICO. Federal grand jury investigations, corporate criminal liability, plea bargaining and immunity, and sentencing under the federal sentencing guidelines. (Examination)
- 6365 Criminal Tax Litigation (2)** C. Smith
Legal, evidentiary, and procedural challenges presented in the prosecution of criminal tax cases. Selected topics may include U.S. Code Title 26; Bank Secrecy Act of 1986; Title III of the U.S.A. PATRIOT Act; provisions of the Sarbanes–Oxley Corporate Fraud and Accountability Act of 2002; and Title 18, including sections 371 (Conspiracy), 1956 (money laundering), and 641 (theft of government property relating to identity theft). Practices and procedures of the Internal Revenue Service and the Tax Division of the Department of Justice; the protections of the Fourth and Fifth Amendments; federal grand jury practice; foreign evidence compulsion procedures; motions practice; identity theft; terrorism financing cases; and parallel criminal and civil tax proceedings. (Take-home examination)
- 6367 Immigration Criminal Enforcement (2)** Golparvar
This course examines the interplay between criminal law and civil immigration law. Discussion of the legal and constitutional implications of criminal immigration issues, specifically the consequences of criminal and terrorism activities and convictions for foreign-born individuals, immigration detention, U.S. citizenship laws and denaturalization, removal proceedings, and relief from removal. Examination of how crimes and convictions will impact an individual's immigration status and the civil and criminal consequences that can stem from an arrest, conviction, or violation of our immigration laws. Corequisite: Law 6538 or permission from the instructor. (Examination)
- 6369 Computer Crime (1, 2, or 3)** Dickey
The legal issues that judges, legislators, and prosecutors confront in response to computer-related crime. How computer crimes challenge traditional approaches to the prohibition, investigation, and prosecution of criminal activity. Topics include computer hacking, computer viruses, Internet gambling, encryption, online undercover operations, the Fourth Amendment in cyberspace, the law of Internet surveillance, laws governing access to e-mail, and federal–state relations and international cooperation in the enforcement of computer crime laws. (Examination)
- 6370 Forensic Science (2)** Melson, Weedn
Designed to acquaint the student with the operations of a modern crime laboratory and the courtroom acceptability of testimony of forensic scientists and other evidence on laboratory test results. Identification of individuals (fingerprints, palm-prints, footprints, voiceprints, anthropological reconstruction, hair identification,

and serology), identification of objects (ballistics, handwriting, typewriting, fiber identification, paints, varnishes, glass, wood, and paper), toxicology, pathology, forensic use of the microscope and the camera, the coroner and the medical examiner systems, and drug law enforcement. Crime laboratory guest lecturers. (Examination or research paper with permission of the instructor)

- 6372 Drugs and the Law (2)** Meyers
 A study of federal and state laws controlling illicit drugs, including current offenses and penalties, constitutional limits on the criminal sanction, enforcement practices, and sentencing considerations. Several classes will consist of workshops focusing on important drug issues. Some workshops involve trial level courtroom litigation involving the direct and cross-examination of witnesses, followed by argument to a panel of judges or juries; some involve purely legal arguments (including an oral argument to the U.S. Supreme Court on urinalysis drug testing); and, others involve policy advocacy, including whether to decriminalize or legalize marijuana, and the desirability of adopting drug treatment courts. Students are graded on the quality of their written submissions and oral advocacy at these workshops. (Oral exercises and writing assignments) (E)
- 6378 Selected Topics in Criminal Law and Procedure (1, 2, or 3)** Cheh
 Selected topics in criminal law and procedure to be announced at the time of registration. This course may be repeated for credit provided the topic differs. Enrollment may be limited. (Examination, take-home examination, research paper, or writing assignments) (Select sections announced at registration-E)
- 6379 Criminal Law and Procedure Seminar (2)** Braman, Cheh, Canan,
Gee, Kravis, Maher
 Selected topics in criminal law and procedure to be announced at the time of registration. Enrollment is limited. (Research paper except for sections announced at registration-E)

Constitutional Law and Civil Rights

- 6380 Constitutional Law II (3 or 4)** Bracey, Cheh, Colby, Maggs,
Rosen, Ross, P. Smith, Tsesis
 Individual rights and liberties in the U.S. constitutional scheme and the different judicial methods of reconciling majoritarian governance with individual freedom. Privileges and immunities of national citizenship, due process of law, equal protection guarantees, freedom of expression and of religion, rights of privacy and association. (Examination or take-home examination at the instructor's discretion)
- 6382 First Amendment: Speech and Press Clauses (3)** Nunziato
 The rights of expression recognized by the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. Categories of unprotected expression (e.g., obscenity) and less-protected expression (e.g., commercial speech). Issues of time/place/manner regulation, speech in public fora, and regulation of political campaigns. Material includes Supreme Court decisions and secondary literature on these subjects. (Examination)
- 6384 Law of Separation of Powers (3)** Peterson
 An examination of the law that governs the interrelations of the three branches of the federal government. Topics include the constitutional history of our governmental structure, the immunities of members of Congress and of executive officers, impeachment, congressional power over federal jurisdiction, executive orders and the limits of presidential "lawmaking," presidential and legislative vetoes, executive privilege, executive and congressional oversight of policy through supervision

of the bureaucracy, controls on spending including impoundment, limits on presidential discretion to enforce the laws (e.g., special prosecutors), Congress's and the president's roles in foreign affairs (executive agreements, claims settlements, treaty powers), and congressional and presidential war powers. Emphasis will be placed on the role of the lawyer as government adviser, a role performed by many attorneys at all levels of government. (Examination)

6387 Voting Rights Law (2)

McCrary, Pershing

Cases and materials on the right to vote in the United States. Major decisions on apportionment, political participation, and race as an issue in representation. Emphasis on the Voting Rights Act of 1965, including minority vote dilution litigation under Section 2, federal review of voting procedures under Section 5, and recent constitutional challenges to voting rights remedies. Other topics include partisan gerrymandering, the initiative and referendum processes, alternative election systems, the changing law of redistricting, the impact of shifts in census policy, and the litigation over the 2000 presidential election. (Examination or take-home examination at the instructor's discretion)

6389 Higher Education Law (2)

Barber

Examination of legal issues concerning institutions of higher education, including intellectual property, labor relations, privacy, affirmative action, and land use. Governance structures of public and private institutions, and the relationship between the institution and faculty, staff, students, the community, and federally funded programs. Prerequisite: Law 6380. (Examination or take-home examination)

6390 Employment Discrimination Law (2 or 3)

Craver, F. Morris

Federal laws and executive orders relating to various types of discrimination in employment, including Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Civil Rights Act of 1991, the Equal Pay Act, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act, the Rehabilitation Act, the Americans with Disabilities Act, the Civil Rights Act of 1866, the Fourteenth Amendment, the National Labor Relations Act, and Executive Orders 11,246 and 11,375 relating to government contractors; substantive rights, exemptions, and burdens of proof under the various laws and regulations. (Examination)

6393 First Amendment: Religion Clauses (3)

Tuttle

Primary focus on the Religion Clauses of the First Amendment. Individual and institutional claims of religious liberty, including the constitutional status of legislative or judicial accommodations, exemptions for religiously motivated conduct, and the definition of particular acts and institutions as "religious." Government funding of religious institutions and activities, including current controversies about aid to faith-based social welfare providers, indirect funding of religious education, and extraterritorial funding of religious institutions (such as moderate Islamic schools). Government expression or endorsement of religious messages, including religious exercises and instruction in public schools, public displays of religious images, and private religious speech on public property. (Examination or take-home examination)

6394 Sexuality and the Law (2 or 3)

Schaffner

Examination of the relationship between sexuality and the law, focusing primarily on the treatment of lesbians, gay men, bisexuals, and transgendered persons in the areas of constitutional law, criminal law, and employment law. Topics include how the legal system regulates and affects lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender relationships and sexual behaviors; open expressions of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender identity; workplace effects; and issues in public school settings, such as Title IX discrimination, sexual harassment, and free speech. (Examination)

- 6395 Constitutional Law and the Supreme Court (2)** Colby, Turley
Analysis of selected pending Supreme Court cases. Role playing as Supreme Court Justices, students read briefs and related materials (such as lower court decisions and controlling cases), discuss the cases in class, and then draft opinions. The course also will examine the institutional structures and practices of the Supreme Court. (Writing assignments) (E)
- 6397 Federal Indian Law (2)** Alexander
Basic legal principles that govern the relationship between American Indian tribes, the federal government, and the state governments. Focus on jurisdictional disputes between those governments, the source and scope of Indian sovereignty, and recognition and enforcement of Indian land and treaty rights. (Take-home examination or research paper with permission of the instructor)
- 6399 Constitutional Law Seminar (2)** Nunziato, Maggs, Mach, Thomas
Selected topics in constitutional law to be announced at the time of registration. Enrollment is limited. (Research paper)
- 6401 Selected Topics in Constitutional Law (1, 2, or 3)** Abel
Selected topics in constitutional law to be announced at the time of registration. This course may be repeated for credit provided the topic differs. Enrollment may be limited. (Examination, take-home examination, research paper, or writing assignments) (Select sections announced at registration-E)

Administrative Law and Government Regulation

- 6400 Administrative Law (3)** Bignami, Glicksman, Hammond, Pierce, Siegel, Gavoor
Study of the administrative processes of government in executive and independent agencies. The federal Administrative Procedure Act is emphasized, with particular attention to adjudication, rulemaking, judicial review, investigatory powers, and enforcement. Study may include comparative state administrative law. Constitutional topics include separation of powers and due process. (Examination)
- 6402 Antitrust Law (3)** Kovacic, Pierce, Longwell
Federal antitrust law and policy under the Sherman, Clayton, and FTC Acts; basic economic theory of free-market operation; the Rule of Reason and *per se* offenses; price fixing, market division, and boycotts; trade association activities; monopolization and attempts to monopolize; mergers and joint ventures; resale price maintenance and other vertical restraints; exclusive dealing and tie-in agreements; selected exemptions from antitrust liability. (Examination)
- 6403 Advanced Antitrust Law Seminar (2)** Kovacic
Procedural and substantive overview of merger enforcement and analysis. Enforcement by federal authorities in the United States and merger procedures and standards in other jurisdictions, including the European Union. Appropriate welfare standard for merger analysis; the role of various types of evidence in examining mergers, including econometric and customer evidences; biases inherent in the institutional design of federal merger review; remedies; the effect of overlapping merger reviews by antitrust and industry-specific regulatory agencies; and comparisons of the U.S. merger review system with those used elsewhere. Prerequisite: Law 6402 or permission of the instructor. (Research paper)

- 6405 Selected Topics in Advanced Antitrust Law (1, 2, or 3)** Leibenluft, Oliver
Selected topics in advanced antitrust law to be announced at the time of registration. This course may be repeated for credit provided the topic differs. Enrollment may be limited. (Examination, take-home examination, research paper, or writing assignments) (Select sections announced at registration-E)
- 6406 Regulated Industries (2 or 3)** Reiter
Substantive problems of business regulation in terms of natural monopolies, licensed industries, health safety, and rate regulation. Typical problems raised include the impact of regulation upon management and market behavior, the uses of economic evidence, and the effects of judicial and legislative review. (Take-home examination)
- 6408 Food and Drug Law (2)** Adams, Safir
Regulation of foods, drugs, and medical devices under the federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. Historical development of the law and how it is interpreted and enforced by the Food and Drug Administration and the courts. Statutory interpretation, administrative law, judicial enforcement, and the underlying roles of politics and science. (Examination)
- 6409 Selected Topics in Health Care Law (1, 2, or 3)**
Selected topics in health care law to be announced at the time of registration. This course may be repeated for credit provided the topic differs. Enrollment may be limited. (Examination, take-home examination, research paper, or writing assignments) (Select sections announced at registration-E)
- 6410 Health Law and Policy (4)** Sage
Survey of the history, structure, and operation of the health care delivery system and related legal and policy issues. Emphasis on public and private health care financing, antitrust, fraud and abuse, managed care, tort liability of medical professionals and institutions, tort reform, and definition and regulation of the quality of health care. Concepts and terms of health care delivery, particularly the design, finance, and administration of current and proposed arrangements. (Take-home examination)
- 6411 Health Care Law Seminar (2)** Rosenbaum, Teitelbaum, Barker, Kaplen, Lynch
Selected topics in health care law to be announced at the time of registration. Enrollment is limited. (Research paper)
- 6413 Federal Communications Law Journal (1 or 2)** Nunziato
Limited to third-year members of the student staff of the *Federal Communications Law Journal*. Second-year students must have enrolled in Law 6657 to reflect journal participation. This course is graded on a CR/NC basis. Satisfactory completion of Law 6657 in the second year and satisfactory completion of all journal work in the third year is required to receive credit for this course.
- 6414 Telecommunications Law (2)** Lucarelli, S. Morris
Legal and regulatory treatment of communications services and service providers, including telephone companies, cable operators, broadcast stations, wireless carriers, satellite providers, and new IP-based and next-generation networks. Regulatory challenges created by the delivery of content and services over multiple platforms employing different technologies. Rules, policies, and processes of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and the statutory and judicial constraints on the FCC's authority to regulate existing and developing business models. (Take-home examination)

- 6416 Legislation (2 or 3)** Schwartz
 Legislative process and the construction and legal effect of statutes. Topics that may be considered include representational structures, lobbying, judicial review, direct democracy, legislative fact-finding and drafting, and the preparation and significance of legislative history. This course is a prerequisite to several advanced public law courses. (Examination)
- 6418 Legislative Analysis and Drafting (2)** Craighill, Johnson-Weider,
Rose M, Strokoff
 Instruction in the basic skills necessary for translating the specifications of the policymaker into legislation. Topics include determining policy objectives and an appropriate legislative scheme for their achievement; an overview of the legislative process; typical provisions in legislation; organizational issues in drafting; and the structural component of legislation. Enrollment is limited. (Take-home examination and drafting assignments) (E)
- 6419 Campaign Finance Law (2 or 3)** Abel
 The history, structure, application, and constitutionality of campaign finance laws. Topics include disclosure, regulation of corporations and unions, contribution limits, the role of issue advocacy in election campaigns, political party activities, public funding of campaigns, the role of the Federal Election Committee (FEC), criminal enforcement of finance laws, and campaign finance reform. Focus on the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 and the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act of 2002. (Take-home examination or research paper with permission of the instructor)
- 6420 Congressional Investigations Seminar (2)** Leon
 Congressional powers to conduct oversight and investigations of the executive branch. Topics include the scope of congressional inquiries and investigations; subpoena, grant-of-immunity, hearing, and rule-making powers; the use of select committees, the Government Accounting Office, and other special investigative techniques; pre-hearing depositions; the rights and preparations of witnesses; the role of the press; and the interaction between Congress and prosecutorial functions, including investigations conducted pursuant to the Independent Counsel Statute. (Writing assignments)
- 6421 Lawyers, Lobbying, and the Law (2)** Eskin, Farah, Fendley
 The role of the lawyer in business–government relations. Topics include an overview of government policymaking processes; how lawyers participate in influencing government decisions; the various types of lobbying (grassroots, direct, etc.); ethics and lobbying; lobbying regulatory agencies; and attorney–media relations. (Examination or examination and writing assignments)
- 6422 Local Government Law (2)** Hansen, Karras
 Survey of the legal authority of city, county, and special-district local government units. Topics include the relationship of municipal governments with state and federal agencies; recent U.S. Supreme Court decisions affecting local governments; organizational structure and internal decision-making processes in metropolitan and other municipal-level governments; procedures for changing the form and function of local governments (e.g., annexation); local legislative and administrative authority and processes (e.g., municipal police powers); municipal finance; responsibility in tort and insurance issues; community and regional land use planning; and joint power agreements and intergovernmental compacts. (Research paper)

- 6423 Veterans Law (2)** Ridgway
Because of its isolation from judicial review for more than 20 years, the uniquely pro-claimant veterans benefits system has procedures with no direct analogies to other legal areas and has different approaches to familiar legal issues. The history and politics of veterans' benefits. The system's ideals and the burden of processing more than one million claims per year. (Take-home examination)
- 6424 Animal Law Seminar (2)** Crystal, Perry
Survey of the treatment of animals in state, federal, and international law. Topics include the historical status of animals; federal statutes such as the Animal Welfare Act, the Endangered Species Act, and the Marine Mammal Protection Act; international conventions, free trade, and comparative animal protection laws; state laws concerning animal cruelty, hunting, animal fighting, and performing animals; free speech, religion, and other constitutional issues; litigation in state and federal courts; citizen initiatives and referenda; and the movement to obtain legal recognition of the rights of animals. (Research paper)
- 6426 Public Law Seminar (2 or 3)** Schoenbaum, Overton, Goodfriend
Selected topics in public law to be announced at the time of registration. Enrollment is limited. (Research paper)
- 6427 Selected Topics in Public Law (1, 2, or 3)** Schoenbaum
Selected topics in public law to be announced at the time of registration. This course may be repeated for credit provided the topic differs. Enrollment may be limited. (Examination, take-home examination, research paper, or writing assignments) (Select sections announced at registration-E)
- 6428 Veterans Advocacy (2)** Blauhut
This course will focus on appellate advocacy before the U.S. Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims (CAVC). Understanding the rules that govern the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) and the agency appeals process is integral to advocacy before the CAVC, so the course will provide an overview of the agency as well. In addition to any field placement, throughout the semester students will review a case file and decision of the Board of Veterans' Appeals, identify issues, and draft documents and pleadings related to CAVC representation. (Writing assignments) (E)

Environmental and Energy Law

- 6430 Environmental Law (2 or 3)** Glicksman, Hammond
Federal environmental law in the U.S. is heavily statutory in nature. This course explores the policy justifications for and common law roots of environmental law. It also covers aspects of constitutional and administrative law of particular importance to U.S. environmental law. The bulk of the course involves an introduction to the major federal environmental statutes, including those involving environmental assessment, endangered species protection, air and water pollution, and hazardous waste management and liability. Coverage of each statute will include assessment of goals and regulatory strategies for achieving them, and also entail close reading of statutory text. The course also covers alternatives to traditional regulatory approaches, emphasizing market-based approaches to environmental protection. (Examination or take-home examination)
- 6431 Wildlife and Ecosystems Law (2 or 3)** Grosko
In-depth study of the complex body of laws that protect or regulate wildlife, including laws that protect ecosystems and the habitats in which wild animals live. The course addresses the most important wildlife-specific federal laws and their

accompanying regulations, civil and criminal enforcement, constitutional and tribal issues that arise in wildlife cases, and a vivid common law history that stretches across several centuries. (Examination)

- 6432 Air Pollution Control (2 or 3)** Glicksman
An in-depth analysis of the Clean Air Act. Topics include the history of air pollution control, air quality planning, standard setting, technology-based controls, incineration, indoor air pollution, permitting, and control of electrical utilities. (Examination or take-home examination)
- 6434 Water Pollution Control (2)** Downing
Introduction to water pollution control and the Clean Water Act, with emphasis on water quality requirements and policies affecting industrial, municipal, and agricultural/development interests. Related federal laws and policies involving wetlands, watersheds, coastal pollution, oil spills, groundwater, and safe drinking water. (Examination)
- 6435 Trade and Sustainable Development (2)** Bolin
Overview of the major environmental treaties and other legal and institutional frameworks at the intersection of international trade issues and sustainable development efforts. Examination of the frequently conflicting views of judicial and quasi-judicial bodies, policymakers, and issue advocates. Emphasis on developing the theoretical bases and practical skills to address issues of trade and sustainable development that arise in governmental, private sector, and NGO practice, and effective legal strategies for addressing those issues on behalf of a wide range of clients. (Research paper)
- 6437 Coastal, Navigation, and Wetlands Resource Law (2)** Wood
Federal statutory and constitutional law governing the development, regulation, and protection of the waters of the United States, including wetlands. Focus on federal and state regulation and protection of wetlands and other aquatic resources, with special emphasis on Clean Water Act Section 404. Other topics include the evolution of federal authority over the navigable waters of the United States; legal issues involved in the planning, construction, and operation of federal water resource development projects by federal and state agencies (i.e., for navigation, flood control, hydropower, water supply, etc.); the federal navigation servitude; the Coastal Zone Management Act; the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act (i.e., the "Ocean Dumping Act"); the London Dumping Convention; and "regulatory takings." (Examination)
- 6438 Energy Law and Regulation (2 or 3)** Hammond, Solomon, Speed-Bost
Survey of the law and regulation of energy production, distribution, and use. Topics include fuel production, electricity and natural gas utility regulation, nuclear and hydroelectric facility regulation, renewable energy, energy efficiency, and energy tax policy and financial incentives. Legislation and regulations developed in response to climate change concerns. (Take-home examination and class participation, or writing assignments and class participation, or examination and class participation)
- 6440 Natural Resources Law (2 or 3)** Glicksman, Finken
Introduction to federal public lands (BLM lands, national forests, national parks, and national wildlife refuges) and the legal issues related to their multiple resource uses—forestry, mining, water, recreation, wildlife, endangered species, and wilderness. Principles of federal and state authority over these lands. Administrative law and practice governing land-management agency decision making and litigation challenging such decisions. Focus on topical case studies, statutory materials, and case law. (Take-home examination)

- 6441 Energy Law Seminar (2)** Hammond, Cannon, Malyshev, Waldman
Selected topics in energy law to be announced at the time of registration. May be repeated for credit provided the topic differs. Enrollment is limited. (Research paper)
- 6442 Control of Solid and Hazardous Wastes (RCRA & CERCLA) (2 or 3)** Boxerman
Principal federal statutes governing the management and cleanup of hazardous substances and waste. Site and remedy selection processes, liability regime, and government and private enforcement rights under the Superfund statute. Rules for identifying industrial and commercial waste as hazardous; treatment, storage, and disposal standards; regulation of recycling; and operation of underground storage tanks. (Take-home examination)
- 6443 Oil and Gas Law (2)** Hammond, Nussdorf
Overview of oil and gas law, from its traditional roots in the common law of property and contract to more recent developments in administrative law and regulations. Topics include ownership and the rule of capture, correlative rights, geophysical trespass, leasing and implied covenants, royalties, land use regulation and compulsory pooling, oil production limits and cartels, environmental regulations, oil spill investigation, offshore drilling, and hydraulic fracturing. (Examination)
- 6444 Regulation of Toxic Substances Risk (2 or 3)** Glicksman
Government regulation of the production and use of toxic substances and the management of hazardous waste. The basic analytical processes of risk assessment and risk management; common law approaches to reducing risks from management of toxic substances; and precautionary legislation. Emphasis on federal legislation, including the Toxic Substances Control Act; the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act; the Safe Drinking Water Act; provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act; the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; and selected aspects of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act. (Take-home examination)
- 6449 Environmental and Toxic Torts (2)**
The use of common law and statutory remedies to compensate those experiencing personal injuries or economic harm caused by exposure to toxic products or toxins in the environment. Topics covered include novel and emerging theories of recovery (e.g., medical monitoring), class actions/mass torts, preemption, and methods of proving scientific causation. (Research paper or take-home examination)
- 6450 Federal Facilities Environmental Law Issues (2)** Borro
Analysis of the legal framework governing environmental law compliance at federal facilities. Review of a wide range of environmental, fiscal, and other laws that uniquely regulate federal installations and operations. Topics include the National Environmental Policy Act, statutes governing management and conservation of federal property, expenditure of federal funds, public involvement in federal environmental decision making, federal–state sovereignty issues, federal agency litigation, and professional responsibility issues. Prerequisite or concurrent enrollment: Law 6430, 6432, 6434, or 6442. (Problem assignments or examination) (E)
- 6451 Selected Topics in Energy Law (1, 2, or 3)** Yaffe
Selected topics in energy law to be announced at the time of registration. This course may be repeated for credit provided the topic differs. Enrollment may be limited. (Examination, take-home examination, research paper, or writing assignments) (Select sections announced at registration-E)

- 6452 Environmental Issues in Business Transactions (2 or 3)** Munteer
Focus on applied environmental law. Emphasis on environmental compliance counseling, identifying environmental issues in business and real estate transactions, and drafting techniques to avoid environmental problems. Topics include environmental audits, securities disclosure issues, green advertising, criminal liability for officers, environmental liability for purchase of stock and corporate assets, lender liability, and partnership liability. Prerequisite: any environmental law course. (Take-home examination)
- 6454 International Environmental Law (2 or 3)** Orellana
The treaty negotiation process, role of international institutions in developing and implementing environmental agreements, relationship between environmental law and international issues, developing countries' perspectives on environmental issues, and social and cultural changes that affect the implementation of environmental law. Issues covered include climate change, export of hazardous waste, deforestation and biodiversity, Antarctica, and environmental concerns in war, human rights, and development financing. (Examination)
- 6455 International Climate Change Law (2 or 3)** DiLeva
Analysis of the legal regimes created by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and by the Kyoto Protocol. Carbon finance and trading mechanisms created by Kyoto and national and regional schemes to assist parties to the treaty in meeting their obligations. Forest carbon sequestration schemes, structure and legal aspects of carbon finance transactions, and the drafting of carbon agreements. Proposals for federal legislation and emerging state and voluntary carbon credit schemes in the United States. Potential conflicts with WTO law and proposals for a successor regime to Kyoto post-2012. (Take-home examination)
- 6457 Sustainable Communities Law and Policy Seminar (2)**
Focus on the emerging field of smart growth—regional development that takes into account economic, environmental, and social considerations. Factors influencing sprawl; urban trends in the U.S. and abroad; and new legal and interdisciplinary approaches to promote comprehensive planning, urban redevelopment, and regional competitiveness. (Research paper)
- 6458 Environmental Negotiations (2)** Juni
Negotiation and alternative dispute resolution theories and processes, focusing on complex environmental disputes and transactions involving multiple parties and scientific or technical issues. Students participate in negotiation and mediation exercises both in and outside of class, using diagnostic and other tools useful for pre-negotiation preparation, mid-negotiation analysis, and post-negotiation evaluation of proposed agreements or deadlock. Prerequisite: completion of at least 6 credits of environmental law courses or permission of the instructor. Credit may not be earned for both Law 6458 and 6648. (Simulation and short papers) (E)
- 6459 Atomic Energy Law (2)** Haemer
The evolution of the Atomic Energy Act, the regulatory structure for non-military nuclear materials, federal and state law related to nuclear waste; waste transportation; the contrasting stories of two deep geologic permanent waste repositories (Waste Isolation Pilot Plant [WIPP] and Yucca Mountain); the dilemma posed by nuclear wastes having no disposal pathway; the law and policies to avert nuclear terrorism; and compensation when the unexpected happens. (Class presentation and research paper)

- 6461 Selected Topics in Environmental Law (1, 2, or 3)** Harmon-Walker
Selected topics in environmental law to be announced at the time of registration. This course may be repeated for credit provided the topic differs. Enrollment may be limited. (Examination, take-home examination, research paper, or writing assignments) (Select sections announced at registration-E)
- 6464 Environmental Crimes (2)** Pettus
Focus on crimes under various federal environmental statutes, including the interplay of statutory and regulatory provisions that define such crimes, development of investigations and prosecutions, the rationale for criminal sanctions for certain environmental violations, and salient policies and issues associated with environmental crimes. Prior experience with environmental law from either an academic or practical perspective is recommended. (Examination)
- 6466 Environmental Law Seminar (2)** Muraskin
Selected topics in environmental law to be announced at the time of registration. May be repeated for credit provided the topic differs. Enrollment is limited. (Research paper)
- 6468 Graduate Environmental Placement (1, 2, 3, or 4)** Harmon-Walker
The student works on a project in the environmental law field under the supervision of both the faculty director of the program and a lawyer practicing environmental law. The project may involve working with a government agency, a congressional committee, a private practitioner, or a nonprofit public-interest environmental organization. Admission to the course is limited to LL.M. students with permission of the environmental law program director. Students may earn no more than a total of 4 credit hours for this course. This course is graded on a CR/NC basis. Five hours of work per week are required for each credit.
- 6469 Environmental Lawyering (1 or 2)** Paddock, Elerts
The role of the lawyer in representing government agencies and nonprofit organizations in the fields of environmental and energy law, with specific emphasis on public policy formation and interactions with regulated entities and the public. Environmental regulation, advanced environmental legal research, ethical concerns related to the practice of public interest law, client counseling and negotiations skills, the art of commenting on regulations and legislative drafting, the role of state and local governments in environmental protection, and the basics of environmental transactions. This course is corequisite for students enrolled in Law 6668 who have an environmental placement, as determined by the Assistant Dean for Field Placement. (Writing assignments) (E-This is a corequisite course and will qualify as an experiential "E" course, when paired with a field placement (Law 6668))

Intellectual Property Law

- 6470 Intellectual Property (3)** Karshtedt, Siegel
Survey of the different legal mechanisms for protecting intellectual property, including patent, trademark, copyright, and related state-law doctrines. This course is intended for students who desire a general exposure to intellectual property law but who do not plan to specialize in the field; taking this course as a foundation for more specific intellectual property courses is not recommended. Not for credit toward an LL.M. in intellectual property law. (Examination)

- 6471 Patent Law (2 or 3)** Abramowicz, Karshedt, Rader, Whealan
An overview of patent law designed for students without a patent background, including those without a technical background. Analysis of the goals and costs of the patent law system. Topics include patentability requirements, infringement, remedies, patent prosecution issues, and patent transactions. (Examination)
- 6472 Copyright Law (2 or 3)** Brauneis, Damle, Raviv, Tepp
Historical background and general survey; how copyright is secured and maintained; subject matter of copyright; scope of protection; duration, renewal, and termination of transfers; jurisdiction and remedies; contracts and combinations, including compulsory licenses and performing rights societies; other doctrines neighboring on copyright; international aspects of copyright, including the Berne convention and other treaties on copyright and related subjects. (Examination)
- 6473 International Copyright Law (1 or 2)** Tepp
Survey of international law of copyright, including the application of key international law principles such as territoriality, national treatment and reciprocity, jurisdiction and venue, choice of law, and rule of the shorter term in copyright case law. Explores the key international instruments for the protection of copyright and related rights, and the implementation of key substantive issues in the U.S. and in foreign jurisdictions. Surveys developments in international trade-related copyright norm-setting and unilateral, bilateral, regional, and multilateral copyright norm-setting and enforcement issues. (Examination)
- 6474 Trademark Law and Unfair Competition (2 or 3)** Brauneis
Consideration of how trademark rights are acquired at common law and under the Lanham Act; permissible and impermissible types of marks and the problem of “genericness”; protection of trade dress; trademark infringement and dilution; permissible uses of other firms’ marks; trademark licensing and remedies; the right of publicity; and competitor and consumer remedies for false advertising under the Lanham Act and state statutes. When offered for 3 credits the course also addresses interference with contractual relationships and prospective economic advantage; the misappropriation doctrine; theft of business ideas and trade secrets; and prohibitions against unfair and deceptive practices under the Federal Trade Commission Act. (Examination or take-home examination)
- 6475 Entertainment Law (2)**
Overview of legal problems in film, theater, television, music, and publishing industries. Topics include the role of agents and managers, contractual provisions in different entertainment industries, protection for ideas and stories, right of publicity, and advanced copyright issues. Prerequisite or corequisite: Law 6472 or permission of the instructor. (Examination and negotiation and drafting exercises or take-home examination)
- 6476 Patent Strategies and Practice (2)** Doody, Zhang
Patent practice and issues, with emphasis on strategic considerations. Focus on claim craftsmanship and consequences. Prerequisite: Law 6471 or permission of the instructor. (Examination)
- 6477 The Federal Circuit (1 or 2)** Whealan
The unique role of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit as the only national court of appeals organized on the basis of subject matter rather than geography. Topics include the creation of the Federal Circuit and an overview of its varied jurisdictions (e.g., government contracts, constitutional takings, and international

trade). Emphasis on the contributions of the Federal Circuit to patent law, and in particular its administration of eligibility, bars, “nonobviousness,” equivalents, and other modern patent law problems. Comparative study of the patent jurisprudence of the Federal Circuit and other nations’ courts. (Examination)

- 6478 Licensing of Intellectual Property Rights (2)** Kacedon
 Legal and business issues in the licensing of patents and other forms of intellectual property. Drafting of license agreements and the relationship between licensing of intellectual property and competition laws, including comparative regulations in Europe and Asia. License agreements involving governments and universities; tax and bankruptcy considerations; and multimedia licensing. (Examination and drafting exercises) (E)
- 6480 Chemical and Biotech Patent Law (2)** Fisher
 Public policy and practice considerations relating to patenting biotechnology and chemical inventions with in-depth treatment of unique practice areas. (Examination)
- 6481 Design Law (2)** Katz, Mottley
 In-depth study of the three major areas used in design law: copyright, trade dress, and design patent. Focusing exclusively on protecting product design (i.e., the appearance of a product), topics for each area include protectable subject matter, how protection attaches, infringement standards, damages, and the like. Strengths and weaknesses of the three areas and prominent unresolved issues. Consideration of interdisciplinary issues, such as the doctrine of functionality as a disqualifier for design protection, the right to copy doctrine, and proposed legislation to adopt a *sui generis* design registration system in the United States. No technical background is necessary. (Examination)
- 6482 Patent Enforcement (1 or 2)** Atkins, Hopenfeld, McKelvie, R. Rainey, West
 Patent litigation for those who may wish to specialize in general litigation with occasional handling of patent cases, as well as for those interested in a patent solicitation career. Focuses on an understanding of policy and practice considerations in the enforcement of patents. (Examination or take-home examination at the instructor’s discretion)
- 6483 Patent Appellate Practice (2)**
 Comprehensive study of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit and its jurisdiction over patent cases from the perspective of an appellate practitioner. Litigation strategies and the process of guiding a client through an appeal. (Examination)
- 6484 Computer Law (2)**
 Intellectual property rights in computer software and in cyberspace. Public policy issues relating to software and computer-related inventions and works; patent vs. copyright vs. *sui generis* protection debate. Patent or copyright background and some knowledge of computer technology is helpful. In even-numbered years focus is on copyright; in odd-numbered years focus is on patents. (Research paper)
- 6485 Law in Cyberspace (2 or 3)**
 Survey of theoretical and practical aspects of legal issues concerning cyberspace, including First Amendment free speech rights, commerce, computer crime, privacy, political participation, and jurisdiction. Computer background is not a prerequisite. (Examination)

- 6486 Information Privacy Law (1 or 3)** Solove
Information privacy law, including the development of constitutional, tort, contract, property, and statutory law to address emerging threats to privacy. Privacy and the media, privacy and law enforcement, workplace privacy, privacy and online transactions, medical and genetic privacy, and privacy and personal records and information. (Examination or take-home examination)
- 6488 Art, Cultural Heritage, and the Law Seminar (2)** Fries
Legal and policy implications at the intersection of art and the law, including intellectual property, and First Amendment. Legal relationships between artists, dealers, galleries, auction houses, collectors, and museums. The international framework for the trade and protection of cultural property and heritage. Prior course work in intellectual property law and international law is recommended. (Research paper)
- 6489 Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights in the U.S. International Trade Commission (2)** Essex, McKeon
In-depth examination of the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC). The full scope of the ITC's unique jurisdiction, with primary focus on its role with respect to the adjudication and enforcement of intellectual property rights. The enactment of Section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930 and important amendments that enable the ITC's authority over unfair trade practices relating to intellectual property matters, including patents, copyrights, trademarks, trade dress, gray market, and trade secrets. Organization of the ITC, including its commissioners, administrative law judges, and the Office of Unfair Import Investigations. All aspects of litigation, from the institution of an investigation under Section 337 to post-hearing phases. The unique requirements in Section 337 cases of importation, domestic industry, and injury. The scope of available remedies in Section 337 cases, the role of U.S. Customs in enforcing ITC exclusion orders, and review of ITC decisions and the Federal Circuit's jurisprudence relating to ITC matters. (Examination)
- 6490 International and Comparative Patent Law (2)**
A study of patent reform issues including domestic patent reform legislation and ongoing harmonization treaty discussions under the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO); review of selected topics with comparative study from viewpoint of Japan, the United States, and Europe. (Research paper)
- 6491 International Intellectual Property (3)** Brauneis, Traphagen
Examination of international protection of intellectual property, surveying various international agreements and treaties for copyrights, patents, trademarks, and trade secrets, with focus on the agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property (TRIPs) of the World Trade Organization. Consideration of the basic concept of territoriality, national treatment, minimum standards, and political and policy concerns related to efforts to secure and strengthen protection of intellectual property internationally. Credit may not be earned for both Law 6491 and Law 6473. (Examination)
- 6492 Advanced Trademark Law (2)** Bernstein, Zelnick
In-depth analysis of developing issues in trademark and unfair competition law, including legal, economic, and moral rationales for protection of trademarks, trade dress, domain names, celebrity persona, and related intellectual property rights; the nebulous concept of trademark dilution; tensions among trademark protection on the one hand and parody, fair use, and free speech on the other; the trademark functionality doctrine; regulation of comparative, misleading, and deceptive advertising; trademark and advertising surveys; the international dispute resolution

system for challenges to domain name registrations; use and abuse of trademarks on the Internet; and trademarks in international trade, including the extraterritorial effect of U.S. trademark law, protection of well-known marks not used in the United States, restrictions on parallel imports, and use of geographic trademarks and indications. In-class practical exercises include challenging domain names using the Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy, reviewing a mock website for a new consumer product; and seeking provisional relief based on consumer perception surveys in a trade dress litigation. (Take-home examination or research paper with permission of the instructor)

- 6493 Internet Law (1 or 2)** Savage
Focus on speech on the Internet, including governmental attempts to control or filter speech, intermediary liability for third-party speech, digital rights management and other copyright issues, and domain names as speech. The rules and institutions that permit or disallow governance of these issues. GW degree candidates may not receive credit for both Law 6493 and 6485. (Examination or take-home examination)
- 6494 Intellectual Property Antitrust Seminar (2)**
Domestic and international concerns relating to antitrust and fair trade, with emphasis on U.S., European, and Japanese models. Consideration of basic intellectual property principles in patents, trademarks, and copyrights necessary for application of antitrust principles. Advanced understanding of antitrust law is a prerequisite unless waived by the instructor. Enrollment is limited. Prerequisite: Law 6402 or permission of the instructor. (Research paper)
- 6495 USPTO Post-Grant Patent Proceedings (2)** Laurence, McKeown
This course covers all post-grant patent proceedings conducted before the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) including inter partes reviews (IPR), post-grant reviews (PGR), covered business method (CBM) reviews, patent reexaminations, patent reissues, patent interferences, derivative proceedings, and supplemental examinations. Differences between these administrative proceedings, presiding bodies, and Article III proceedings are studied as well as their practical and theoretical interplay. The course also explores the legislative evolution that led to the development of post-grant proceedings, as well as pending legislative and rule-based initiatives, and compares them with similar European proceedings. (Examination)
- 6496 Intellectual Property Law Seminar (2)** Oman, Rea
Selected topics in intellectual property law to be announced at the time of registration. (Research paper)
- 6497 Selected Topics in Intellectual Property Law (1, 2, or 3)**
Selected topics in intellectual property law to be announced at the time of registration. This course may be repeated for credit provided the topic differs. Enrollment may be limited. (Examination, take-home examination, research paper, or writing assignments) (Select sections announced at registration-E)
- 6499 Trade Secrets Law (2)** Pade, Patel
Focus on theory, policy, and practice of trade secrets. Exploration of what a trade secret is and how it differs from other types of property protection; trade-secret laws' interrelationships with other areas of the law, including corporate management of information, employee mobility, and criminal law/economic espionage; ways in which an organization can identify and protect its trade secrets and manage risk associated with exposure to others' trade secrets; litigating civil and criminal disputes involving trade secrets. No IP or patent experience necessary. (Examination)

Government Contract Law

- | | | |
|-------------|--|---|
| 6500 | Government Contracts (3) | Schwartz |
| | Survey of the basic principles of government procurement, including the powers and limitations on government instrumentalities entering into contracts, the respective roles of the three branches of government in the process, the processes of contract formation and administration, the resolution of disputes arising out of both processes, and the various forums available for dispute resolution. Although the focus of this course is primarily on federal government procurement, there will be some consideration of state and local government contracting and may be some coverage of procurement by other nations or international organizations. This course covers some of the material covered in Law 6502 and 6503, but at an introductory level. Not open to students in the LL.M. program in government procurement law. (Examination and problem assignments) | |
| 6502 | Formation of Government Contracts (3 or 4) | Schooner, Canizares,
Craig, Lyon, Ries, Papson |
| | Survey of the law pertaining to government procurement, including an analysis of the unique features of government contracting and a discussion of the functions of Congress, the executive branch, and the courts in the procurement process. The course focuses on the contract formation process, including techniques for awarding contracts and litigation and protests involving awards. (Examination and problem assignments) | |
| 6503 | Performance of Government Contracts (3 or 4) | Schooner, Canizares,
Ries, Craig, Papson |
| | Discussion of the substantive problems that most frequently arise during the performance of government contracts. Interpretation of specifications and the most generally used contract clauses; analysis of the rights of the parties when performance in accordance with the terms of the contract is not obtained. Analysis of the methods that can be used by the parties to a government contract to obtain legal relief, including detailed coverage of the disputes procedure, actions for breach of contract, and forms of equitable and extraordinary relief. (Examination and problem assignments) | |
| 6505 | Government Contracts Advocacy (2 or 3) | Melander, Rust,
Somers, Ward |
| | The category of federal government contract litigation, bid protests or contract claims, to be announced at the time of registration. Substantive and procedural problems and emerging legal and policy issues involving the Government Accountability Office, the U.S. Court of Federal Claims, and the agency boards of contracts appeals. Students draft pleadings and briefs and participate in simulations, including depositions and settlement negotiations. Enrollment is limited. (Writing assignments and oral presentations) (E) | |
| 6506 | Government Contracts Cost and Pricing (2) | Barrett, Ward |
| | Legal aspects of government contract accounting principles and allowability of costs. Cost accounting standards and cost allocation issues. Negotiation of cost, profit, and price. Disclosure of cost accounting data. Prerequisite for J.D. students: Law 6502 or permission of the instructor. (Problem assignments) | |
| 6508 | Comparative Public Procurement (2 or 3) | Yukins |
| | Comparative study of laws, regulations, and procedures dealing with public procurement. Differences between national and international procurement practices, and common principles that span many procurement systems across the world. Contract | |

formation, performance, and dispute resolution processes. The influence of international organizations such as the European Union, United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, World Trade Organization, financing institutions, and professional organizations. Prerequisite or concurrent registration: Law 6500, 6502, 6503, or permission of instructor. (Research paper)

- 6509 Government Contracts Seminar (2)** Dickinson, Yukins, A. Green
Selected topics in government procurement law to be announced at the time of registration. (Research paper)
- 6510 Graduate Government Contracts Placement (2, 3, or 4)** McCoy
Students work on a project in the government contracts field under the supervision of the faculty directors of the program and a lawyer practicing government contract law. The project may involve working with a government agency, a congressional committee, a private practitioner, or a nonprofit public-interest organization. Admission to the course is limited to LL.M. students and requires approval of one of the faculty directors of the program. This course is graded on a *CR/NC* basis. Five hours of work per week are required for each credit.
- 6511 Anti-Corruption and Compliance (2)** Tillipman
This course will cover domestic and international anti-corruption laws. Domestically, this course will examine traditional U.S. bribery and gratuity laws, the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, the Procurement Integrity Act, fraud actions under the False Claims Act, contractor compliance programs, mandatory disclosure rules, the suspension and debarment regime—and the implementation and enforcement of these laws and programs. The course will also cover international anti-corruption efforts both in enforcement and through international instruments, such as the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Anti-Bribery Convention, the UK Bribery Act, and other emerging anti-corruption regimes. (Fall: Research paper and in-class activities; Spring: Take-home examination and in-class activities)
- 6512 Government Procurement of Intellectual Property Seminar (2)** Gray
Intellectual property law in terms of its challenges to federal government procurement rules. Competing policy demands for innovation, transparency, and sound public investment in the intersection of intellectual property law and federal procurement rules. (Problem assignments) (E)
- 6513 Selected Topics in Government Contracts (1, 2, or 3)** Yukins, Tillipman, Amen, Blum, Matta, Pachter, Prince, Vadiée
Selected topics in government contracts to be announced at the time of registration. May be repeated for credit provided the topic differs. Enrollment may be limited. (Examination, take home examination, research paper, or writing assignments) (Select sections announced at registration-E)
- 6514 Federal Grants Law (2)** Sheffler, Waters
Examination of the federal financial assistance system and specific legal issues arising with respect to management of federal grants and cooperative agreements. This class builds from the Constitutional underpinnings of the federal financial assistance system, through the statutory and regulatory framework of the modern system, to a full practical examination of the legal requirements and concepts necessary to grant and cooperative agreement performance. (Writing assignments)

- 6515 Government Contracts Moot Court (2)** Christoff
This experiential course provides training and practice in legal research, writing, ethics, professional identity, and oral advocacy. Students collaborate with a teammate to submit drafts at milestones for feedback from peers and faculty. Students will implement constructive feedback and anticipate questions from the bench to prepare for mooting. Students will maintain a timesheet and journal throughout the semester to practice organization, time-management, and self-reflection. Finally, students will present oral argument before a bench of practitioners. This course is graded on a *CR/NC* basis. (Writing assignments, oral presentation, and in-class activities) (E)
- 6516 Procurement in International Development (2)** Audia
Study of issues of public procurement law as applied to the field of international development. The course will focus on how development partners use procurement as a tool to implement development projects as well as how the broader development stakeholder community works to support developing countries to improve their procurement systems. Emphasis on active learning techniques to create opportunities to apply and integrate the foundational instruction, including role play activities, journaling, individual student presentations with peer feedback, and a research paper. Prerequisites: Law 6500 or Law 6502. (Research paper)
- 6518 Government Contracts Overview (1)** Tillipman
This self-paced course presents a survey of the law pertaining to government procurement, including an analysis of the unique features of government contracting and a discussion of the functions of Congress, the executive branch, and the courts in the procurement process. This course will introduce students to basic foundational concepts and vocabulary that will be further developed in later courses in the government procurement curriculum. Enrollment by J.D. students only with the permission of the program director. (Quizzes)

International and Comparative Law

- 6520 International Law (3 or 4)** Buchwald, Murphy, Steinhardt, Swaine
Introductory survey of the legal system governing relations among states and its expansion to non-state actors, such as international organizations, natural and juridical individuals, indigenous groups, and proto-states. Analysis of the sources of international law, including the formation of customary norms and techniques of treaty interpretation; the application and enforcement of international law in domestic courts, international tribunals, organizations, and diplomacy; doctrines of jurisdiction and immunities; the impact of emerging states and new technologies on doctrine; the use of force; human rights; constitutional aspects of international law; and recurring political and jurisprudential issues. (Examination)
- 6521 International Money Laundering, Corruption, and Terrorism (3)** Lasich, Osterman, Pelletier, J. Smith
Interrelationships among money laundering, corruption, and terrorism, their threat to global peace and prosperity, and the convergence of international law efforts to confront them. Because the detection and recovery of concealed assets is essential to deterring these crimes, students will study the fundamentals of financial investigation and “mutual legal assistance” between countries through a five-week computerized gaming exercise. (Paper and examination or take-home examination at the instructor’s discretion)

- 6522 International Business Transactions (3)** Charnovitz, Daly
U.S. law and practice relating to characteristic forms of international transactions, including the transnational sale of goods (the law governing the documentary sale, various forms of letters of credit, commercial terms and insurance); the export of technology through franchising, distributorship, and licensing contracts; and the export of capital through the establishment, operation, and withdrawal of foreign direct investment. The impact of relevant international organizations and/or emerging substantive international commercial law (e.g., the United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods). Specialized problems in the negotiation and structure of international transactions. (Examination)
- 6526 International Trade Law (2 or 3)** Charnovitz
Study of domestic and international laws and institutions governing foreign trade. Legal aspects of U.S. participation in the World Trade Organization, NAFTA, and other international forums; laws regulating customs and tariffs, most-favored nation treatment, subsidies, dumping, unfair trade practices, and disruptive imports under the escape clause. Additional topics may include specialized problems in regulating exports under the Export Administration Act, boycotts, corrupt practices, and restrictive business practices. (Examination)
- 6527 Advanced International Trade Law (2 or 3)** Charnovitz
In-depth study of the World Trade Organization (WTO) rules and its dispute settlement system. Each year the course examines some of the most recent developments in trade law, with a close reading of recent WTO adjudicatory decisions on issues such as subsidies, regulation of goods, regulation of services, sanitary restrictions, product standards, investment measures, and intellectual property. Issues of U.S. trade law and the relationship of international trade law to other fields of international law also may be addressed. Prerequisite: Law 6526 or permission of the instructor. (Take-home examination or research paper with permission of the instructor)
- 6528 International Litigation (1, 2, or 3)** Cronogue, Nesbitt
Analysis of the law relevant to the trial of cases having international elements in U.S. domestic courts, including the problems of establishing Jurisdiction over foreign defendants, obtaining transnational discovery and service of process, enforcing foreign judgments, drafting and defending choice of forum and choice of law clauses, determining the extraterritorial reach of U.S. law, proving foreign law, and assessing the role of U.S. courts in deciding cases with potential consequences for U.S. foreign relations. The impact of international issues on actual litigation as well as the initial structuring of a transaction in light of the client's potential litigation interests. Prerequisite or concurrent registration: Law 6520; for post-J.D. students, permission of instructor may be substituted. (Examination)
- 6530 International Organizations (2 or 3)** Buchwald, E. Pierce
Analysis of characteristic legal issues arising out of the creation and operation of organizations of nation states. Included are issues of legal personality, treaty making and norm creation, law making, privileges and immunities, membership, dispute settlement, and withdrawal. Emphasis on the United Nations and its activities, including those relating to peace, security, and human rights. Exemplary problems in organizations such as the International Labour Organization, the World Health Organization, and the World Trade Organization. (Examination)

- 6532 Comparative Law (2 or 3)** Bignami, Houllier, Stigall
Study of legal systems in the civil law tradition (examples may include France, Germany, Italy, Spain, the European Union, the European Court of Human Rights, Latin America, and Japan). Comparison with the common law system. Consideration of the history and sources of civil law, the major public and private law institutions in civil law countries, civil and criminal procedure, the role of civil law lawyers (and of international lawyers working with them), and selected substantive legal issues such as the law of privacy. Course coverage may also include the study of Islamic law as an example of a sophisticated non-European system. (Examination)
- 6533 International Family Law (2 or 3)** Coffee, Kucinski
Students will study domestic and international law and institutions affecting family law, as well as private international law, including choice of law concepts. The course will cover the role of the state and religion in marriage, divorce, child custody, relocation and abduction, support, and adoption. Recommended: Law 6520. (Take-home examination and class exercises) (E)
- 6534 Law of the European Union (2, 3, or 4)** Bignami
Study of the legal nature and structure of the European Union. Topics include the roles of the Court and the other institutions, the question of sovereignty, the “four freedoms,” competition, company law and labor relations, agriculture, and the EU in international law. (Examination)
- 6535 Islamic Law (1 or 2)**
Overview of the origins of Islamic law and development of schools of Islamic jurisprudence. Foundations of Islamic constitutional law, separations of powers, civil rights, the law of obligations, formation and dissolution of contracts, remedies, business contracts, banking law, and family law including marriage, divorce, child custody, and the law of property and inheritance. Crimes and punishments. Islamic law as it pertains to international issues. (Take-home examination or research paper with permission of instructor)
- 6538 Immigration Law I (2 or 3)** Benitez, Fresco, Golparvar, Morales
Theory and application of the Immigration and Nationality Act and 8 Code of Federal Regulations. Examination of practice before the Executive Office for Immigration Review, Citizenship and Immigration Services, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Customs and Border Protection, Department of State, and Department of Labor. Removal, political asylum, adjustment of status, naturalization, and other issues. Enrollment is limited. (Examination)
- 6539 Immigration Law II (2)** Ludwikowski
Family- and employment-based immigration practice. Regulations, case law, and procedural aspects concerning employment-based, nonimmigrant visa admission into the United States and lawful permanent resident status in the United States through employment and/or family preferences categories. Prior enrollment in an immigration law course is not required. (Take-home examination)
- 6540 Refugee and Asylum Law (2)** Petterson, Zeman
Selected topics from the areas of international law pertaining to the protection of refugees and domestic law of political asylum. Enrollment is limited. (Examination)

- 6542 International Banking and Investment Law (2)** Kadel, Sutton
Study of the legal aspects of international banking and finance, including international laws and regulations concerning the structure and transactions of international banks and institutions. Topics include the institutional, legal, and regulatory framework for international commercial banking and development finance; the emerging rules regarding international trade in financial services; international supervision of banking activities and regulation of banking transactions; contractual instruments for international financial transactions; and international debt and development crisis. Credit may not be earned for both Law 6542 and 6541. (Examination)
- 6543 Chinese Law and Legal Institutions (2 or 3)** D. Clarke
Introduction to the basic institutions and processes of the legal system of the People's Republic of China. Focus on the contemporary system and its role in political, economic, and social developments. (Take-home examination and writing assignments, or examination and writing assignments)
- 6544 International Investment Law and Arbitration (1, 2, or 3)** Alexandrov
An examination of the legal, business, and financial problems involved in investing across national borders. Focuses on the strategies and techniques for structuring such investments and on the framework of regulation that affects them. The analysis includes U.S. regulation of foreign investors, different types of foreign regulation of U.S. investments, and international controls on domestic regulation of foreign investment through treaties and conventions. Model international transactions and sample documents are used to illustrate basic issues. (Examination)
- 6545 International Project Finance (2)** Cid
Project finance is a major type of financing used to fund the acquisition, development, and construction of capital-intensive infrastructure projects (e.g. electric generation facilities, roads and bridges, ports, and airports), and many of these projects involve public-private partnerships between public and private parties. The course will analyze key project finance principles, including economic and credit issues, and key project and financing contracts, in structuring public-private partnerships and project finance transactions, with an emphasis on emerging markets. An analysis of feasibility issues and identifying and mitigating risks in the transactions. Exercises in structuring transactions. Prerequisites or corequisite: Law 6202 and either 6522 or 6652 or with permission of the instructor. Prior enrollment in Law 6250 and 6280 is recommended. (Examination or take-home examination)
- 6546 International Law of Human Rights (3 or 4)** Dickinson, Steinhardt
An overview of international and regional human rights instruments and institutions, focusing on the manner in which the United Nations, Inter-American, European, and African human rights systems seek to protect individual and group rights. Examination of the problems these systems have encountered in discharging their mandate, and exploration of ways to strengthen international and regional governmental and nongovernmental efforts in the human rights field. Prerequisite or concurrent registration: Law 6520; for post-J.D. students, permission of instructor may be substituted. (Examination)
- 6547 Regional Protection of Human Rights (3)** Celorio
Advantages and disadvantages of addressing human rights issues regionally rather than at the national or global levels. The jurisprudence and procedures of the European, Inter-American, and African human rights systems. The potential for developing a regional system in parts of Asia. Prerequisite: Law 6520. (Research paper)

- 6548 Space Law (2)** Hertzfeld
International law related to the use of outer space. Analysis of space treaties in force, the role of intergovernmental and nongovernmental international organizations, and space laws and regulations of various nations. The relationship of space law to air law. Issues of liability resulting from space activities, military use of space, pollution and contamination of outer space, and earth observations and remote sensing. Enrollment is limited. (Writing assignments)
- 6549 Chinese Business Law (2)** D. Clarke
Introduction to the regulatory regime governing business activity in China. Issues of concern to foreign traders and investors. Specific regulations and their implementation in practice. (Take-home examination and writing assignments, or examination and writing assignments)
- 6550 Law of the Sea (2)** Benoit
International law related to the use of ocean space. Development of international law concerning internal waters, territorial sea, contiguous zone, high seas, continental shelf, fisheries, exclusive economic zone, maritime boundaries, marine environment, marine scientific research, deep seabed, and settlement of disputes. Current legal and policy issues associated with these areas. (Take-home examination)
- 6552 Law of War (2)** Carnahan, Pede, Poore
Human rights law in international and internal armed conflict, examining the origins of the law of war, the 1949 Geneva Conventions for the Protection of War Victims, the Geneva Protocols of 1977, the 1980 Geneva Conventional Weapons Convention, other treaties and customary international law relating to means and methods of warfare, the role of the International Committee of the Red Cross, war crimes and enforcement mechanisms, and current problems in the regulation of hostilities. Prerequisite: Law 6520. (Examination or research paper)
- 6553 U.S. Export Control Law and Regulation (2)** Calabrese
Study of U.S. laws and regulations that govern the export of defense products and dual-use civilian technologies. Examination of international export control treaties and case studies. Students participate in team exercises involving export transactions. (Take-home examination)
- 6554 International Criminal Law (2)** Buchwald
Prosecution of international crimes and application of national criminal law across international boundaries. The use of criminal sanctions to serve the objectives of the international community, particularly with respect to peace, national security, and human rights. Prior enrollment in Law 6520 is recommended. (Examination)
- 6555 Comparative Constitutional Law (2 or 3)** Fontana
Comparative study of U.S. and non-U.S. legal systems. Structural issues including federalism and separation of powers; individual rights issues including affirmative action, abortion, and freedom of speech. (Take-home examination)
- 6556 International Arbitration (2)** Crook, Greenblatt, C. Ryan
Survey of arbitration and related mechanisms of dispute resolution in the international legal system that arise out of commercial, financial, and governmental transactions. Analysis of the arbitration agreement, the process of arbitration, and the enforcement of arbitral awards as well as the common principles governing the disposition of claims. Review of the various arbitral tribunals and their rules. Prerequisite or concurrent registration: Law 6520 or 6522; for post-J.D. students, permission

of instructor may be substituted. (Examination or take-home examination at the instructor's discretion) (Greenblatt, C. Ryan-E)

- 6557 Introduction to Transactional Islamic Law (1 or 2)** Abdelhady
Examination of the principles of Islamic finance, Shari'a investment criteria, and the means to structure Shari'a-compliant transactions and products. Focus on Islamic law as applied to cross-border transactions, regardless of the nature and identity of the players. Case studies analyze underlying investment principles and agreements and the legal environment in which they operate, including the role of Islamic banking and finance in addressing global challenges in such sectors as the development of renewable energy, infrastructure, and technology transfer. (Take-home examination)
- 6558 International Negotiations (2)** Camp, Steinman
International negotiations from a practitioner's perspective, with a focus on private-sector negotiations. The roles and interests of each of the parties to a negotiation (including private actors, lending institutions, governments and government agencies, and multinational nonprofit organizations); political and other domestic issues affecting international negotiations; practical exercises in negotiations; and multilateral negotiations. Prerequisite or concurrent registration: Law 6520 or 6522; for post-J.D. students, permission of instructor may be substituted. (Research Paper-LL.M. students only) (E-J.D. students only) (Only LL.M. students may fulfill a research paper requirement with permission of the instructor.)
- 6559 Nation Building and the Rule of Law (2)** Warren
Legal norms and techniques used to help stabilize and rebuild societies emerging from violent conflict. Clarifying and reforming laws, reconstructing and staffing judicial and law enforcement institutions, and establishing mechanisms to deal with past atrocities. Prior enrollment in Law 6520 or 6532 is recommended. (Research paper)
- 6561 Selected Topics in Public International Law (1, 2, or 3)** Dickinson
Selected topics in public international law to be announced at the time of registration. This course may be repeated for credit provided the topic differs. Enrollment may be limited. (Examination, take-home examination, research paper, or writing assignments) (Select sections announced at registration-E)
- 6562 Public International Law Seminar (2)** Berman, Dickinson, Murphy, Carnahan, Poore
Selected topics in the theory and practice of international law to be announced at the time of registration. Enrollment is limited. May be repeated for credit if topic differs. Prerequisite: Law 6520 or permission of instructor. (Research paper)
- 6564 International Business Transactions Seminar (2)** Gore
Selected topics in international business law and practice to be announced at the time of registration. Enrollment is limited. Prerequisite: Law 6522 or permission of instructor. (Research paper)
- 6565 Comparative Law Seminar (2 or 3)** Lerner
Selected topics in comparative law to be announced at the time of registration. Enrollment is limited. (Research paper)
- 6568 Human Rights Lawyering (2 or 3)** Kuoh
Human rights lawyering from the perspective of victims' advocates and governmental and inter-governmental officials. Overview of international human rights law and key domestic legal principles. Methods of investigation and fact-finding, interpretation

and application of law, and choice of remedies. Role playing and other class exercises using the United Nations and Inter-American systems as models. (Take-home examination or exercises and writing assignments) (E)

- 6570 International Human Rights of Women (2)** Celorio
Theoretical and practical challenges to reinforcing international human rights of women. Major international and regional treaties and instruments; standards to determine sex discrimination as developed by international tribunals and domestic courts; interaction of international and domestic law in the context of women's rights; and feminist/activist theories and critiques on topics such as state responsibility for violence against women and conflicts between women's rights and religious or cultural rights. (Research paper)

- 6572 Human Trafficking Law (2)** Hill, Silver
Examination of federal, state, and international laws and policies used to combat human trafficking. Study of U.S. anti-slavery and peonage laws to determine how those laws proved insufficient to curb modern trafficking and led to the passage of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act. In-depth analysis of federal laws prohibiting sex and labor trafficking crimes and consideration of how such laws are used to investigate and prosecute offenses in domestic courts. Examination of the international counter-trafficking legal framework established under the Palermo Protocol and study of global implementation of the protocol by state parties. Assessment of the significant role of diplomacy in legislative reform and counter-trafficking generally. Study of ground-breaking cases decided by international courts and efficacy of cross-border initiatives to combat human trafficking. Prerequisites: Criminal Law; International Law. (Writing assignments)

- 6580 Individual and Group Rights (2)**
Study of the legal instruments that protect the rights of individuals and groups and the jurisprudential bases of those instruments. Emphasis on the legal issues that arise under treaties and customary international law as ethnicity comes to play an important role in post-Cold-War politics and the workings of international organizations. The differing jurisprudential approaches of natural law, liberal individualism, and communitarianism to the rights of persons and groups—especially minorities and indigenous peoples. Attention will be given to the question of whether modern representative democracies are capable of protecting minorities and cultural variation. (Examination)

Law and Other Disciplines

- 6590 Jurisprudence (2 or 3)** Galston
Basic jurisprudential concepts; nature of law; development of legal institutions; jurisprudential schools—natural law, analytical, historical, sociological, functional; law and logic; law and justice; the judicial process; legislative, executive, administrative decision making; impact of politics, economics, and scientific advance on legal systems; contemporary trends in jurisprudential thought. (Take-home examination)

- 6591 U.S. Legal History (2 or 3)** Cottrol
Examination of the history of U.S. law from the seventeenth century to the present. Topics include Anglo-American constitutionalism, the reception and transformation of the common law, slavery and the law, race and gender in U.S. law, corporations, labor and the rise of the regulatory state, and legal education and the legal profession in U.S. history. (Research paper)

- 6592 Jurisprudence Seminar (2 or 3)** Steinhardt
Selected topics in legal theory to be announced at the time of registration. Enrollment is limited. (Research paper or examination)
- 6593 Introduction to Legal Theory (1)** Turley
Introduction to different schools of legal thought and theory, including but not limited to Lockean, Hegelian, utilitarian, economic, feminist, critical legal, public choice, and sociobiological theory. Principles and policies that motivate changes in legal doctrine and how concepts of morality, personal autonomy, collective action, tripartite government, equity, and efficiency affect the legal process. The objective is to offer law students a foundation to be conversant in different concepts that relate to their legal training, particularly in the first-year curriculum. Enrollment is restricted to first-year J.D. students assigned to this course. (Examination)
- 6594 History of the U.S. Constitution (2 or 3)**
Examination of the philosophical and historical background of the U.S. Constitution, including the writings of Locke and Montesquieu, with particular attention to social contract theory, natural law, and separation of powers principles. Consideration of the relevance of these concepts to the debates surrounding the drafting and ratification of the Constitution and the original Bill of Rights, and the degree to which these concepts have been reflected in decisions of the Supreme Court, including selected decisions of the Marshall Court and several more recent decisions. (Take-home examination or research paper with permission of the instructor)
- 6595 Race, Racism, and American Law (2 or 3)** Bracey, Overton
Examination of the influence of race and racism on the development of law in the United States. The use of law by legislatures and judges, both to enforce and to remedy racism in selected contexts, possibly including criminal justice, voting rights, public accommodations, education, employment, housing, free speech, and family law. The course also will consider the utility of critical race theory as a method of legal analysis. (Examination or take-home examination)
- 6597 Legal History Seminar (2 or 3)** Cottrol
Selected topics in legal history to be announced at the time of registration. Enrollment is limited. (Research paper)
- 6598 Law and Economics (1, 2, or 3)** Abramowicz
Application of economic theory to both private and public law. Mathematical models develop the logic of and relationships among tort, contract, property, criminal, and procedural law. Interest group, social choice, and game theory explain legislative, regulatory, and judicial behavior.
- 6599 Professional Responsibility and Ethics Seminar (2)**
Selected topics in professional responsibility and ethics. Intensive study of questions of lawyer responsibility and ethics raised by professional codes and moral philosophy. This course does not satisfy the professional responsibility requirement. Prerequisite: Law 6218. Enrollment is limited. (Research paper)
- 6601 History of the Common Law (3)** Lerner
The history of legal procedure and institutions in England and the United States, in particular the relationships among Judges, juries, and lawyers in civil and criminal cases. Development of rules of evidence; links between law and equity. How changes in politics, society, and economics affect legal procedures and courts. Origins of the adversarial legal system and comparisons with the inquisitorial system on the

European continent and elsewhere. (Examination or research paper with permission of the instructor)

- 6602 Law and Accounting (2 or 3)** Gabaldon
Study of fundamental accounting principles with emphasis on corporation accounting; legal and accounting implications of specific items in financial statements of corporations; inventory adjustments; corporate transactions, distributions, capital adjustments. No accounting background required; students who majored (or the equivalent) in accounting or who hold certifications as Certified Public Accountants (CPA) may not enroll. (Quizzes and problem assignments or examination with the permission of the instructor) (E)
- 6606 Law and Literature (2 or 3)** DeSanctis, Solove
The ways in which the law is depicted in literature, and how literary interpretation can be applied to legal texts. Literary and philosophical works of short to moderate length by Melville, Kafka, Shakespeare, Capote, Morrison, Garcia Marquez, and Faulkner, among others. (Research paper and oral presentations)
- 6607 The Law and Regulation of Science (2)**
The ways in which scientific reasoning and the scientific method have been applied, and misapplied, to legal and policy decisions. The differing standards for scientific and legal inquiry and whether these standards have proven to be compatible. Analysis of pivotal science-based legal decisions, beginning with the trial of Galileo and including evolving standards for scientific evidence in the courtroom, the difficulty of proving causation in toxic torts, regulation of hazardous substances, balancing of personal liberty and public health, determining when a drug is safe enough to market, attempts to define fundamental aspects of the human condition, the debate over evolution in public schools and the legal and ethical issues arising from mapping and patenting the human genome. The means by which scientific inquiry itself is fostered and regulated in the United States and abroad, including the recent policy debates over human cloning and embryonic stem cell research, as well as scientific misconduct, fraud, bias, and the politicization of scientific debate. Prerequisite: Law 6230. (Examination or research paper)
- 6608 Feminist Legal Theory (2 or 3)** Gambert
Examines the evolution of feminist legal theory and its critique of the legal system and legal norms. The course focuses on feminist jurisprudential treatment of gender and examines the prospects for sex equality under the law. Enrollment is limited. (2-credit seminar: Oral presentations and research paper or multiple reaction papers) (3-credit course: Oral presentations and take-home exam or multiple reaction papers)
- 6612 Law and Anthropology (2)**
Cultural aspects of law in the context of various societies. Traditional African dispute resolution and the changes brought about by colonialism; Native American political structures; Gypsy courts; the relative legal rights of insiders and outsiders in small-scale European communities; non-legal resolution of disputes in urban neighborhoods in the United States. Legal rules and cultural traditions of these and other societies compared in terms of economic efficiency, personal responsibility and freedom, and ethical balance. (Research paper or examination)
- 6614 Law and Psychiatry (2)**
The problems and legal issues raised by the interface of psychiatry and the law: informed consent, privacy, the insanity defense, civil and criminal commitment under questions of legal competency, forced medication, and disability law with reference

to the mentally ill. Evolving trends in professional standards, constitutional rights, legislative rights, ethics, licensing, contracts, and torts in the relationships among the psychiatric profession, the law, and the mentally ill. The role of psychiatric experts, standards of admissibility, and weight of evidence and their impacts on the relationship between the law and the mentally ill. (Take-home examination)

6616 Genetics and the Law (2 or 3) Suter

Examination of the legal and ethical issues that genetics research and technology present. Topics include eugenics; the Human Genome Project; ethical, legal, and regulatory issues associated with clinical genetics and various types of genetic testing; possible discriminatory uses of genetic information by employers, insurers, and others; legislative attempts to protect the privacy and confidentiality of genetic information; ownership of genetic samples and information; patent law issues; forensic uses of genetic information; gene therapy; and cloning. (Examination)

6617 Law and Medicine (2 or 3) Suter

Examination of legal and ethical issues that arise in the doctor–patient relationship and medical decision making. Topics include informed consent; human experimentation; personhood; reproduction, including advanced technologies and prevention; patients' rights; death, dying, and limits on intervention; hard choices; and public policy issues. (Examination)

Clinics

6621 Small Business and Community Economic Development Clinic (4, 5, or 6) S. Jones, Peska

Under faculty supervision students assume substantial responsibility for advising small businesses and nonprofit organizations. Students interview and counsel clients; draft incorporation, limited liability company, and partnership documents (such as articles of incorporation, bylaws, articles of organization, operating agreements, and partnership agreements); research local licensing requirements and zoning laws; review and draft contracts and leases; and advise on basic intellectual property issues, tax problems, and related matters. Prerequisites: Law 6250 and 6300 and permission of instructor. Law 6472 and 6474 are recommended. A grade of *H*, *P*, *LP*, or *NC* is given for this course. Students may enroll concurrently in this course and Law 6668 only with permission of both instructors. (E)

6622 Public Justice Advocacy Clinic (4, 5, or 6) Gutman

Under faculty supervision, students represent low-income clients in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, D.C. Superior Court, D.C. Court of Appeals, and in administrative courts in cases involving wage and hour, unemployment compensation, disability, and other issues. This civil litigation clinic focuses primarily on employment law and disability law. Students' case responsibilities include client interviewing, factual development, legal analysis, drafting of pleadings, discovery, motions, briefs, oral advocacy, and settlement negotiations. Students may also work with nonprofit and community organizations on public policy issues. The classroom component focuses on law and poverty, and on developing a variety of lawyering skills, including client interviewing, case analysis, oral advocacy, litigation document drafting, and negotiations. Students may enroll in this course only if they have completed at least 42 credit hours. Students may enroll concurrently in this course and in Law 6668 only with permission of both instructors. (E)

6623 Prisoner and Reentry Clinic (4, 5, or 6) J. Steinberg

This clinic sits at the intersection of the civil and criminal justice systems and tackles issues related to mass incarceration and prisoner reentry. Students represent

prisoners and indigent clients facing legal barriers as a result of their criminal records. Students are responsible for every phase of litigation, including interviewing, fact investigation, witness preparation, and oral and written advocacy. Students may also have the opportunity to participate in policy advocacy before the D.C. Council and administrative rule-making bodies. The classroom component of the clinic focuses on skills development as well as structural issues related to race, poverty, and the criminal and civil justice systems. Open to all second- and third-year students. (E)

- 6624 Family Justice Litigation Clinic (4, 5, or 6)** Gomez, Kohn
Under faculty supervision, students represent indigent litigants in D.C. Superior Court, and undertake a range of cases in the Family Court (divorce, custody, child support, alimony) and the Domestic Violence Unit (civil protection orders, modification and extension of civil protection orders, and contempt). This litigation clinic focuses on domestic violence and family law. While representing domestic violence litigants, students also have an opportunity to gain exposure to criminal practice by collaborating with the U.S. Attorney's Office in related prosecutions of accused batterers. Students are responsible for every phase of litigation, including: drafting of initial pleadings, motions, discovery, settlement negotiations, and taking the case to trial. In the weekly classroom component, students study the substantive and procedural law relevant to their cases—including the local domestic violence and family law statutes, criminal law, evidentiary principles, and procedural rules—and focus on client counseling, strategic thinking, ethics, and litigation skills exercises, such as performing direct- and cross-examinations, arguing motions, and conducting negotiations. Prerequisite or corequisite: Law 6230. Students may enroll in this course and in Law 6668 only with permission of both instructors. (E)
- 6625 Criminal Appeals and Post-Conviction Services Clinic** Olesen, Lyman, P. Rose, Torres
Under faculty supervision, third-year students litigate appellate cases, primarily direct appeals from criminal convictions. This appellate clinic focuses on written and oral advocacy on behalf of clients convicted of criminal offenses. Students handle their cases from intake through oral argument and sometimes beyond, maintaining client contact and filing petitions for certiorari in higher courts where needed. Students meet with incarcerated clients, analyze appellate records, identify and research potential issues, file motions, write opening and reply briefs, and present oral arguments to appellate courts. Through the clinic, students develop a wide array of skills including interviewing and counseling clients, identifying relevant facts and issues in lengthy records, selecting and framing legal issues, integrating facts and law, advocating in difficult cases, writing and speaking persuasively, managing cases, and collaborating with others. The classroom component focuses on skills development, appellate case theory and practice, criminal procedure and ethics, roles of criminal justice actors, professional identity, and structural issues related to the criminal justice system. Students must register for this clinic for both the fall and spring semesters. Students may enroll in this course and in Law 6668 only with permission of both instructors. (E)
- 6626 Vaccine Injury Litigation Clinic (4, 5, or 6)** Gentry
This clinic allows second- and third-year students, under faculty supervision, to represent individuals who may have suffered serious vaccine-related injuries and who are seeking damages in trial and appellate proceedings before the U.S. Court of Federal Claims. A weekly two-hour seminar focuses on multidisciplinary (medical/legal) training in vaccine injury issues, and on lawyering skills such as client interviewing and counseling and cross-examination of medical experts. Students also work on

law reform projects, including filing amicus briefs and comments on proposed new vaccine case guidelines. Students also evaluate the Vaccine Injury Compensation Program as a model for tort reform. Students must register for this clinic for both the fall and spring semesters. Students may enroll concurrently in this course and Law 6668 only with permission of both instructors. (E)

6628–29 Clinical Teaching and Scholarship I and II (1, 2, 3, or 4)

Kohn

Exploration of the multiple goals of clinical education, with an intensive orientation to clinical methods and a historical and philosophical overview of clinical education. Students examine, use, and evaluate clinical pedagogies designed to meet these multiple goals and submit regular journals throughout the year. Other areas of inquiry include: the role of clinical education in legal education; the role of law school clinics in social justice issues and in communities; pedagogies for teaching and supervising lawyering in a public service context; the nature of reflective learning and the value of journals as pedagogy; and types of clinical scholarship. Enrollment limited. Open to LL.M. students serving in clinical fellowships. Law 6628 is prerequisite to Law 6629. (Writing assignments)

6630 Immigration Clinic (4, 5, or 6)

Benítez, Vera

Students assume substantial responsibility for handling a range of immigration law matters, including determining what benefits or forms of relief, if any, are available to their clients, and, in appropriate circumstances, representing their clients in removal proceedings. Because the Clinic's clients come from all over the world, cultural sensitivity is essential and foreign language skills are welcome. A minimum of 210 hours of work per semester and attendance at a two-hour weekly seminar are required. Permission of the instructor is required prior to registration. Prerequisite: Law 6538. Students may enroll in this course and Law 6668 only with permission of both instructors. (E)

6631 Health Rights Law Clinic (4, 5, or 6)

S. Jackson

Second-year and third-year students delve into the complex world of health law, untangling problems and explaining options to clients of the Health Insurance Counseling Project, a legal services organization that responds to more than 3,000 requests for assistance each year. Students advocate for clients who have unpaid medical bills; or who need medical care that an insurer, public or private, is unwilling to provide; or who must choose among various types of health insurance. Students learn about Medicare, Medicaid, and private health insurance law and procedures; simulation exercises hone interviewing, counseling, and advocacy skills. Students can expect to work with at least five to six clients in one semester, and should plan to devote to the course four hours per week per credit. A grade of *H*, *P*, *LP*, or *NC* is given for this course. Students may enroll concurrently in this course and Law 6668 only with permission of both instructors. (E)

6633 Civil and Human Rights Clinic (4, 5, or 6)

Carrillo

Under faculty supervision, students work in a clinical setting in partnership with experienced attorneys and specialized institutions engaged in human rights activism on case projects drawn primarily from one of two main areas: (1) litigation and advocacy before international human rights tribunals and treaty bodies, primarily in the Inter-American and United Nations human rights systems; or (2) human rights litigation and advocacy in the United States, especially in relation to the Trafficking Victims Protection Act. Prerequisite: Law 6520. Recommended courses include: 6546, 6547 and/or completion of the GW–Oxford International Human Rights Law Program. (E)

- 6634 Rising for Justice (6)** D. Johnson
 This is a clinical program in pre-trial and trial litigation that offers students the opportunity to develop skills as litigators while representing persons in the Superior Court of the District of Columbia. Students who participate represent tenants in landlord-tenant actions, but also may handle some consumer cases, negligence cases, and other civil matters. Under the supervision of clinical instructors, students are responsible for all aspects of litigation: interviewing clients and witnesses, conducting investigations, preparing pleadings, engaging in settlement negotiations, and conducting all motions hearings and trials pursuant to the Superior Court's student practice rule. Weekly clinic classes are held in the evening. Students must have one day per week available for court appearances and plan to devote approximately 20 hours to the clinic each week. Prerequisite: Law 6212, 6230. Students may enroll concurrently in this course and in Law 6668 only with permission of both instructors. (E)
- 6635 Disability Rights Law (2)** Gentry
 Examination of those areas in which persons with disabilities have traditionally been denied some right or benefit afforded other persons in our society and have resorted to legal action; introduction to statutes and agencies designed to protect people with disabilities. (Research paper)
- 6638 Intensive Clinical Placement** Braman, Schmechel
 Projects involving litigation, research, or public interest activities of a legal nature (including aid to indigents, support of public interest nonprofit corporations, and support of governmental agencies or courts) may be initiated and will be supervised by a faculty member. Projects must be approved in advance by the Intensive Clinical Placement Committee (three members) both as to whether the project is appropriate and as to the number of credit hours to be granted. A maximum of 10 credit hours may be taken in one or two semesters. This course is open to a limited number of third-year students. This course is graded on a *CR/NC* basis. Students may enroll concurrently in this course and Law 6668 only with permission of both instructors. This course may not be used for work done at Rising for Justice; work there can only be registered for under 6634.
- 6710 Criminal Defense and Justice Clinic (4, 5, or 6)** Hagos
 This clinic gives students the opportunity to represent individuals charged with misdemeanors; examine, consider, and act to remedy injustices in the criminal justice system; and participate in a rigorous and interactive classroom seminar. Students represent defendants in misdemeanor cases in the Superior Court of the District of Columbia. Charges typically include assault, destruction of property, drug possession, theft, threats, and unlawful entry. With guidance and supervision of the faculty, students learn the critical substantive law and the skills necessary to provide excellent, client-centered representation. Students are responsible for every aspect of their cases, from pick-up, to investigating facts and interviewing witnesses, interviewing and counseling clients, negotiating with prosecutors and discussing plea-bargains, and ultimately taking the case to trial, if necessary. In preparation for trial, students will also engage in motions practice and arguments. As students represent clients in the criminal justice system, they also gain insight into the justice and injustice of the system itself. Special projects in the Clinic engage students in system reform through direct action. Open to second semester second year and third year law students. Offered for a letter grade only. Prerequisites: Criminal Procedure (6360) and Evidence (6230). Students may enroll in this course and in Law 6668 only with permission from both instructors. (E)

Experiential Learning and Simulation Courses

Note: Only those courses identified by the designation “(E)” following the course description may satisfy the Experiential Learning Requirement. Please see page 14 for additional information on the Experiential Learning Requirement.

6640 Trial Advocacy (3)

Saltzburg, Campbell, Gilligan,
Horn, Kravitz, Matson, Wayne

Pretrial and trial techniques with emphasis on procedural, evidentiary, tactical, and ethical problems experienced by trial lawyers in actual cases. Complaint drafting, pretrial motions, depositions and other discovery methods, preparation of witnesses, jury selection, the use of experts, direct and cross-examination, introduction of documents, courtroom techniques, and opening and closing arguments. Role playing in simulated courtroom situations. Students who receive credit for Law 6683 College of Trial Advocacy may not enroll in this course. Prerequisite: Law 6230; Saltzburg—students may be enrolled concurrently in Law 6230. Enrollment is limited. (Short papers and exercises) (E)

6641 External Student Competition (1)

D. Johnson

An External Student Competition is a legal skills based competition which allows for GW Law students to compete against students from other law schools. This course is offered in both the fall and spring semesters in four different sections: (1) ADR, (2) Mock Trial, (3) Moot Court, and (4) Other. While the definitions of ADR, mock trial and moot court are relatively clear, an ‘Other Student Competition’ is typically a non-adjudicative competition which does not fall under the definitions of competitions listed as Law 6642, 6644, or 6645. To qualify as an Other Student Competition for credit (1) the competition must be sponsored by the ABA or an ABA-accredited law school, and (2) a faculty member must serve as coach for the competing students and certify that they have earned the course credit. Presently, qualifying Other Student Competitions include, but are not limited to, the ABA Section of Taxation Law Student TaxChallenge, the Drexel University School of Law’s Transactional LawMeet, the Georgetown University Law Center’s National Security Crisis Law Invitational, the National Animal Law Legislative Drafting and Lobbying Competition, and the University of Maryland School of Law’s Health Law Regulatory and Compliance Competition. This is a restricted class. In no event may a student receive more than a total of 3 credits for intra- and interscholastic competitions under Law 6641, 6642, 6644, or 6645, nor may a student participate in more than one such competition in any given semester. All students competing must complete and submit an Intent to Compete form available from the course instructor. A student successfully advancing from a regional to a national competition must register for this course again to receive 1 additional credit for participation in the national. This course is graded on a *CR/NC* basis. (E)

6642 Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Competition (1)

D. Johnson

Participants in internal ADR competitions, which allow for GW Law students to compete among themselves, may register for this course. The internal ADR competition is the Spanogle International Commercial Arbitration. Each student on a two-person team must select one of two issues for which they will draft half a brief called a “Memorandum” for a pre-assigned side and orally argue at least once on behalf of each side. All students competing must complete and submit an Intent to Compete form available from the course instructor. In no event may a student receive more than a total of 3 credits for intra- and interscholastic competitions under Law 6642, 6644, and/or 6645, nor may a student participate in more than

one such competition in any given semester. Once registration ends, no student may drop this course without permission of the course instructor. This course is graded on a *CR/NC* basis.

6643 Pre-Trial Advocacy (2 or 3)

Pre-trial and trial techniques of civil discovery and motions practice by role-playing in simulated cases. The class is divided into "law firms" that represent clients in cases at the pre-trial stage. Students are required to attend pre-trial conferences and conduct extensive discovery, including conduct of depositions, argument on discovery motions to compel or sanctions, preparation and service of interrogatories, requests for production, requests for admissions, and motions for physical and mental examinations. The course ends with mock oral arguments on summary judgment and other pretrial motions. (Simulation and paper) (E)

6644 Moot Court (1)

D. Johnson

The Moot Court Board sponsors two upper-level, internal appellate advocacy competitions, open only to GW Law students, each year: the Van Vleck Constitutional Law Moot Court Competition (fall), and the Rothwell Intellectual Property Law Moot Court Competition (spring). Each student on a two-person team must select one of two issues for which they will draft half a brief for a pre-assigned side and orally argue at least once on behalf of each side. All students competing must complete and submit an Intent to Compete form available from the course instructor. In no event may a student receive more than a total of 3 credits for intra- and interscholastic competitions under LAW 6642, 6644, and/or 6645, nor may a student participate in more than one such competition in any given semester. Once registration ends, no student may drop this course without permission of the course instructor. This course is graded on a *CR/NC* basis.

6645 Mock Trial Competition (1)

D. Johnson

The Mock Trial Board sponsors the internal Cohen & Cohen Mock Trial Competition in the fall semester, which is only open to GW Law students. The competition offers students an opportunity to practice trial skills such as Pre-Trial Motions, Objections, Opening, Direct Examination, Cross Examination, and Closing. The competition requires a two-person team to argue its case before a judge. Students who participate in the fall competition receive 1 credit. All students competing must complete and submit an Intent to Compete form available from the course instructor. In no event may a student receive more than a total of 3 credits for intra- and interscholastic competitions under LAW 6642, 6644, and/or 6645, nor may a student participate in more than one such competition in any given semester. Once registration ends, no student may drop this course without permission of the course instructor. This course is graded on a *CR/NC* basis.

6646 Mediation (2)

Craig, B. Harvey, V. Rainey, Terry

Consideration of the growing use of mediation to resolve disputes and comparison with other dispute resolution processes. Taking the roles of mediators and disputants, students participate in a number of simulations. Mock mediations are conducted individually and with a co-mediator. Examination of practical and ethical issues; applicability to various substantive areas including contract, tort, consumer, family, criminal, discrimination, and landlord/tenant. Students are expected to fill out role-playing evaluations of themselves and classmates on a regular basis and to prepare written assignments as directed by the instructor. Enrollment is limited. Students may take both Law 6646 and 6647 from the same instructor only with the instructor's permission. (E)

- 6647 Alternative Dispute Resolution (2 or 3)** Drucker, Hoffman
Theoretical and practical aspects of negotiating and mediating transactions and disputes. Techniques studied include neutral evaluation, regulatory negotiations, mini-trials, settlement judge approaches, arbitration, and other “hybrids.” Students participate in a number of simulated disputes related to various practice areas, both in and outside of class. Enrollment is limited. Students may take Law 6647 and either 6646 or 6648 from the same instructor only with the instructor’s permission. (Role playing and written assignments) (E)
- 6648 Negotiations (1, 2, or 3)** Craver, Cantor, D. Falk, Juni, A. Abramowitz, Ray
Examination of the negotiation process employed by legal practitioners. The assigned text considers the negotiation process, negotiating techniques, verbal and nonverbal communication, and other factors that influence these interpersonal transactions. Students engage in negotiation exercises that enable them to practice the art of negotiating and to examine their personal strengths and weaknesses. Grades are determined in meaningful part by the results obtained, vis-a-vis other class members, from these exercises. Students also are required to prepare a short paper on a topic pertaining to the negotiation process. Enrollment is limited. Students may take both Law 6648 and 6647 from the same instructor only with the instructor’s permission. Credit may not be earned for both Law 6648 and 6458. (E)
- 6650 Client Interviewing and Counseling (2)** Bopp, Privor, Schamel
Practice with gathering and evaluating facts supplied by clients, followed by presentations of advice based on consideration of facts and applicable law. Discussion of interpersonal aspects of client relations and ethical problems that may arise in the context of client interviews. Students participate in simulated interviews, portraying both clients and attorneys. A paper discussing some aspect of the interviewing and counseling process is required. Enrollment is limited. (Simulation and paper) (E)
- 6651 Business and Finance Law Review (1 or 2)** Gabaldon, Manns
Limited to third-year members of the student staff of the Business and Finance Law Review. A maximum of 2 credit hours may be earned in this course. Second-year students must enroll in Law 6657 to reflect journal participation. This course is graded on a CR/NC basis. Satisfactory completion of Law 6657 in the second year and satisfactory completion of all journal work in the third year is required to receive CR for this course.
- 6652 Legal Drafting (2 or 3)** Berl, Goodman, J. Kohn, Kucinski, Leen, Lynch, Pincus, Villa, Zaidi
Students learn the fundamental skills necessary to draft litigation and transactional documents. Practical application of the drafting process to the preparation of litigation documents, such as pleadings and motions, and transactional documents, such as contracts, deeds, wills, or other agreements. Topics include planning and structuring a document, legal research strategies, the role of procedural rules, plain language initiatives, and ethical principles that affect the drafting process. Specialized sections of this course are offered in areas such as litigation, transactional, and intellectual property; students are encouraged to discuss course coverage with the professor prior to enrollment. Ordinarily, students will be limited to registration in one section of legal drafting while enrolled at the law school. With the permission of the Dean of Students Office, students may enroll in a second section of legal drafting, provided that the second section is a different specified section. (Drafting projects and short writing exercises) (E)

- 6653 Advanced Appellate Advocacy (2)**
 Intensive study of appellate process, brief writing, and argumentation. Focus on techniques for creating and structuring an appellate brief and developing effective arguments to support a client's position and refute an opposing party's position on appeal. Topics include developing a theory of the case and developing arguments based on precedent. Strategic considerations of appellate briefs and effective oral argument. (Appellate briefs and oral argument) (E)
- 6655 Advanced Legal Research (2)** Rodriguez
 Intensive review of legal research tools and methods involving both digital and print resources. This course reviews general categories of materials, including reporters, codes, and secondary sources, and their place in contemporary law practice. Students will explore methods of conducting research in specific areas of the law. (Research exercises and paper) (E)
- 6656 Independent Legal Writing (1 or 2)**
 Preparation of a research paper under the supervision of a member of the faculty who will determine, prior to registration, whether the work required for the topic justifies 1 or 2 credit hours. Enrollment for 2 credits and compliance with the legal writing requirement as outlined in this *Bulletin* is necessary if the course is used to satisfy that requirement. Approval by the faculty supervisor is required prior to registration; if the faculty supervisor is a member of the part-time faculty, approval also is required from the senior associate dean for academic affairs or associate dean for academic affairs. Students may take only a total of 2 credits of independent legal writing under the supervision of part-time faculty members. Students may not take this course more than once in any semester or more than twice during their legal studies, absent specific written instructions from the Dean of Students Office. Each enrollment in this course requires a free standing research paper. (Research paper)
- 6657 Scholarly Writing (1)**
 Introduction to writing for scholarly legal journals. Topic selection, research strategies, organization, style, grammar, usage, and the editing process. This course reflects journal participation for second-year students on all journals. Satisfactory completion of Law 6413, 6658, 6659, 6660, 6661, 6662, 6663, or 6664 in the third year is required to receive credit for this course. A grade of *H*, *P*, *LP*, or *NC* is given for this course.
- 6658 Law Review (1 or 2)** B. Clark
 Limited to third-year members of the student staff of the *Law Review*. A maximum of 2 credit hours may be earned in this course. Second-year students must enroll in Law 6657 to reflect journal participation. This course is graded on a *CR/NC* basis. Satisfactory completion of Law 6657 in the second year and satisfactory completion of all journal work in the third year is required to receive *CR* for this course.
- 6659 International Law Review (1 or 2)** Steinhardt
 Limited to third-year members of the student staff of the *International Law Review*. A maximum of 2 credit hours may be earned in this course. Second-year students must enroll in Law 6657 to reflect journal participation. This course is graded on a *CR/NC* basis. Satisfactory completion of Law 6657 in the second year and satisfactory completion of all journal work in the third year is required to receive *CR* for this course.

- 6660 Federal Circuit Bar Journal (1 or 2)** Schwartz, Whealan
 Limited to third-year members of the student staff of the *Federal Circuit Bar Journal*. A maximum of 2 credit hours may be earned in this course. Second-year students must enroll in Law 6657 to reflect journal participation. This course is graded on a *CR/NC* basis. Satisfactory completion of Law 6657 in the second year and satisfactory completion of all journal work in the third year is required to receive *CR* for this course.
- 6661 Public Contract Law Journal (1 or 2)** Schooner, Yukins
 Limited to third-year members of the student staff of the *Public Contract Law Journal*. A maximum of 2 credit hours may be earned in this course. Second-year students must enroll in Law 6657 to reflect journal participation. This course is graded on a *CR/NC* basis. Satisfactory completion of Law 6657 in the second year and satisfactory completion of all journal work in the third year is required to receive *CR* for this course.
- 6662 Intellectual Property Law Journal (1 or 2)** Schaffner
 Limited to third-year members of the student staff of the *American Intellectual Property Law Association Quarterly Journal*. A maximum of 2 credit hours may be earned in this course. Second-year students must enroll in Law 6657 to reflect journal participation. This course is graded on a *CR/NC* basis. Satisfactory completion of Law 6657 in the second year and satisfactory completion of all journal work in the third year is required to receive *CR* for this course.
- 6663 International Law in Domestic Courts Journal (1 or 2)**
 Limited to members of the student staff of the *International Law in Domestic Courts Project*. A maximum of 4 credits may be earned in this course. Second-year students must enroll concurrently in Law 6520 and 6657. This course is graded on a *CR/NC* basis.
- 6664 Journal of Energy and Environmental Law (1 or 2)** Harmon-Walker
 Limited to third-year members of the student staff of the *Journal of Energy and Environmental Law*. A maximum of 2 credit hours may be earned in this course. Second-year students must enroll in Law 6657 to reflect journal participation. This course is graded on a *CR/NC* basis. Satisfactory completion of Law 6657 in the second year and satisfactory completion of all journal work in the third year is required to receive *CR* for this course.
- 6665 Upper-Level Writing (1)** Champagne, Sinclair
 This course is an elective corequisite to seminar courses that require or permit a research paper or Law 6656, Independent Legal Writing, for students who intend to seek publication. Instruction on legal research strategies and structural techniques; individual and small-group feedback on interim writing assignments; and guidance on seeking publications. Credit may not be earned for both this course and Law 6657. Permission of the instructor of the course for which the research paper is to be written is required. Enrollment is limited. This course is graded on a *CR/NC* basis. (Writing Assignments)
- 6666 Research and Writing Fellow (1 or 2)** Gambert
 Limited to students selected to assist in teaching first-year *Fundamentals of Lawyering I* (Law 6216) and *Fundamentals of Lawyering II* (Law 6217). Two credit hours may be earned in both the fall and spring semesters. This course is graded on a *CR/NC* basis.

Field Placement

6667 **Advanced Field Placement (0)** Sulton, Colangelo, Freuden, Johnson, Mirko

Students who have already taken a corequisite course in conjunction with a previous placement (for which they earned Field Placement credit) may be eligible to participate in Advanced Field Placement. Students will receive no additional credit(s) beyond those awarded for their externship (see Law 6668). Advanced Field Placement provides students who have previously participated in the Field Placement Program with the opportunity to maximize their externship experiences through contemporaneous guided reflection and faculty supervision. Students seeking to participate in Advanced Field Placement must receive the advanced, written approval of the Assistant Dean for Field Placement. Students participating in Advanced Field Placement are required to complete reflective learning exercises under the supervision of a designated faculty member. Advanced Field Placement is not available to students seeking credit for international externships or participating in GW in New York Program, regardless of any previous corequisite course(s) taken. Concurrent registration: Law 6668. Prerequisite: Law 6428, 6469, 6669, 6670, 6671, 6672, 6674, or another law school course along with Law 6673, as determined by the Assistant Dean for Field Placement. (Reflective Assignments)

6668 **Field Placement (1, 2, 3, or 4)** McCoy

Students earn academic credit for externships with qualifying judicial, government, and non-profit (501(c)) organizations. Students may participate in the Field Placement Program after they have successfully completed the law school's full-time first-year curriculum. Students who have not completed the entire full-time first-year curriculum may be eligible to participate in the Program if they can demonstrate that their placement will provide sufficient contemporaneous training to ensure the quality of the student educational experience in the Field Placement Program. During the fall and spring semesters, the placement must be located in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area (with the exception of the GW in New York Program). During the summer semester only, students may earn academic credit for externships outside of the D.C. metropolitan area, including international internships. In order to enroll in the summer distance classes for U.S. placements, students must have completed at least 31 credits toward the J.D. degree, and must have a qualifying externship outside of the D.C. area. Students must complete two full academic years of law school prior to receiving credit for an international field placement. A representative list of previously-approved placements is available on the Field Placement Program's law school portal page. If a placement has not been previously approved, the assistant dean for field placement must approve the placement in order to finalize registration. J.D. students enrolled in Law 6668 must fulfill a classroom component requirement by enrolling concurrently in Law 6428, 6469, 6669, 6670, 6671, 6672, 6674, or in another law school course along with Law 6673, as determined by the assistant dean for field placement. Students who have previously taken a corequisite course in conjunction with a previous placement (for which they earned Field Placement credit) may be eligible to participate in Advanced Field Placement (See Law 6667). All requests to participate in Advanced Field Placement must be approved by the assistant dean for field placement. Students may enroll concurrently in 6668 and any other clinical course only with the permission of both instructors. This course is graded on a CR/NC basis and requires students to complete 60 hours of work and 5 pages of original and substantive writing per Field Placement credit. J.D. candidates may earn 1 to 4 field placement credits per semester, and no more than 8 Field Placement credits total in their degree program. LL.M. candidates may earn 1 to 2 Field

Placement credits per semester, and no more than 4 Field Placement credits total in their degree program. Students participating in the Domestic Violence Project must be concurrently enrolled in Law 6674 and 6668 (1 to 4 credits) to earn academic credit for a domestic violence-related externship. Students participating in LAW 6469 (Environmental Lawyering) must register for this course (1 to 4 credits) to earn academic credit for environmental law-related externships. Permission of the assistant dean for field placement is required prior to registration in this course and any corequisite courses. Additional information about the Field Placement Program, including a detailed description of program requirements, its registration process, and other policies and procedures is located in the Field Placement Program Student Handbook. Students are responsible for reading the handbook and complying with all program policies and procedures. (E)

6669 Judicial Lawyering (2)

Beck, Canan, Iscoe, J. Somers

The role of judicial interns and law clerks in the judiciary. Topics include: ethics, protocol, professionalism, judicial decision-making, judicial writing, fact-finding, sentencing, and access to justice. Students will explore these topics through written and in-class exercises, readings, discussion, and reflection. This course is a corequisite for students enrolled in Law 6668 in a judicial placement, as determined by the assistant dean for field placement. Students not concurrently enrolled in Law 6668 may enroll in an on-campus section of this course only with the permission of the instructor and the assistant dean for field placement. Enrollment is limited. This course is graded on a letter-grade basis. (Writing assignments and class exercises) (E)

6670 Public Interest Lawyering (2)

Angel, Blauhut, Hooks,
Maher, Maxwell, Runge

The role of attorneys in non-profit, non-governmental and governmental organizations. Topics include: defining public interest lawyering, ethics, public interest advocacy, cause lawyering, client representation, public interest careers, mechanics of public interest organizations and government lawyering. Students will explore this topic through written and in-class exercises, readings, discussion, and reflection. This course is a corequisite for students enrolled in Law 6668 in a non-profit, non-governmental, or governmental placement, as determined by the assistant dean for field placement. Students not concurrently enrolled in Law 6668 may enroll in an on-campus section of this course only with the permission of the instructor and the assistant dean for field placement. Enrollment is limited. This course is graded on a letter-grade basis. (Writing assignments and class exercises) (E)

6671 Government Lawyering (2)

Braunstein, Burks, Choe, Degani, Freuden,
Gardner, Kisslinger, LoRe, Mahini, Schmitz, Steinberg

The role of attorneys in the government. Topics include: identifying the client of the government attorney, careers in government, ethics, government attorneys as policymakers, counselors, civil litigators, prosecutors, investigators and adjudicators. Students will explore these topics through written and in-class exercises, readings, discussion, and reflection. This course is a corequisite for students enrolled in Law 6668 in a government placement, as determined by the assistant dean for field placement. Students not concurrently enrolled in Law 6668 may enroll in an on-campus section of this course only with the permission of the instructor and the assistant dean for field placement. Enrollment is limited. This course is graded on a letter-grade basis. (Writing assignments and class exercises) (E)

6672 The Art of Lawyering (2) Schmitz, Silverman, Simeone
 Issues concerning the effective practice of law including an exploration of the legal profession, its institutions, and its members. A focus on the necessary communication and problem-solving skills required to work well with clients, supervisors, opposing counsel, and colleagues to meet career expectations. The course also provides opportunities to reflect on students' externships in order to enrich their experiences. This course is corequisite for students enrolled in 6668, as determined by the assistant dean for field placement. Students not concurrently enrolled in Law 6668 may enroll in an on-campus section of this course only with the permission of the instructor and the assistant dean for field placement. Enrollment is limited. This course is graded on a letter grade basis. (Writing assignments and class exercises) (E)

6673 Field Placement Tutorial (1)
 This course is corequisite to Law 6668, *Field Placement*, for students whose classroom component is fulfilled by a course designated by the assistant dean for field placement other than Law 6469, 6669, 6670, 6671, 6672, or 6674. Requirements of this course include writing a 15-page research paper under the supervision of the instructor of the approved course and meeting with the instructor at least three times during the semester to discuss the paper and the externship experience. This course is graded on a letter-grade basis. Registration is permissible only with the prior express approval of the assistant dean for field placement. (Research Paper)

6674 Domestic Violence Project (2) Meier
 Social change lawyering in the battered women's movement. Major legal reforms of the past four decades, domestic violence lawyering skills, the challenges of work in this field, and students' professional development. This course is corequisite to Law 6668 for students enrolled in a domestic violence legal placement, including trial work with a local legal service provider on domestic violence cases, policy or legislative work on domestic violence issues with a national organization or appellate work with the Domestic Violence Legal Empowerment and Appeals Project (DV LEAP) and pro bono attorneys in law firms. Students not concurrently enrolled in Law 6668 must have the instructor's permission to register for this course. (Writing assignments) (E)

Graduate Courses in Litigation and Dispute Resolution

6675 Advanced Trial Advocacy (3)
 Conduct of a simulated civil, criminal, or administrative trial before a jury or judge. Students learn to present persuasive opening statements and closing arguments and to conduct forceful direct and cross-examination of fact witnesses and experts. Ethical, evidentiary, procedural, and substantive aspects of litigation. Practical solutions to typical problems litigators encounter in the presentation of a case. At the conclusion of the course, students undertake the trial of a simulated case from opening statement through jury deliberation before a judge or very experienced litigator. Enrollment is limited. Open to LL.M. students. Limited enrollment by J.D. students with the written permission of the program director. (Simulation)

6676 Mediation and Alternative Dispute Resolution (3)
 An introduction to alternative dispute resolution, with a focus on the many ways in which ADR can be used effectively by the advocate. Issues include determining whether ADR is appropriate in a given case, the timing of an ADR process, and the type of process that should be used. The role of the advocate during a mediation or other dispute resolution process, e.g., the selection of the neutral, preparing for a

mediation, and the advocate's participation in the mediation itself. Emphasis on the mediation of civil cases, with a briefer discussion of the use of ADR in the criminal justice context. Enrollment is limited. Open to LL.M. students. Limited enrollment by J.D. students with the written permission of the program director. (Simulation)

6677 Pre-Trial Practice in Civil Cases (3) A. Robinson, Gardner, Keenan, LoRe, Z. Rainey

Students are divided into simulated law firms and assigned roles that correspond to the pre-trial tasks lawyers routinely are called upon to perform in civil cases. The exercises begin with discovery, and students attend a Fed.R.Civ.P.26(f) meeting, dealing with required disclosures and other preliminary discovery matters. Students prepare discovery motions and responses, take and defend depositions, file dispositive motions, attend a pre-trial conference, and prepare a joint pre-trial memorandum. By the end of the course, each student will have simulated moving a case from the filing of a complaint to the eve of trial. Enrollment is limited. Open to LL.M. students. Limited enrollment by J.D. students with the written permission of the program director. (Simulation) (E)

6678 Ethics in Adjudication and Settlement (2 or 3) Borchini

Ethical issues that come into play once disputes have arisen and litigation has either commenced or been threatened. The ethical rules that govern threats to sue and responses to such threats, and the rules that are important once litigation has commenced. Each class focuses on a hypothetical problem involving an ethical issue or set of issues. Each hypothetical scenario focuses on the lawyer's duty to the client and to the court through role playing. Enrollment is limited. Open to LL.M. students. Limited enrollment by J.D. students with the written permission of the program director. (Simulation) (E)

6679 Advanced Evidence (3) Gilligan

How the rules of evidence can be used to build and present a case more effectively. Theory and philosophy of the rules of evidence; scope of attorney-client privilege in corporate and government litigation; joint defense agreements; vicarious admissions in civil and criminal litigation; hearsay; expert evidence; character evidence rules; motions in limine; impeaching witnesses; laying foundations; exhibits and charts; and the evidentiary difference between bench and jury trials. Enrollment is limited. Open to LL.M. students. Limited enrollment by J.D. students with the written permission of the program director. Prerequisite course: LAW 6230. (Simulation) (E)

6680 The American Jury (3)

Focus on a variety of issues that arise in civil and criminal jury trials in federal and state courts. Topics include separating Judicial from jury functions; the jury pool; the grand jury; jury voir dire; challenges for cause and peremptory challenges; scientific jury selection; jury instructions; verdict forms; presentation of evidence; jury nullification; improving Juror participation; impeaching verdicts; and high-publicity trials. Enrollment is limited. Open to LL.M. students. Limited enrollment by J.D. students with the written permission of the program director. (Simulation) (E)

6681 Negotiation and Conflict Management Systems Design (3) Horn, Matson

Analysis of negotiation techniques, verbal and nonverbal communication, and other factors that influence interpersonal communication in a typical negotiation. Introduction to the theories, principles, and practices of organizational development and dispute systems design. Focus on strategies for designing systemic approaches to resolve a cluster or stream of disputes in particular organizations or institutions, including government agencies, educational and health care settings,

corporations, and nonprofit organizations. The concept of “negotiating” with clients in order to develop effective conflict management systems. Enrollment is limited. (Simulation) (E)

6682 International Dispute Resolution (3)

Development of complex dispute cases involving multiple parties. International case law and conventions, including Jurisdiction, forum selection, comity, enforcement, and application and proof of foreign law. Students work in teams to prepare motions, gather evidence, interview and depose fact and expert witnesses, interview clients, develop and present opening and closing arguments, and conduct direct- and cross-examination of lay and expert witnesses. Simulation exercises include adjudication of disputes through role playing and preparation and participation in a mock trial. Enrollment is limited. Open to LL.M. students. Limited enrollment by J.D. students with the written permission of the program director. (Simulation) (E)

6683 The College of Trial Advocacy (3)

Saltzburg

An intensive, six-day course focusing on trial simulation and role playing. A varying panel of experienced lawyers and judges discuss and demonstrate trial skills and ethics, and oversee and critique small-group simulations by students in making opening and closing statements and in conducting direct- and cross-examination of experts and other witnesses. Enrollment is limited. Students who receive credit for Law 6640, Trial Advocacy may not enroll in this course. (Simulation) (E)

6684 Pre-Trial Practice in Criminal Cases (2 or 3)

Students in this course are assigned alternating roles as prosecutor and defense counsel in order to simulate the pre-trial tasks that lawyers routinely perform in criminal cases. Thereafter, students review the conduct of grand jury proceedings, arraignments, bail hearings, preliminary hearings, suppression hearings, plea bargaining sessions, and plea hearings before the trial judge. Students conduct discovery and write and argue orally pre-trial motions and responses. By the end of the course, each student will have simulated litigating a case from arrest and indictment to the eve of trial. Motions made or renewed at trial or post-trial proceedings also will be addressed. Enrollment is limited. Open to LL.M. students. Limited enrollment by J.D. students with the written permission of the program director. Prerequisite courses: Law 6230, 6360, or 6362. (Simulation) (E)

6685 Arbitration (3)

J. Falk

The arbitration process from making arbitration agreements to making and enforcing awards. Arbitration versus traditional civil litigation. Types of arbitrators and their selection. Procedural, evidentiary, and ethical rules in arbitration practice. Enrollment is limited. Open to LL.M. students. Limited enrollment by J.D. students with the written permission of the program director. (Writing assignments and oral exercises)

Special Courses for Graduate Law Students

6689 English Legal Drafting, Research, and Structure (2 or 3)

This course will cover important basics regarding English writing, including sentence structure, style, grammar, and the organization of research papers and other documents. Students will practice extensively writing in English with different submissions. The course will also include legal writing submissions and practice exercises for students. Students will have a midterm and final exam, to offer them practice on exam-taking. This course is graded on a *CR/NC* basis. The course is only open to international LL.M. and M.S.L. students. (Writing assignments, mid-term examination, and final examination)

6690–91 Thesis (2–2)

Watts

Students must register for two consecutive semesters and cannot register for both courses in one semester. In addition to identifying a member of the full-time faculty to serve as thesis adviser, students are required to attend scheduled class sessions, which cover issues such as topic selection, specialized research, and the process of organizing and writing the thesis.

6692 Legal Research and Writing for M.S.L. and International LL.M. Students I (1)

Celorio

Required for LL.M. students who do not hold a J.D. degree from a U.S. law school and M.S.L. students. Topics include research in primary, secondary, and specialized sources of law; legal citation; the structure of a legal memorandum; writing style; and plagiarism. Students prepare legal memoranda and perform specific research and writing assignments. The director of the International and Comparative Law Program may waive the requirement of this course for students who have taken a similar course at another U.S. law school.

6693 Legal Research and Writing for International LL.M. Students II (1)

Celorio

Required for LL.M. students who do not hold a J.D. degree from a U.S. law school and who intend to sit for a bar examination in the United States. The course provides an advanced focus on legal research, writing, and analysis. Students prepare short legal writing assignments and legal memoranda.

6694 Fundamental Issues in U.S. Law (2)

Celorio, Chand

Required for LL.M. students who do not hold a J.D. degree from a U.S. law school and all M.S.L. students. The course covers fundamental topics in U.S. law (e.g., constitutional law, contracts, civil procedure, federal courts, conflicts of law, torts, corporations) and introduces students to U.S. legal methods. The director of the International and Comparative Law Program may waive the requirement of this course for students who have taken a similar course at another U.S. law school and who successfully pass a test administered by the director that demonstrates knowledge of the subject matter. Not open to J.D. students. (Examination or take-home examination)

6695 Legal Practicum (0)

Students independently arrange paid positions with outside organizations in order to obtain in-depth practical experience. The placement should provide on-the-job practical training for career preparation or advancement. Prior approval must be obtained from the associate dean for international and comparative legal studies. No academic credit is given for this course.

6696 Graduate Independent Legal Writing (1 or 2)

Staff

Students enrolled in this course must prepare a research paper under the supervision of a member of the faculty who will determine, prior to registration, whether the work required for the topic justifies 1 or 2 credit hours. The course is limited to graduate students who have had a seminar or comparable course in the field of proposed research. Students are responsible for obtaining an advisor from the full- or part-time faculty who is willing to sponsor their research. Written approval by the faculty supervisor, the graduate program director, and either the senior associate dean for academic affairs or associate dean for academic affairs is required prior to registration. Work must be completed within the semester. Students may repeat this course once for credit with the approval of the Dean of Students Office, but students may not take more than a total of 2 credits in this course under supervision of part-time faculty members. The availability or non-availability of this course

to particular students does not preclude any students from enrolling in Law 6656. (Research paper)

- 6697 Graduate Clinical Studies (1, 2, 3, or 4)** Staff
 Limited to LL.M. candidates. Practical experience in the student's area of specialization or interest. The student may work with a government agency, congressional committee, court, or other such entity performing tasks normally assigned to an attorney. Course approval must be obtained from the student's faculty adviser and/or the dean. Students enrolled in either the Environmental Law or Government Contracts program should refer to Law 6468 and Law 6510. A maximum of 4 credit hours may be applied toward graduation. Five hours of work per week are required for each credit. This course is graded on a CR/NC basis.
- 6698 Dissertation Research (0)**
 Candidates for the Doctor of Juridical Science degree must register for this course in four consecutive semesters (excluding the summer session), beginning with the semester of matriculation. No academic credit is given for this course.

GW in New York (GWNY)

Students register for an approved externship, which may be for two-, three- or four-credits, along with a two-credit corequisite course entitled Business Lawyering (6810), and register for additional law school courses offered by the program in New York City. Applications are accepted from second and third year GW J.D. candidates. Admission is both limited and competitive. Admission is also conditional upon securing an approved externship and otherwise being consistent with a student's aspirations and curricular needs, including in relation to graduation requirements.

- 6810 Business Lawyering (2)** Cunningham
 Examines the role of attorneys practicing business or finance law. A required course for students enrolled in the GW in New York Program, the course is designed to integrate doctrine, theory, skills, ethics, and policy. It takes multiple perspectives, starting with students' varied externships and what students can learn from the experience of professional practice. It considers challenges in the business law setting such as counseling; crisis response and investigation; and prevention and compliance. There is regular weekly discussions of externship experience; periodic written assignments; and the preparation of an associated research paper. This course is corequisite for students enrolled in Law 6668 in a New York-based, business or finance lawyering placement, as determined by the Assistant Dean for Field Placement. Enrollment is limited. This course is graded on a letter-grade basis. (Class participation and writing assignments) (E)

GW–Oxford International Human Rights Law Program

The courses in this section are available primarily through the law school's summer program on human rights law, offered in conjunction with the University of Oxford and held on its campus. Selected courses also may be offered at the law school. In addition to the courses listed below, the GW–Oxford program curriculum offers *International Law of Human Rights* (6546), as *Fundamentals of International Human Rights Law*, *Human Rights Lawyering* (6568), and *Individual and Group Rights* (6580).

- 6824 International Human Rights and Refugee Law (2)**
 Examination of the protection of refugees, asylum seekers, and the internally displaced under the U.N. Refugee Convention and other international instruments,

regional accords, and national law. Emphasis is placed on considering the various conceptions of “refugee,” defining persecution, and understanding the rights of asylum and non-expulsion. Regional developments in Europe, Southeast Asia, and Africa are covered. The predicament of populations at risk, especially women and victims of war or conflict, is discussed. The consequences for the human rights of forced migrants of humanitarian intervention, safe havens, and economic sanctions are analyzed. (Class participation and examination)

6825 Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights—Law and Practice (2)

Legal and practical challenges that arise from a state’s obligation to protect economic, social, and cultural rights (ESCR), and the conceptual framework for those rights. Mechanisms and tools for implementation of ESCR, including the right to housing, health, food, water, education, and work. Obligations of states for human rights beyond their borders. (Class participation and examination)

6826 Human Rights in the Marketplace (2)

The impact of international human rights standards on global trade, corporate governance and competition, international finance, and economic development. Basic principles and institutions; market-based initiatives toward corporate responsibility (i.e., efforts by companies to attract consumers and investors by voluntarily adopting human rights codes of conduct or social accountability standards); domestic regulation (directives and legislation in various countries that, through human rights conditionality, attempt to recruit the transnational corporation as an instrument of foreign policy); civil liability (the enforcement of standards against corporations through private lawsuits in domestic courts); and international regulation (under which inter-governmental organizations attempt to channel corporate conduct in ways that are thought to be socially responsible). (Examination)

6827 Gender, Sexuality, and International Human Rights Law (2)

Application of the international human rights framework to constructions of gender and sexuality. The politics of gender and sexual diversity within the universality of human rights, legal pluralism, and cultural relativism. Relevance of international human rights law to the global response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic. (Class participation and examination)

6828 International Rights of Women (2)

Major treaties and international instruments (both U.N. and regional) relating to women’s rights; standards of sex discrimination as developed by international tribunals and domestic courts; interaction of international and domestic law in the context of women’s human rights; feminist and activist theories and critiques of state responsibility for violence against women; conflicts between women’s rights and religious or cultural rights.

6830 Human Rights Advocacy and Dissemination (2 or 3)

This course offers students the opportunity to develop skills in human rights advocacy and dissemination. Through the use of simulation exercises, such as the preparation of petitions to regional and international human rights bodies, country condition reports in support of litigation in national courts, and applications for refugee status, students engage in critical analysis of the methods and strategies for human rights advocacy at the local, national, regional, and international levels. Emphasis also is placed on the training of officials in human rights standards and the dissemination of such information to the general public. Students who receive credit for Law 6570 may not enroll in this course. (Simulation exercises and class participation)

6831 Human Rights in a Digital Age (2)

There is perhaps no greater example of the double-edged sword than the Internet. It is, on the one hand, the greatest tool (or set of tools) for access to information in human history, a great democratizing force in media, a source of connection for vulnerable communities and individuals. And yet it provides governments and corporate actors with profound access to our opinions, curiosities, desires and relationships, a tool for surveillance and attack, propaganda and censorship. The U.N. General Assembly and Human Rights Council have repeatedly noted that offline rights apply online, but how? In what ways in digital space different from the physical world for human rights purposes? This course will introduce students to the variety of human rights issues at stake in a digital age. It will focus on the right to freedom of expression found in Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Students will spend the first week addressing general issues of freedom of expression in order to set the scene for the more detailed discussion of the most salient issues of freedom online, to which the subsequent weeks will be devoted. While the course is "about" human rights online, its secondary but nonetheless critical aim is to highlight for students the ways in which human rights mechanisms at international and regional levels are shaping the norms pertaining to freedom on line and how they may be used for purposes of advocacy and scholarship. (Class participation and examination)

6836 Human Rights and Military Responses to Terrorism (2)

Examination of international human rights issues that arise when governments use military force, instead of traditional civilian law enforcement methods, to respond to terrorism or the threat of terrorism. Topics include definitions of terrorism and military force; basic authority of governments to use military force against suspected terrorists; and human rights questions posed by military actions such as surveillance of civilian populations to detect terrorist activity, targeted killings and destruction of property of suspected terrorists, and the detention, interrogation, trial, and other punishment of persons accused of terrorism. Consideration of the duty of governments to use military force to provide security against terrorism and the rights of persons injured by military responses to terrorism to receive compensation. (Examination)

6838 War, Peace, and Human Rights (2)

The international legal regime applicable during times of armed conflict. Protection and promotion of international human rights law in post-conflict situations, with emphasis on the role of United Nations peacekeeping operations. (Examination)

Munich Intellectual Property Summer Program

The courses in this section are offered through the law school's summer program in intellectual property law held in Munich, Germany. In addition to the courses listed below, the Munich program curriculum offers 1-credit versions of other courses listed in the *Bulletin* such as *Computer Crime* (6369), *The Federal Circuit* (6477), *Internet Law* (6493), and *Intellectual Property Law Seminar* (6496).

6840 International Intellectual Property Exhaustion (1)

Issues raised by international trade in goods protected by copyright, patent, or trademark law, and the response of the United States, the European Union, and other legal systems to those issues. Exploration of various doctrines that regulate the importation of goods protected by intellectual property rights, such as those forbidding

parallel importation and those dealing with the first-sale doctrine and exhaustion of intellectual property rights. The economic and social policy considerations underlying these doctrines. (Examination)

6841 International Patent Law (I)

Introduction to the techniques of international patent regulation and consideration of the effects and desirability of such regulation. International agreements concerning patents, including the Paris Convention, the Patent Cooperation Treaty, the European Patent Convention, and the Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property (TRIPs) Agreement. GW degree candidates may not receive credit for both Law 6841 and 6490. (Examination)

6844 Patents, Technology, and Society (I)

Social policy issues such as encouragement of innovation and dissemination of information in relation to patent protection. Topics include differing attitudes in the United States, the European Union, and developing countries toward the expansion of patent coverage. (Writing assignments)

6845 Technical Protection of Authors' Rights (I)

Technologies used to protect authors' rights (such as encryption, flags, degradation schemes, and watermarking) and the law that protects and regulates them, including the U.S. Digital Millennium Copyright Act, the European Copyright Directive, the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) Copyright Treaty, and the WIPO Performance and Phonograms Treaty. Consideration of the impact of these technologies. (Examination)

6846 Philosophical Foundations of Intellectual Property (I)

Selected themes in the history and theory of intellectual property, including philosophical rationales for intellectual property rights, the debate over the limits to intellectual property protection from the eighteenth through the twentieth centuries, and historical accounts of the intellectual property system. (Writing assignment)

6847 Intellectual Property and Indigenous Heritage (I)

Conflicts of customary law claims of indigenous peoples with industries operating under Western intellectual property systems over the use of natural resources, traditional knowledge, and folklore. National and regional legislation and efforts to develop international norms and standards. (Examination)

6848 Technology Licensing in the European Community (I)

Legal issues arising from technology licensing in the European Community, including antitrust considerations in the framework of Art. 81 of the EC Treaty and the legal means of securing and enforcing technology license contracts. The Technology Transfer Block Exemption Regulation (EC) No. 139/2004 and the secured transactions laws of England and Germany. (Examination)

6849 Trademarks and Geographical Indications (I)

Regulation of terms that indicate or once indicated the geographic origin of goods or services (e.g., champagne, California Pizza Kitchen). Comparative study of U.S. and European Community approaches; the impact of international treaties, including the U.S.-EC dispute before the World Trade Organization; implications for affected industries; and broader cultural implications. (Examination)

6850 Law of Software Contracts (I)

Contract and copyright issues arising out of software contracts. Contractual attempts to authorize or restrict copying and use of software; the proper legal characterization of software and software contracts; copyright limitations on contractual terms; formation of software contracts and potential remedies for their breach. (Examination)

6851 Copyright and the Changing Role of the Copy (I)

Consideration of the changing role of the copy in copyright law and in cultural dissemination, using materials drawn from law, cultural history, sociology, and art theory. Articulation of features of traditional dissemination through discrete copies and the alteration of those features through digital network distribution and typical rights management permission bundles. The effect of audio and video recording and computer technologies on our understanding of the copy, and proposals for reform of the statutory exclusive rights. (Examination)

6852 European Intellectual Property Law (I)

Introduction to the law of technology protection (patent and trade secret law) in Europe, including basic institutions, obtaining protection, exploitation and licensing, and enforcement. Overview of European trademark institutions. (Examination)

6853 Chinese Intellectual Property Law (I)

Introduction to intellectual property (IP) law in China, focusing on technology, commercialization and IP enforcement, and practical aspects of China IP strategy from the perspective of foreign businesses entering the Chinese market. Major themes include recent IP legislative developments in China, recent landmark cases, and pitfalls and risks in acquiring and transacting in IP in China. (Examination)

6854 Artistic Freedom and Control in Copyright (I)

Consideration of the tensions in copyright law between an artist's right to control his or her work in terms of access, use, and presentation, and of other artists' freedom to remix, sample, parody, and otherwise transform existing content. Comparative examination of policy approaches taken by jurisdictions that emphasize "fair use," such as the United States, and jurisdictions that emphasize "moral rights," such as France and Germany, using examples drawn from music, film and publishing. (Examination)

National Security and U.S. Foreign Relations**6869 Selected Topics in National Security Law (1, 2, or 3)**

Abdelhady,
Breinholt, McClanahan

Selected topics in national security law to be announced at the time of registration. This course may be repeated for credit provided the topic differs. Enrollment may be limited. (Examination, take-home examination, research paper or writing assignments) (Select sections announced at registration-E)

6870 National Security Law (2 or 3)

Dickinson, Altenburg, Apperson, Gavoort

U.S. law (and incorporated international law) affecting national security. Topics may include the use of armed force abroad (general war, defensive war and reprisal, peace and stabilization operations); intelligence operations abroad (history, organization and oversight, legal issues in the field); selected issues of counterterrorism; and access to and protection of classified information (classification, Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), state secrets privilege, leak control, prior restraints on publication). (Examination)

- 6871 U.S. Foreign Relations Law (2 or 3)** Swaine, Pede
The nature and origins of the federal government's foreign relations powers; cooperation and competition between the executive and legislative branches; the role of the courts in foreign affairs; limitations on state powers touching on foreign affairs; treaties, executive agreements, and customary international law and their relationship to U.S. domestic law; the extraterritorial application of U.S. law; and sovereign and official immunities. (Examination)
- 6872 National Security Law Seminar (2 or 3)** M. Smith
Selected topics in national security law to be announced at the time of registration. Enrollment is limited. (Research paper)
- 6873 Military Justice (2 or 3)** Schenck
The military justice system as a separate criminal justice system established by Congress due to the unique nature and mission of the U.S. Armed Forces. Policies, principles, standards, and rules governing the military justice process from investigation through trial and the appellate process. Review of the commander's role throughout the system. Detailed review of substantive military criminal law and peculiarly military offenses. Analysis of military criminal procedure as well as alternate actions available to dispose of criminal misconduct cases, including administrative separations from the Armed Forces. LL.M. students with prior military law experience may enroll only with the permission of the instructor. (Examination)
- 6874 Comparative Military Law (1 or 2)**
Analysis and critique of the broad concept of a separate military justice system; similarities between rules of evidence and rules of criminal procedure in the military and civilian systems; the role of Congress in overseeing the military criminal system; application of the First, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Amendments to service members; and broad policy issues such as the systemic challenges to the military justice system. LL.M. students with prior military law experience may enroll only with the permission of the instructor. (Examination or research paper with permission of the instructor)
- 6875 Counterterrorism Law (2 or 3)** Petrila
Analysis of legal mechanisms in the fields of criminal, civil, military, immigration, and administrative law used by the U.S. government to combat domestic and international terrorism. The effectiveness of government actions and alternatives for achieving public safety goals; the effect of such actions on U.S. citizens and citizens of other countries; and the reaction of federal courts and Congress to executive branch actions. (Examination or take-home examination)
- 6876 Homeland Security Law and Policy (2)** Robertson, M. Rosen
Legal issues related to homeland security before September 11, 2001, and the adoption of the Homeland Security Act of 2002. Protection of critical infrastructure; information sharing; liability for terrorist attacks; risk insurance; attempts to prevent the use of weapons of mass destruction; threats to electronic infrastructure; and combating the financing of terrorism. (Examination or take-home examination)
- 6877 Nuclear Nonproliferation Law and Policy (2 or 3)** Jonas
The use of international agreements, legislation, and regulations to deter acts of nuclear terrorism. Major international agreements, programs, and efforts to stop nuclear proliferation. (Take-home examination)

- 6878 Intelligence Law (2)** Richard
Identification and analysis of current legal questions that face intelligence practitioners. Constitutional, statutory, and executive authorities that govern the intelligence community; intelligence structures of other countries; the natural tension between law enforcement and intelligence activities. U.S. person protections, covert action, FISA, and data mining. The course may include application of intelligence law to hypothetical scenarios and student-generated legislative approaches to intelligence law problems. Recommended: Law 6870 or 6875. (Class presentation and research paper)
- 6879 Cybersecurity Law and Policy (2)** J. Clark, B. Jackson, McNicholas
Issues relating to the organization of the Internet and the federal government's response to cyberthreats. Legal concepts relating to the private sector and civilian government engagement in cyberspace. Application of traditional laws of armed conflict in the new cyberdomain. (Research paper or take-home examination)
- 6880 Disaster Law (2)** Abbott
The U.S. law applicable to natural and man-made catastrophes, including those caused by terrorist attacks and public health emergencies. Topics may include the role of federalism; pre-disaster mitigation and prevention programs; the National Response Framework; the role of the military; the tension between individual rights and government action in emergencies; disaster resistance, compensation, and insurance; long-term recovery; and international disasters. (Research paper)
- 6881 Artificial Intelligence Law and Policy (2)** Goodloe, Qadir
This course explores the cross-disciplinary legal and policy aspects of artificial intelligence (AI). Analysis of the impact of AI on society and the ability of current legal and regulatory frameworks to address issues arising from the use and deployment of AI. Introduction to emerging technology and evaluation of the complex and evolving set of legal, ethical, and social issues presented by their use. Examination of the legal, social, ethical, economic, and technical implications for society generally and national security specifically. Topics include the technology of AI, its development in the broader context of historical developments in technology, its growth and impact across various sectors in society, and evaluation of its impact on national and global security. This also will include the potential development and use of autonomous weapons systems and its compatibility with international humanitarian law principles. (Research paper)
- 6882 Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (2)** Bartee-Robertson
This course provides an in-depth study of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA), its amendments, Section 215 of the U.S.A. PATRIOT ACT, and the U.S.A. Freedom Act. Examination of how these laws have evolved over the past 40 years into the current legal framework utilized by the National Security community today. Study of the historical underpinnings for FISA and how similar laws have been re-examined. Topics also include identifying the circumstances for pursuing different types of FISAs, discerning the specific provisions of FISA that apply to a set of circumstances and the requirements for an application to the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court. This course also includes the study of the significant tension between balancing National Security interests with U.S. citizens' Privacy and Civil Liberty Rights. Prerequisites or concurrent registration: Law 6870, 6875, or 6878. (Take-home examination and exercises)

6883 Counterintelligence Law and Policy (2)

Kedian

This course is designed to provide an overview of counterintelligence aspects of national security law. Topics covered will include traditional espionage, foreign agent activity, leaks and mishandling of classified information, nation state cyber crimes (including economic espionage), export control violations, court-authorized foreign intelligence surveillance, and the handling of classified information in criminal cases in Article III courts via the Classified Information Procedures Act. There are not prerequisites, though general knowledge of and interest in criminal law will be useful. (Writing assignments)

6884 Technology Foundations for Cybersecurity (1)

J. Clark, B. Jackson

This course examines basic technical concepts relevant to the law. It is designed as a foundational course that will introduce students to key terms and concepts related to cybersecurity. The course will provide a basic understanding of cybersecurity topics that will empower students to more easily identify, understand, and analyze associated legal issues. This course is recommended for students who have little to no technical knowledge but intend to enroll in cyber-related courses as part of their academic curriculum. Students who have prior technical knowledge should not enroll in this course. This course is graded on a *CR/NC* basis. (Mid-term examination and take-home examination)

6885 Transnational Security (2)

Stigall

This course is designed to provide an overview of key transnational threats (including terrorism and transnational organized crime) and the legal frameworks used by state actors to counter them. Students will learn about the key actors and institutions used for international cooperation and the challenges faced in pursuing evidence and fugitives across national boundaries. (Examination, class presentation, and class participation)

6886 Domestic Terrorism (2)

Brzozowski

This course will examine the legal architecture that undergirds domestic terrorism investigations and prosecutions and the policy consequences that flow from that framework. Students will consider domestic terrorism in context, assess its historical evolution, and evaluate the resulting legal and policy implications. Students will better understand the distinctions between international and domestic terrorism and appreciate the singular peculiarities of domestic terrorism investigations and prosecutions. This course also will assess the broader impact of domestic terrorism on the public in general. Students will consider how domestic terrorism is understood by the media, by advocacy organizations, and by academic institutions. We will evaluate efforts to study domestic terrorism, consider the conclusions drawn from these studies, and weigh their impact on policymaking in this area of national security. Finally, this course will provide insights into the ever-shifting crosscurrents between law and policy as our nation charts a course between liberty and security. Domestic terrorism uniquely illustrates the many challenges and obstacles in navigating this terrain. (Research paper and class participation)

Alphabetical List of Courses

Courses offered through the Munich Intellectual Property Summer Program are marked with an asterisk (*). Courses offered through the GW–Oxford Summer Program are marked with a dagger (†). Courses offered through GWNY are marked with a hashtag (#).

- Adjudicatory Criminal Procedure (6362)
- Administrative Law (6400)
- Admiralty (6293)
- Advanced Antitrust Law Seminar (6403)
- Advanced Appellate Advocacy (6653)
- Advanced Evidence (6679)
- Advanced Evidence Seminar (6231)
- Advanced Field Placement (6667)
- Advanced International Trade Law (6527)
- Advanced Legal Research (6655)
- Advanced Trademark Law (6492)
- Advanced Trial Advocacy (6675)
- Air Pollution Control (6432)
- Alternative Dispute Resolution (6647)
- Alternative Dispute Resolution
Competition (6642)
- The American Jury (6680)
- Animal Law Seminar (6424)
- Anti-Corruption and Compliance (6511)
- Antitrust Law (6402)
- Appellate Practice (6246)
- Arbitration (6685)
- Art, Cultural Heritage, and the Law
Seminar (6488)
- The Art of Lawyering (6672)
- Artificial Intelligence Law and Policy (6881)
- Artistic Freedom and Control in
Copyright (6854)*
- Atomic Energy Law (6459)
- Banking Law (6290)
- Banking Law Seminar (6292)
- Business and Finance Law Review (6651)
- Business Bankruptcy and Reorganization (6285)
- Business Lawyering (6810)#
- Business Planning (6296)
- Campaign Finance Law (6419)
- Chemical and Biotech Patent Law (6480)
- Chinese Business Law (6549)
- Chinese Intellectual Property Law (6853)*
- Chinese Law and Legal Institutions (6543)
- Civil and Human Rights Clinic (6633)
- Civil Procedure (6212)
- Civil Procedure Seminar (6249)
- Civil Rights Legislation (6388)
- Client Interviewing and Counseling (6650)
- Clinical Teaching and Scholarship I and II
(6628–29)
- Coastal, Navigation, and Wetlands Resource
Law (6437)
- The College of Trial Advocacy (6683)
- Commercial Arbitration (6279)
- Commercial Paper—Payment Systems (6282)
- Communications Law (6412)
- Comparative Constitutional Law (6555)
- Comparative Law (6532)
- Comparative Law Seminar (6565)
- Comparative Military Law (6874)
- Comparative Public Procurement (6508)
- Complex Litigation (6236)
- Computer Crime (6369)
- Computer Law (6484)
- Conflict of Laws (6234)
- Congressional Investigations Seminar (6420)
- Constitutional Law I (6214)
- Constitutional Law II (6380)
- Constitutional Law and the Supreme
Court (6395)
- Constitutional Law Seminar (6399)
- Consumer Protection Law (6286)
- Contracts (6202)
- Control of Solid and Hazardous Wastes
(RCRA & CERCLA) (6442)
- Copyright and the Changing Role of the
Copy (6851)*
- Copyright Law (6472)
- Corporate Finance (6254)
- Corporate Taxation (6302)
- Corporation Law Seminar (6262)
- Corporations (6250)
- Counterintelligence Law and Policy (6883)
- Counterterrorism Law (6875)
- Creditors' Rights and Debtors'
Protection (6284)
- Criminal Appeals and Post-Conviction Services
Clinic (6625)
- Criminal Defense and Justice Clinic (6710)
- Criminal Law (6210)

- Criminal Law and Procedure Seminar (6379)
 Criminal Procedure (6360)
 Criminal Tax Litigation (6365)
 Cybersecurity Law and Policy (6879)
 Design Law (6481)
 Disability Rights Law (6635)
 Disaster Law (6880)
 Dissertation Research (6698)
 Domestic Terrorism (6886)
 Domestic Violence Law (6350)
 Domestic Violence Project (6674)
 Drugs and the Law (6372)
 E-Commerce (6283)
 Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights—Law and Practice (6825)[†]
 Elder Law (6353)
 Electronic Discovery and Evidence (6237)
 Employee Benefit Plans (6272)
 Employment Discrimination Law (6390)
 Employment Law (6268)
 Energy Law and Regulation (6438)
 Energy Law Seminar (6441)
 Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights in the U.S. International Trade Commission (6489)
 English Legal Drafting, Research, and Structure (6689)
 Entertainment Law (6475)
 Environmental and Toxic Torts (6449)
 Environmental Crimes (6464)
 Environmental Issues in Business Transactions (6452)
 Environmental Law (6430)
 Environmental Law Seminar (6466)
 Environmental Lawyering (6469)
 Environmental Negotiations (6458)
 Estate Planning and Drafting (6346)
 Ethics in Adjudication and Settlement (6678)
 European Intellectual Property Law (6852)*
 Evidence (6230)
 Family, Child, and State (6349)
 Family Justice Litigation Clinic (6624)
 Family Law (6348)
 Family Law Seminar (6352)
 The Federal Circuit (6477)
 Federal Circuit Bar Journal (6660)
 Federal Communications Law Journal (6413)
 Federal Courts (6232)
 Federal Grants Law (6514)
 Federal Facilities Environmental Law Issues (6450)
 Federal Income Taxation (6300)
 Federal Indian Law (6397)
 Federal Sentencing Seminar (6374)
 Feminist Legal Theory (6608)
 Field Placement (6668)
 Field Placement Tutorial (6673)
 First Amendment: Religion Clauses (6393)
 First Amendment: Speech and Press Clauses (6382)
 Food and Drug Law (6408)
 Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (6882)
 Forensic Science (6370)
 Formation of Government Contracts (6502)
 Fundamental Issues in U.S. Law (6694)
 Fundamentals of Lawyering I (6216)
 Fundamentals of Lawyering II (6217)
 Gender Discrimination and the Law (6392)
 Gender, Sexuality, and International Human Rights Law (6827)[†]
 Genetics and the Law (6616)
 Government Contracts (6500)
 Government Contracts Advocacy (6505)
 Government Contracts Cost and Pricing (6506)
 Government Contracts Moot Court (6515)
 Government Contracts Overview (6518)
 Government Contracts Seminar (6509)
 Government Procurement of Intellectual Property Seminar (6512)
 Government Lawyering (6671)
 Graduate Clinical Studies (6697)
 Graduate Environmental Placement (6468)
 Graduate Government Contracts Placement (6510)
 Graduate Independent Legal Writing (6696)
 Health Care Law Seminar (6411)
 Health Law and Policy (6410)
 Health Rights Law Clinic (6631)
 Higher Education Law (6389)
 History of the Common Law (6601)
 History of the U.S. Constitution (6594)
 Homeland Security Law and Policy (6876)
 Housing Law and Policy (6338)
 Human Rights Advocacy and Dissemination (6830)[†]
 Human Rights and Environmental Protection (6571)

- Human Rights and Military Responses to Terrorism (6836)[†]
- Human Rights in a Digital Age (6831)[†]
- Human Rights in the Marketplace (6826)[†]
- Human Rights Lawyering (6568)[†]
- Human Trafficking Law (6572)
- Immigration Clinic (6630)
- Immigration Criminal Enforcement (6367)
- Immigration Law I (6538)
- Immigration Law II (6539)
- Independent Legal Writing (6656)
- Individual and Group Rights (6580)[†]
- Information Privacy Law (6486)*
- Insurance (6298)
- Intellectual Property (6470)
- Intellectual Property and Indigenous Heritage (6847)*
- Intellectual Property Antitrust Seminar (6494)
- Intellectual Property Law Journal (6662)
- Intellectual Property Law Seminar (6496)
- Intelligence Law (6878)
- Intensive Clinical Placement (6638)
- International Arbitration (6556)
- International Banking and Investment Law (6542)
- International Business Transactions (6522)
- International Business Transactions Seminar (6564)
- International Climate Change Law (6455)
- International Commercial Law (6524)
- International and Comparative Patent Law (6490)
- The International Competition Law Regime (6523)
- International Copyright Law (6473)
- International Criminal Law (6554)
- International Dispute Resolution (6682)
- International Environmental Law (6454)
- International Family Law (6533)
- International Finance (6541)
- International Human Rights and Refugee Law (6824)[†]
- International Human Rights Law (6546)[†]
- International Human Rights of Women (6570)
- International Intellectual Property Exhaustion (6840)*
- International Intellectual Property (6491)
- International Investment Law and Arbitration (6544)
- International Law (6520)
- International Law in Domestic Courts Journal (6663)
- International Law of Human Rights (6546)
- International Law Review (6659)
- International Litigation (6528)
- International Money Laundering, Corruption, and Terrorism (6521)
- International Negotiations (6558)
- International Organizations (6530)
- International Patent Law (6841)*
- International Project Finance (6545)
- International Rights of Women (6828)[†]
- International Taxation (6312)
- International Trade Law (6526)
- Internet Law (6493)*
- Introduction to Legal Theory (6593)
- Introduction to Transactional Islamic Law (6557)
- Islamic Law (6535)
- Journal of Energy and Environmental Law (6664)
- Judicial Lawyering (6669)
- Jurisprudence (6590)
- Jurisprudence Seminar (6592)
- Labor Law (6266)
- Land Use Law (6332)
- Law and Accounting (6602)
- Law and Anthropology (6612)
- Law and Literature (6606)
- Law and Medicine (6617)
- Law and Psychiatry (6614)
- The Law and Regulation of Science (6607)
- Law in Cyberspace (6485)
- The Law of Democracy (6398)
- Law of Japan (6536)
- Law of Race and Slavery (6596)
- Law of Real Estate Financing (6334)
- Law of Separation of Powers (6384)
- Law of Software Contracts (6850)*
- Law of the European Union (6534)
- Law of the Sea (6550)
- Law of War (6552)
- Law Review (6658)
- Lawyers, Lobbying, and the Law (6421)
- Legal Drafting (6652)#
- Legal History Seminar (6597)
- Legal Practicum (6695)

- Legal Research and Writing for International LL.M. Students I (6692)
 Legal Research and Writing for International LL.M. Students II (6693)
 Legislation (6416)
 Legislation and Regulation (6209)
 Legislative Analysis and Drafting (6418)
 Licensing of Intellectual Property Rights (6478)
 Litigation with the Federal Government (6240)
 Local Government Law (6422)
 Mediation (6646)
 Mediation and Alternative Dispute Resolution (6676)
 Mergers and Acquisitions (6256)
 Military Justice (6873)
 Mock Trial Competition (6645)
 Modern Real Estate Transactions (6330)
 Moot Court (6644)
 Nation Building and the Rule of Law (6559)
 National Security Law (6870)
 National Security Law Seminar (6872)
 Natural Resources Law (6440)
 Negotiation and Conflict Management Systems Design (6681)
 Negotiations (6648)
 Nonprofit Organizations: Law and Taxation (6314)
 Nuclear Nonproliferation Law and Policy (6877)
 Oil and Gas Law (6443)
 Other Competitions (6641)
 Partnership and LLC Taxation (6304)
 Patent Appellate Practice (6483)
 Patent Enforcement (6482)
 Patent Law (6471)
 Patent Strategies and Practice (6476)
 Patents, Technology, and Society (6844)*
 Performance of Government Contracts (6503)
 Philosophical Foundations of Intellectual Property (6846)*
 Pre-Trial Advocacy (6643)
 Pre-Trial Practice in Civil Cases (6677)
 Pre-Trial Practice in Criminal Cases (6684)
 Prisoner and Reentry Clinic (6623)
 Prisoners Project (6376)
 Procurement in International Development (6516)
 Products Liability (6354)
 Professional Responsibility and Ethics (6218)
- Professional Responsibility and Ethics Seminar (6599)
 Property (6208)
 Property and Real Estate Law Seminar (6340)
 Public Contract Law Journal (6661)
 Public Interest Lawyering (6670)
 Public International Law Seminar (6562)
 Public Justice Advocacy Clinic (6622)
 Public Law Seminar (6426)
 Reading Group (6351)
 Race, Racism, and American Law (6595)
 Refugee and Asylum Law (6540)
 Regional Protection of Human Rights (6547)
 Regulated Industries (6406)
 Regulation of Derivatives (6261)
 Regulation of Mutual Funds and Investment Advisers (6260)
 Regulation of Toxic Substances Risk (6444)
 Remedies (6238)
 Research and Writing Fellow (6666)
 Rising for Justice (6634)
 Role of the Federal Prosecutor (6363)
 Scholarly Writing (6657)
 Scientific Evidence Seminar (6248)
 Secured Transactions (6280)
 Secured Transactions and Commercial Paper (6281)
 Securities Law Seminar (6264)#
 Securities Regulation (6252)
 Selected Topics in Advanced Antitrust Law (6405)
 Selected Topics in Civil Procedure (6247)
 Selected Topics in Constitutional Law (6401)
 Selected Topics in Comparative Law (6569)
 Selected Topics in Corporate Law (6263)#
 Selected Topics in Criminal Law and Procedure (6378)
 Selected Topics in Banking Law (6289)#
 Selected Topics in Environmental Law (6461)
 Selected Topics in Energy Law (6451)
 Selected Topics in Family Law (6347)
 Selected Topics in Government Contracts (6513)
 Selected Topics in Health Care Law (6409)
 Selected Topics in Intellectual Property Law (6497)
 Selected Topics in International Business Transactions (6566)
 Selected Topics in Legal History (6605)

Selected Topics in National Security Law (6869)	Trade and Sustainable Development (6435)
Selected Topics in Professional Responsibility and Ethics (6603)	Trade Remedy Law (6563)
Selected Topics in Property and Real Estate Law (6341)	Trade Secrets Law (6499)
Selected Topics in Public International Law (6561)	Trademark Law and Unfair Competition (6474)
Selected Topics in Public Law (6427)	Trademarks and Geographical Indications (6849)*
Selected Topics in Securities Law (6267)	Transnational Security (6885)
Selected Topics in Tax Policy (6317)	Trial Advocacy (6640)
Sexuality and the Law (6394)	Trusts and Estates (6342)
Small Business and Community Economic Development Clinic (6621)	Unincorporated Business Organizations and Agency Law (6294)
Space Law (6548)	Upper-Level Writing (6665)
Sports and the Law (6295)	U.S. Export Control Law and Regulation (6553)
State and Local Taxation Law and Policy (6316)	U.S. Foreign Relations Law (6871)
Sustainable Communities Law and Policy Seminar (6457)	U.S. Legal History (6591)
Tax Policy Seminar (6318)	USPTO Post-Grant Patent Proceedings (6495)
Technical Protection of Authors' Rights (6845)*	Vaccine Injury Litigation Clinic (6626)
Technology Foundations for Cybersecurity (6884)	Venture Capital Law (6259)
Technology Licensing in the European Community (6848)*	Veterans Advocacy (6428)
Telecommunications Law (6414)	Veterans Law (6423)
Thesis (6690–91)	Voting Rights Law (6387)
Torts (6206)	War, Peace, and Human Rights (6838) [†]
	Water Pollution Control (6434)
	Wealth Transfer Taxation (6306)
	White Collar Crime (6364)
	Wildlife and Ecosystems Law (6431)



The University

History and Organization

George Washington was determined to have a great national university in the nation's capital. His hope was that students from all parts of the country would gain firsthand knowledge of the practice as well as the theory of republican government while being instructed in the arts and sciences. He bequeathed 50 shares of The Potomac Company "toward the endowment of a University to be established within the limits of the District of Columbia, under the auspices of the General Government, if that government should incline to extend a fostering hand towards it." Despite Washington's intentions, The Potomac Company folded and Congress never extended a "fostering hand," so the University did not take shape until a group of Baptist clergymen led by Reverend Luther Rice took up the cause. They raised funds for the purchase of a site and petitioned Congress for a charter. Congress insisted on giving the institution a non-sectarian charter which stated "[t]hat persons of every religious denomination shall be capable of being elected Trustees; nor shall any person, either as President, Professor, Tutor or pupil be refused admittance into said College, or denied any of the privileges, immunities, or advantages thereof, for or on account of his sentiments in matters of religion."

Columbian College, as it was originally named, took up residence on College Hill, a 46-acre tract between the present 14th and 15th Streets extending from Florida Avenue to Columbia Road. The name of the institution was changed in 1873 to Columbian University and in 1904 to the George Washington University.

By 1918, the University had moved to the Foggy Bottom neighborhood—between 19th and 24th Streets, south of Pennsylvania Avenue—in the heart of Washington, D.C. The more than 90 buildings, including 14 residence halls, are situated on 43 acres bordered by the White House, the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, the State Department, and the World Bank, as well as numerous federal agencies, national galleries and museums.

GW's Virginia Science and Technology Campus, initiated for graduate studies, research projects, and professional development programs is located along the high-tech corridor on Route 7, just to the west of Route 28, in Loudoun County. GW's Mount Vernon Campus is located on Foxhall Road in Northwest Washington.

Currently, the University's enrollments total more than 25,000, of which 10,000 are undergraduates, about 14,200 are graduate and professional students, and some 800 are nondegree students. Students come from all 50 states and about 130 different countries.

The University as it is now organized consists of Columbian College of Arts and Sciences and the professional schools, which include GW Law, the Elliott School of International Affairs, the Graduate School of Education and Human Development, the College of Professional Studies, and the Schools of Medicine and Health Sciences, Nursing, Public Health and Health Services, Engineering and Applied Science, and Business.

Academic Status

The George Washington University is accredited by its regional accrediting agency, the Middle States Commission on Higher Education. The University is on the approved list of the American Association of University Women and is a member of the College Board.

The Board of Trustees of the University

The University is privately endowed and is governed by a Board of Trustees of which the President of the University is an *ex officio* member. Trustees who are GW alumni are indicated by an asterisk (*); a dagger (†) indicates a graduate of Mount Vernon College before it became part of GW.

Grace E. Speights, *Chair*

Ellen Zane, *Vice Chair*

Avram Tucker, *Secretary*

-
- * Gabbi Baker, *Account Supervisor, OgilvyOne Worldwide*
 - * Christine Piorkowski Barth, *Former Chief Financial Officer and Chief Compliance Officer, Harren Equity Partners, LLC*
 - * Charles R. Bendit, *Co-Chief Executive Officer, Taconic Investment Partners*
 - * Roslyn M. Brock, *Chief Advocacy Officer, Bon Secours Mercy Health System*
 - * Mark H. Chichester, *Co-founder, Atlas Research, and Vice Chair, Atlas Research Board of Directors*
 - * Amr A. ElSawy, *President and CEO, Noblis, Inc.*
 - Peter Harrison, *Director, Merrill Corporation*
 - A. Michael Hoffman, *Co-Founder and Chairman, Palamon Capital Partners LLP*
 - * Madeleine S. Jacobs, *Retired Executive Director and CEO, American Chemical Society*
 - Todd Klein, *Partner, Revolution Growth*
 - * Chelsea Lenhart, *Analyst, United States Department of Transportation, Office of Inspector General*
 - † Judith Lane Rodgers, *Principal, Anne Bradstreet Early Childhood Center*
 - * Grace Speights, *Partner, Morgan Lewis's Labor and Employment Practice*
 - * Donna Hill Staton, *Co-Founder and Partner, Decision Point Strategy Group, LLC*
 - * Avram Tucker, *CEO and Co-Founder, TM Financial Forensics, LLC*
 - * George W. Wellde, Jr., *Retired Vice Chairman, Securities Division, Goldman, Sachs and Co.*
 - * Ellen Zane, *CEO Emeritus and Vice Chair, Board of Trustees, Tufts Medical Center*

Trustees Emeriti

- * Richard W. Blackburn, *Retired Executive Vice President and General Counsel, Duke Energy Corporation*
- * Joseph L. Brand, *Partner, Patton Boggs*
- * Nancy Broyhill, *Associate Broker, Long and Foster Realtors*
- * Nelson A. Carbonell, Jr., *Chairman and CEO, Nelson Carbonell and Associates*
- Oliver T. Carr, Jr., *Chairman, Oliver Carr Company*
- The Honorable Mortimer M. Caplin, *Senior Member, Caplin and Drysdale*
- * Henry "Ric" Duquès, *Retired Chairman and CEO, First Data Corporation*
- * Emilio A. Fernandez, *Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors, Wabtec Corporation*
- * I. Allan From, *Owner, Howard, Stallings, From, Hutson, Atkins, Angell and Davis, PA*
- * Morton I. Funger, *Principal, Condur Company*
- David Gladstone, *Chairman and CEO, Gladstone Management Corporation*

- * Gary Granoff, *Partner, Granoff Walker and Forlenza, PC*
- * Patricia D. Gurne, *Managing Partner, Gurne, Porter, PLLC*
- * Mark V. Hughes, *Retired President, Systems and Network Solutions Group (SAIC)*
- * Theodore N. Lerner, *President, Lerner Enterprises, and Principal Owner, Washington Nationals*
- * Thaddeus A. Lindner, *Chairman, Colonial Parking*
- * Raymond J. Oglethorpe, *President, Oglethorpe Holdings*
- * The Honorable B.J. Penn, *Retired Assistant Secretary of the Navy Installations and Environment*
- * Linda D. Rabbitt, *Chairman and CEO, rand* construction company*
- * W. Russell Ramsey, *Chairman and CEO, Ramsey Asset Management*
- Sharon Percy Rockefeller, *President and CEO, WETA Television*
- * Mark R. Shenkman, *President and Chief Investment Officer, Shenkman Capital Management, Inc.*
- Lydia W. Thomas, *Former President and CEO, Noblis, Inc.*
- * Robert L. Tull, *Former Chairman of the Board, Security Storage Company*
- * The Honorable Mark Warner, *U.S. Senator of the Commonwealth of Virginia*
- * J. McDonald Williams, *Former Chairman, Trammell Crow Company*
- John D. Zeglis, *Former Chairman and CEO, AT&T Wireless Group*

Officers of Administration

The University

Thomas J. LeBlanc, *President*
 Donna Arbide, *Vice President for Development and Alumni Relations*
 Sarah G. Baldassaro, *Interim Vice President for Communications and Marketing*
 Charles Barber, *Interim Vice President and General Counsel*
 Christopher Alan Bracey, *Interim Provost and Executive Vice President for Academic Affairs*
 Aristide J. Collins, Jr., *Vice President, Chief of Staff, and Secretary of the University*
 Mark Diaz, *Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer*

The Law School

Dayna Bowen Matthew, *Dean and Harold H. Greene Professor of Law*
 Michael Abramowicz, *Jeffrey and Martha Kohn Senior Associate Dean for Academic Affairs and Oppenheim Professor of Law*
 Tammy Tideswell, *Senior Associate Dean for Administrative Affairs and John S. Jenkins Family Professorial Lecturer in Law and Policy*
 Rosa Celorio, *Associate Dean for International and Comparative Law and Burnett Family Professorial Lecturer in International and Comparative Law and Policy*
 Thomas B. Colby, *Associate Dean for Research and Faculty Development and John Theodore Fey Research Professor of Law*
 Renée Y. De Vigne, *Associate Dean for Student Academic Development and Online Education*
 Elizabeth Ewert, *Associate Dean of Students*
 Laurie S. Kohn, *Jacob Burns Foundation Associate Dean for Clinical Affairs*
 Alan B. Morrison, *Lerner Family Associate Dean for Public Interest and Public Service Law*

Scott B. Pagel, *Associate Dean for Information Services*
 Alfreda Robinson, *Associate Dean for Trial Advocacy*
 Lisa M. Schenck, *Associate Dean for Academic Affairs*
 Sophia Sim, *Associate Dean for Admissions and Financial Aid*
 John M. Whealan, *Associate Dean for Intellectual Property Law Studies*
 Jason Belk, *Assistant Dean of Students*
 David M. Johnson, *Assistant Dean for Public Interest and Public Service Law*
 Keri McCoy, *Assistant Dean for Field Placement*
 Jessica Tillipman, *Assistant Dean for Government Procurement Law and Government Contracts*
Advisory Council Professorial Lecturer in Government Contracts Law, Practice and Policy
 Nancy Hullihen, *Assistant Vice President of Development for GW Law*
 Kasey Brzezanski, *Director of Finance, Personnel, and Logistics*
 Andra Roy Chernack, *Director of Disability Support Services and Senior Academic Advisor*
 Matthew D. Dillard, *Director of Admissions*
 Lin Harmon-Walker, *Interim Director for the Environmental and Energy Law Program*
 Elizabeth H. Field, *Director of Strategic Communications and Marketing*
 Philip Hawkins, *Director of Financial Aid*
 Rosanne L. O'Hara, *Director of Academic Support Services*
 Donna Attanasio, *Senior Advisor for Energy Law Programs*

The Law Library

Scott B. Pagel, *Director of the Law Library*
 Matthew Bochniak, *Head of Instructional Technology*
 Robert Bratton, *Head of Cataloging and Metadata*
 Virginia M. Bryant, *Assistant Director for Technical Services*
 Lori Fossum, *Reference/National Security and U.S. Foreign Relations Librarian*
 Jennifer Fritz, *Systems Librarian*
 Nicole Evans Harris, *Assistant Director for Information Services*
 Mary Kate Hunter, *Reference/Government Contracts Librarian*
 Lesliediana Jones, *Head of Document Services*
 Germaine L. Leahy, *Head of Reference*
 Iris Lee, *Head of Collection Services*
 Leslie A. Lee, *Assistant Director for Administration*
 Deborah Norwood, *Assistant Director for Public Services*
 Trina R. Robinson, *Head of Acquisitions and Continuing Resources*
 Ken Rodriguez, *Reference/Intellectual Property Librarian*
 Lawrence Ross, *Head of Electronic Services*
 Robert Steele, *Cataloging Librarian*

GW Alumni Association

The George Washington Alumni Association (GWAA) was founded to strengthen the relationship between alumni and the University. The main goals of the GWAA are enabling lifetime engagement, gathering a voice for alumni, and building a culture of philanthropy. Automatic lifetime membership is conferred upon degree recipients of all schools and divisions of the university; those who have earned 15 credit hours, who left the University in good standing, and whose class has graduated; graduates of approved certificate programs of the University; and graduates of Benjamin Franklin University and Mount Vernon College and Seminary.

George Washington Law Alumni Association

The George Washington Law Alumni Association (GWLAA) exists to promote the law school by engaging its alumni in support of the school. Membership is automatically conferred on all graduates of GW Law and any predecessor institutions, as well as current or former full-time, part-time and adjunct members of the law faculty.

The GWLAA is governed by a board of directors supported by the faculty, staff, and Dean's Office of GW Law, working in cooperation with the Office of Alumni Relations of the law school. Through the Office of Alumni Relations, the GWLAA and its constituent organizations host approximately 100 social, cultural, networking, and educational events each year for law school alumni around the world.

Board of Directors

Theresa B. Bowman, J.D. '11
President

Marvin S. Dang, J.D. '78
President-Elect

Members of the Board

Damilola Arowolaju, J.D. '20

Jacob Berdine, J.D. '15

Michele N. Blackwell, J.D. '12

Laricke D. Blanchard, J.D. '98

Margarita S. Brose, J.D. '98

Helen T. Clemens, J.D. '15

Anthony R. Coppola, J.D. '07

Jacqueline DerOvanesian, J.D. '16

Caleb P. Dulis, J.D. '12

Adam Gropper, J.D. '99

Jordan M. Harvey, J.D. '16

Jesse H. Isleman, J.D. '16

Matthew Joseph, J.D. '14

Robert R. Kiesel, J.D. '91

Alicia Kingston, J.D. '19

Lauren Levin-Dando, J.D. '13

Ming J. Lowe, J.D. '97

Parisa Manteghi Gries, J.D. '12

Lisa Mednick Owen, J.D. '84

Mike Michel, J.D. '15

The Honorable Suzanne Mitchell, J.D. '96

Melinda Momplaisir, J.D. '18

Francisco R. Montero, J.D. '86

John L. Murino, J.D. '01

Susan P. Nofi, J.D. '83

Claudia D. Ojeda, J.D. '18

Robert K. Platt, J.D. '12

Zeljko Popovic, LL.M. '07

Michael M. Porcello, J.D. '12

Rodney C. Pratt, J.D. '01

Matthew J. Rizzolo, J.D. '08

Robert J. Schill, J.D. '03

Debedhonyaa Sengupta, J.D. '12

George S. Soussou, J.D. '16

Andrew J. Sutton, J.D. '14

Nicole Tyrell Lares, J.D. '14

Kelly Rae Waggonner, J.D. '91

Adam C. Weiss, J.D. '17

Sean Winker, J.D. '18

Law School Advisory Councils

Dean's Advisory Council

The purpose of the Dean's Advisory Council is to provide the dean with the advice and assistance of individuals whose experience provides a variety of perspectives of the legal profession in order to advance the quality and standing of the law school. The Dean's Advisory Council consists of alumni and members of the legal community at the highest level of their fields.

Corinne Ball, J.D. '78

Chair

Kenneth E. Adelsberg, J.D. '79
 Robert A. Altman, J.D. '71
 Raymond Banoun, J.D. '68
 Charles A. Berardesco, J.D. '83
 Richard W. Blackburn, J.D. '67
 Bobby R. Burchfield, J.D. '79
 Weston D. Burnett, J.D. '75, LL.M. '83
 Douglas E. Davidson, J.D. '71
 Daniel T. Donovan, J.D. '96
 Sunny S. Dupree, J.D. '68
 David B. Falk, J.D. '75
 Deborah L. Gersh, J.D. '83
 The Honorable Steven M. Goldman,
 J.D. '76
 Gary C. Granoff, B.B.A. '69, J.D. '73
 The Honorable James F. Humphreys,
 J.D. '78
 John S. Jenkins, Jr. J.D. '94
 Jonathan S. Kahan, B.A. '70, J.D. '73
 J. Richard Knop, J.D. '69

Jeffrey I. Kohn, J.D. '84
 Seth H. Lundy, J.D. '96
 Thomas L. Mills, J.D. '75
 David K. Moskowitz, J.D. '83
 William J. Mutryn, II, J.D. '75
 Earle H. O'Donnell, J.D. '75
 Robert L. Patron, J.D. '98
 Edwin L. Phelps, J.D. '68
 Daniel C. Schwartz, J.D. '69
 Teresa M. Schwartz, J.D. '71
 Jeff Schween, J.D. '89
 Barry A. Shenkman
 The Honorable Thomas F. Smegal, Jr.,
 J.D. '61
 Ira Lee Sorkin, J.D. '68
 Douglas M. Steenland, J.D. '76
 Karen O. Stempel, J.D. '82
 Steven A. Tasher, J.D. '73
 Scott C. Taylor, '92
 Stephen N. Young, J.D. '84

Intellectual Property Advisory Council

The Intellectual Property Advisory Council provides counsel and support to ensure the Intellectual Property Law Program's preeminence in all areas, including curriculum, research, extracurricular activities, career development, and alumni relations. Its members are leading attorneys, judges, and government officials in the field of intellectual property law.

Michael J. McKeon, J.D. '96

Chair

C. Larry O'Rourke, J.D. '71

Chair Emeritus

Arlir M. Amado, J.D. '99
 Jack S. Barufka, LL.M. '96
 Steven E. Feldman, J.D. '95
 Alan M. Grimaldi, Esq.
 Michael F. Heim, J.D. '87

Otto B. Licks, LL.M. '95
 Steven Lieberman, Esq.
 Suzanne Michel, Esq.
 The Hon. Gerald Mossinghoff, J.D. '61
 John D. Murnane, J.D. '79

The Honorable Ralph Oman
 Justin E. Pierce, J.D. '00
 Louis T. Pirkey, J.D. '64
 Joshua B. Pond, Esq.
 Jule Sigall, Esq.

Donald E. Stout, J.D. '72
 Jonathan T. Suder, J.D. '84
 Michael O. Warnecke, J.D. '67
 Bruce J. Watrous, Jr., Esq.

Program Leadership

Robert F. Brauneis

John M. Whealan

Government Contracts Advisory Council

The law school's Government Contracts Advisory Council allows the Government Procurement Law Program to draw upon the support, advice, and expertise of a wide range of leaders from throughout the public procurement and acquisition field.

Paul F. Khoury, J.D. '86
Chair
 Thomas M. Abbott, J.D. '84
Chair Emeritus

J. Richard "Rick" Knop, J.D. '69
Chair Emeritus

Rand L. Allen
 Michael J. Askew
 Greg Bingham
 Mathew C. Blum, J.D. '88
 The Honorable Ruth C. Burg, J.D. '50
 Stacey Burton, J.D. '02, LL.M. '09
 Nathaniel E. Castellano, J.D. '15
 Adelia R. Cliffe, J.D. '06
 Lynn David
 Richard Dunn
 Alice M. Eldridge, J.D. '91
 Barbara W. Humpton
 Beth Kramer, J.D. '95
 Won K. Lee
 Frederic M. Levy
 Marcia G. Madsen

Dorn C. McGrath III, J.D. '82
 Ralph C. Nash, Jr., J.D. '57
 Elizabeth Newsom, J.D. '92
 Northrop Grumman Corp.
 John S. Pachter, J.D. '66, LL.M. '70
 Dana B. Pashkoff, J.D. '97
 Rebecca E. Pearson, LL.M. '96
 Ronald S. Perlman, LL.M. '80
 Edwin L. Phelps, J.D. '68
 Allison D. Pugsley, J.D. '02
 David Robbins
 Dean W. Rutley, B.A. '83, J.D. '86
 Roger Waldron
 Ralph O. White, Jr.
 Karen L. Wilson, LL.M. '82

Program Leadership

Jessica Tillipman, J.D. '03
 Steven L. Schooner, LL.M. '89

Joshua I. Schwartz
 Christopher R. Yukins

The Business and Finance Law Advisory Council

The GW Business and Finance Law Advisory Council addresses major issues in the economic and financial arena in the United States and around the world. The Business and Finance Law Advisory Council combines the study of corporate law and finance, banking law, bankruptcy law, commercial law, comparative economic and financial law, international business law,

accounting, securities regulation, market regulation, and central banking. The Business and Finance Law Advisory Council comprises highly regarded U.S. and international legal scholars and practitioners drawn from business, private practice, and the public sector.

The Honorable Steven M. Goldman, J.D. '76

Chair

Paul Basta, J.D. '92

Charles Calloway, J.D. '12

Michael P. Daly

Robert W. Downes, J.D. '91

The Honorable Cynthia A. Glassman

Wendy M. Goldberg, J.D. '00

Richard A. Jones, J.D. '84

Anastasia D. Kelly, J.D. '81

Edward Labaton

Yan Liu

William J. Mutryn II, J.D. '75

Caroline D. Pham, J.D. '11

Anna T. Pinedo

John M. Pollack, B.A. '95, J.D. '98

Timothy K. Saunders, Jr., J.D. '91

Ira Lee Sorkin, J.D. '68

Program Leadership

Dalia Tsuk Mitchell

Energy Law Advisory Council

The GW Energy Law Advisory Council, the newest of the Advisory Councils at GW Law, supports the Energy Law program. Members provide the Dean and program staff unique insight into the practical world of energy production, policy, business markets, and law. This access gives the law school an exceptional opportunity to afford students in its Energy Law Program an innovative curriculum based on real-time advances in the competitive markets of sustainability, clean and renewable energy, energy efficiency, energy alternatives and the law and policy that accompanies this dynamic industry.

J. Andrew "Drew" Murphy, J.D. '87

Chair

Charles A. Berardesco J.D. '83

Noel W. Black

George "Chip" D. Cannon, Jr., J.D. '94

Douglas E. Davidson, J.D. '71

David J. Dulick, J.D. '78

Emily S. Fisher, Esq.

Kevin C. Fitzgerald, J.D. '91

Daniel Hagan, Esq.

Emma F. Hand, Esq.

Kenneth Minesinger, J.D. '90

Todd Mullins, J.D. '89

Earle H. O'Donnell, J.D. '75

Daniel J. Oginsky, J.D. '99

Jane E. Rueger, Esq.

Daniel F. Stenger, J.D. '80

Program Leadership

Donna M. Attanasio



Faculty and Staff of Instruction

Emeriti Faculty

Martin J. Adelman, Theodore and James Pedas Family Professor Emeritus of Intellectual Property and Technology

B.A. 1958, M.S. 1959, J.D. 1962, University of Michigan

John F. Banzhaf, III, Professor Emeritus of Law

B.S.E.E. 1962, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; J.D. 1965, Columbia University

Jerome Aure Barron, Harold H. Greene Professor Emeritus of Law

B.A. 1955, Tufts University; J.D. 1958, Yale University; LL.M. 1960, The George Washington University

James Milton Brown, Professor Emeritus of Law

A.B. 1943, University of Illinois; J.D. 1963, University of Florida

Thomas Buergenthal, Lobingier Professor Emeritus of Comparative Law and Jurisprudence

B.A. 1957, Bethany College; J.D. 1960, New York University; LL.M. 1961, S.J.D. 1968, Harvard University

W. Burlette Carter, Professor Emerita of Law

B.A. 1982, Agnes Scott College; J.D. 1985, Harvard University

James Phillip Chandler, Professor Emeritus of Law

A.B. 1963, University of California, Berkeley; J.D. 1970, University of California, Davis; LL.M. 1971, Harvard University

Lynn E. Cunningham, Professor Emeritus of Clinical Law

A.B. 1966, Cornell University; B.D. 1969, Union Theological Seminary; J.D. 1972, Columbia University

Phyllis Goldfarb, Jacob Burns Foundation Professor Emerita of Clinical Law

B.A. 1978, Brandeis University; Ed.M. 1979, Harvard University; J.D. 1982, Yale University; LL.M. 1984, Georgetown University

Jack Harlan Friedenthal, Howrey Professor Emeritus of Trial Advocacy, Litigation, and Professional Responsibility

A.B. 1953, Stanford University; J.D. 1958, Harvard University

Carol L. Izumi, Professor Emerita of Clinical Law

B.A. 1976, Oberlin College; J.D. 1980, Georgetown University

Ira C. Lupu, F. Elwood and Eleanor Davis Professor Emeritus of Law

A.B. 1968, Cornell University; J.D. 1971, Harvard University

Thomas D. Morgan, Oppenheim Professor Emeritus of Antitrust and Trade Regulation Law

B.A. 1962, Northwestern University; J.D. 1965, University of Chicago

Peter H. Meyers, Professor Emeritus of Clinical Law

B.A. 1968, Marietta College; J.D. 1971, The George Washington University

Ralph Clarke Nash, Jr., Professor Emeritus of Law

A.B. 1953, Princeton University; J.D. 1957, The George Washington University

Robert Eugene Park, Professor Emeritus of Law

B.S. 1952, B.A. 1957, J.D. 1961, University of Florida; LL.M. 1965, Yale University

Peter Raven-Hansen, Glen Earl Weston Research Professor Emeritus of Law

A.B. 1968, J.D. 1974, Harvard University

Arnold Winfred Reitze, Jr., J.B. and Maurice C. Shapiro Professor Emeritus of Environmental Law

B.A. 1960, Fairleigh Dickinson University; J.D. 1962, Rutgers University; M.P.H. 1985, Johns Hopkins University

Roger E. Schechter, Professor Emeritus of Law

B.A. 1973, The George Washington University; J.D. 1976, Harvard University

Lewis Aaron Schiller, Professor Emeritus of Law

B.A. 1950, LL.B. 1952, University of Texas; M.A. 1958, Tufts University

Teresa Moran Schwartz, J.B. and Maurice C. Shapiro Professor Emerita of Public Interest Law
A.B. 1965, Stanford University; J.D. 1971, The George Washington University

David James Sharpe, Professor Emeritus of Law
A.B. 1950, University of North Carolina; LL.B. 1955, S.J.D. 1969, Harvard University

Dinah L. Shelton, Professor Emerita of Law
B.A. 1967, J.D. 1970, University of California, Berkeley

Eric Scott Sirulnik, Professor Emeritus of Law
B.A. 1965, Franklin and Marshall College; J.D. 1968, Boston University; LL.M. 1970, The George Washington University

Lewis D. Solomon, Theodore Rinehart Professor Emeritus of Business Law
A.B. 1963, Cornell University; J.D. 1966, Yale University

Joan H. Strand, Professor Emerita of Clinical Law
B.A. 1972, J.D. 1975, The George Washington University

Arthur Edward Wilmarth, Jr., Professor Emeritus of Law
B.A. 1972, Yale University; J.D. 1975, Harvard University

Luize E. Zubrow, Professor Emerita of Law
B.A. 1969, J.D. 1972, University of Colorado

Full-Time Faculty Members, Including Deans

Michael Abramowicz, Oppenheim Professor of Law; Jeffrey and Martha Kohn Senior Associate Dean for Academic Affairs and Research Professor of Law
B.A. 1994, Amherst College; J.D. 1998, Yale University

Jeremy Bearer-Friend, Associate Professor of Law
B.A. 2006, Brown University; M.A. 2010, University of California, Berkeley Graduate School of Education; J.D. 2014, Stanford Law School

Jason Belk, Assistant Dean of Students
B.A. 1995, Duke University; M.P.P. 2001, Harvard University; J.D. 2004, University of California, Berkeley

Alberto Manuel Benítez, Professor of Clinical Law
B.A. 1983, J.D. 1986, State University of New York at Buffalo

Paul Schiff Berman, Walter S. Cox Professor of Law
A.B. 1988, Princeton University; J.D. 1995 New York University

Francesca Bignami, Professor of Law; LeRoy Sorenson Merrifield Research Professor of Law
B.A. 1991, Harvard University; M.Sc. 1992, University of Oxford; J.D. 1996, Yale University

Christopher Alan Bracey, Professor of Law; Vice Provost for Faculty Affairs
B.S. 1992, University of North Carolina; J.D. 1995, Harvard University

Donald Braman, Associate Professor of Law
B.A. 1994, Columbia University; Ph.D. 2002, J.D. 2005, Yale University

Robert Brauneis, Michael J. McKeon Professor of Intellectual Property Law
B.A. 1982, University of California, Santa Cruz; J.D. 1989, Harvard University

Karen B. Brown, Theodore Rinehart Professor of Business Law
A.B. 1976, Princeton University; J.D. 1979, LL.M. 1987, New York University

Arturo Carrillo, Professor of Clinical Law
A.B. 1988, Princeton University; J.D. 1991, The George Washington University; LL.M. 1999, Columbia University

Rosa Celorio, Burnett Family Professorial Lecturer in International and Comparative Law and Policy; Associate Dean for International and Comparative Legal Studies
B.S. 1996, Georgetown University; J.D. 1999, Boston College

Steve Charnovitz, Associate Professor of Law

B.A. 1975, J.D. 1998, Yale University; M.P.P. 1983, Harvard University

Mary M. Cheb, Professor of Law; Elyce Zenoff Research Professor of Law

B.A. 1972, Rutgers University; Douglass College; J.D. 1975, Rutgers University; LL.M. 1977, Harvard University

Bradford R. Clark, Professor of Law; William Cranch Research Professor of Law

B.A. 1981, Florida State University; J.D. 1985, Columbia University

Donald C. Clarke, Professor of Law; David Weaver Research Professor of Law

A.B. 1977, Princeton University; M.Sc. 1983, University of London; J.D. 1987, Harvard University

Thomas B. Colby, Professor of Law; John Theodore Fey Research Professor of Law; Associate Dean for Research and Faculty Development

B.A. 1992, Duke University; J.D. 1996, Harvard University

Robert J. Cottrol, Professor of Law, of History, and of Sociology; Harold Paul Green Research Professor of Law

B.A. 1971, Ph.D. 1978, Yale University; J.D. 1984, Georgetown University

Charles B. Craver, Freda H. Alverson Professor of Law

B.S. 1967, M.I.L.R. 1968, Cornell University; J.D. 1971, University of Michigan

Lawrence A. Cunningham, Professor of Law; Henry St. George Tucker, III Research Professor of Law

B.A. 1985, University of Delaware; J.D. 1988, Yeshiva University

Renée Y. De Vigne, Professorial Lecturer in Law; Associate Dean for Student Academic Development

B.A. 1979, J.D. 1982, Georgetown University

Laura A. Dickinson, Professor of Law; Oswald Symister Colclough Research Professor of Law

A.B. 1992, Harvard University; J.D. 1996, Yale University

Elizabeth Ewert, Associate Dean of Students

B.A. 1988, Georgetown University; J.D. 1992, Washington and Lee University School of Law; M.F.A. 2002, Warren Wilson College

David Fontana, Professor of Law; Samuel Tyler Research Professor of Law

B.A. 1999, University of Virginia; J.D. 2005, Yale University

Theresa A. Gabaldon, Lyle T. Alverson Professor of Law

B.S. 1975, University of Arizona; J.D. 1978, Harvard University

Miriam Galston, Associate Professor of Law

A.B. 1967, Cornell University; Ph.D. 1973, University of Chicago; J.D. 1982, Yale University

Iselin Gambert, Professor of Legal Research and Writing; Associate Director, Legal Research and Writing Program

B.A. 2001, Pomona College; J.D. 2007, The George Washington University

Robert L. Glicksman, J. B. and Maurice C. Shapiro Professor of Environmental Law

B.A. 1973, Union College; M.A. 1974, Harvard University; J.D. 1977, Cornell University

Jeffrey S. Gutman, Professor of Clinical Law

B.A. 1983, Stanford University; J.D. 1986, Harvard University

Emily Hammond, Professor of Law; Glen Earl Weston Research Professor of Law

B.S. 1996, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University; J.D. 2002, University of Georgia

Suzanne H. Jackson, Professor of Clinical Law

B.A. 1985, Wellesley College; J.D. 1988, Harvard University

David M. Johnson, Professorial Lecturer in Law; Assistant Dean for Pro Bono and Advocacy Programs

B.A. 1986, J.D. 1990, Georgetown University

Susan R. Jones, Professor of Clinical Law

B.A. 1978, Brandeis University; J.D. 1980, M.A. 1985, Antioch School of Law

Dmitry Karshtedt, Associate Professor of Law

A.B. 1999, Harvard University; Ph.D. 2005, University of California Berkeley; J.D. 2011, Stanford University

F. Scott Kieff, Professor of Law; Fred C. Stevenson Research Professor of Law

B.S. 1991, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; J.D. 1994, University of Pennsylvania

Laird C. Kirkpatrick, Professor of Law, Louis Harkey Mayo Research Professor of Law

A.B. 1965, Harvard University; J.D. 1968, University of Oregon

Laurie S. Kohn, Associate Professor of Clinical Law; Jacob Burns Foundation Associate Dean for Clinical Affairs

A.B. 1990, Harvard University; J.D. 1996, LL.M. 2000, Georgetown University

William E. Kovacic, Global Competition Professor of Law and Policy; Director, Competition Law Center

A.B. 1974, Princeton University; J.D. 1978, Columbia University

Cynthia Lee, Edward F. Howrey Professor of Law

B.A. 1983, Stanford University; J.D. 1989, University of California, Berkeley

Renée Lettow Lerner, Professor of Law; Donald Phillip Rothschild Research Professor of Law

A.B. 1990, Princeton University; M.Litt. 1993, Oxford University; J.D. 1995, Yale University

Jeffrey Manns, Professor of Law

B.A. 1998, University of Virginia; D.Phil. 2003, Oxford University; J.D. 2003, Yale University

Maeva Marcus, Research Professor of Law

B.A. 1962, Brandeis University; M.A. 1963, Ph.D. 1975, Columbia University

Dayna Bowen Matthew, Dean; Harold H. Greene Professor of Law

B.A. 1981, Harvard-Radcliffe College; J.D. 1987, University of Virginia School of Law; Ph.D. 2018, University of Colorado

Keri McCoy, Professorial Lecturer in Law; Assistant Dean for Field Placement

B.A. 1992, University of Pittsburgh; J.D. 1995, Georgetown University Law Center

Joan S. Meier, Professor of Clinical Law

B.A. 1980, Harvard University; J.D. 1983, University of Chicago

Dalia Tsuk Mitchell, Professor of Law and of History

LL.B. 1992, Tel Aviv University; LL.M. 1994, S.J.D. 1999, Harvard University; M.Phil. 1999, Yale University

Blake D. Morant, Professor of Law; Robert Kramer Research Professor of Law

B.A. 1975, J.D. 1978, University of Virginia

Alan B. Morrison, Professorial Lecturer in Law; Lerner Family Associate Dean for Public Interest and Public Service Law

B.A. 1959, Yale University; LL.B. 1966, Harvard University

Sean D. Murphy, Manatt/Abn Professor of International Law

B.A. 1982, The Catholic University of America; J.D. 1985, Columbia University; LL.M. 1987, Cambridge University; S.J.D. 1995, University of Virginia

Dawn C. Nunziato, Professor of Law; William Wallace Kirkpatrick Research Professor of Law

B.A. 1987, M.A. 1989, J.D. 1994, University of Virginia

Anne K. Olesen, Professor of Clinical Law

B.S. 1976, Metropolitan State College; M.A. 1978, State University of New York at Albany; J.D. 1982, New York University

Spencer A. Overton, Professor of Law

B.A. 1990, Hampton University; J.D. 1993, Harvard University

Scott B. Pagel, Professor of Law; Director, Jacob Burns Law Library; Associate Dean for Information Services

B.A. 1972, Michigan State University; M.A. in L.S. 1977, University of Michigan; J.D. 1985, University of California, Berkeley

Todd D. Peterson, Professor of Law; Carville Dickinson Benson Research Professor of Law

A.B. 1973, Brown University; J.D. 1976, University of Michigan

Richard J. Pierce, Jr., Lyle T. Alverson Professor of Law

B.S. 1965, Lehigh University; J.D. 1972, University of Virginia

Alfreda Robinson, Professorial Lecturer in Law; Associate Dean for Trial Advocacy

B.A. 1973, M.A. 1976, University of Chicago; J.D. 1978, The George Washington University

Jeffrey Rosen, Professor of Law

A.B. 1986, Harvard University; B.A. 1988, Oxford University; J.D. 1991, Yale University

Sara Rosenbaum, Hirsh Professor of Health Law and Policy; Professor of Law (courtesy appointment)

B.A. 1973, Wesleyan University; J.D. 1976, Boston University

Catherine J. Ross, Professor of Law; Fred C. Stevenson Research Professor of Law

B.A. 1971, Ph.D. 1977, J.D. 1987, Yale University

Stephen Allan Saltzburg, Wallace and Beverley Woodbury University Professor of Law

B.A. 1967, Dickinson College; J.D. 1970, University of Pennsylvania

Joan E. Schaffner, Associate Professor of Law

B.S. 1979, J.D. 1990, University of Southern California; M.S. 1981, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Lisa M. Schenck, Professorial Lecturer in Law; Associate Dean for Academic Affairs

B.A. 1983, Providence College; M.P.A. 1986, Fairleigh Dickinson University; J.D. 1989, University of Notre Dame; LL.M. 1995, The Judge Advocate General's Legal Center and School; LL.M. 1998, J.S.D. 2007, Yale University; LL.D. (honoris causa) 2018, Providence College

Naomi Schoenbaum, Associate Professor of Law

B.A. 2001, Yale University; J.D. 2005, Harvard University

Steven L. Schooner, Nash & Cibinic Professor of Government Procurement Law

B.A. 1982, Rice University; J.D. 1985, College of William & Mary; LL.M. 1989, The George Washington University

Joshua I. Schwartz, E.K. Gubin Professor of Government Contracts Law

B.A. 1973, Harvard University; J.D. 1976, M.R.P. 1977, Cornell University

Jonathan R. Siegel, Professor of Law; F. Elwood and Eleanor Davis Research Professor of Law

A.B. 1984, Harvard University; J.D. 1989, Yale University

Anita M. Singh, Associate Professor of Legal Research and Writing; Associate Director, Legal Research and Writing Program

B.A. 2001, Southern Methodist University; M.A. 2006, J.D. 2007, University of Pennsylvania

Peter J. Smith, Professor of Law; Arthur Selwyn Miller Research Professor of Law

B.A. 1992, Yale University; J.D. 1997, Harvard University

Daniel Justin Solove, Professor of Law; John Marshall Harlan Research Professor of Law

B.A. 1994, Washington University; J.D. 1997, Yale University

Jessica K. Steinberg, Professor of Clinical Law

B.A. 1998, Columbia University; J.D. 2004, Stanford University

Ralph G. Steinhardt, Professor of Law and International Affairs; Lobingier Professor of Comparative Law and Jurisprudence

B.A. 1976, Bowdoin College; J.D. 1980, Harvard University

Sonia M. Suter, Professor of Law; The Kaban Family Research Professor of Law

B.A. 1985, Michigan State University; M.S. 1987, J.D. 1994, University of Michigan

Edward T. Swaine, Professor of Law; The Kaban Family Research Professor of Law
A.B. 1985, Harvard University; J.D. 1989, Yale University

Joel Teitelbaum, Associate Professor of Health Policy; Associate Professor of Law (courtesy appointment)
B.A. 1991, University of Wisconsin; J.D. 1996 Marquette University; LL.M. 1998, The George Washington University

Tammy P. Tideswell, John S. Jenkins Family Professorial Lecturer in Law and Policy; Senior Associate Dean for Administrative Affairs
B.A. 1985, Valparaiso University; J.D. 1988, Valparaiso University School of Law; LL.M. 2005, The George Washington University Law School

Jessica Tillipman, Government Contracts Advisory Council Professorial Lecturer in Government Contracts Law; Practice and Policy; Assistant Dean for Government Procurement Law
B.A. 2000, Miami University; J.D. 2003, The George Washington University

Roger Hans Trangsrud, James F. Humphreys Professor of Complex Litigation and Civil Procedure
B.A. 1972, Carleton College; J.D. 1975, University of Chicago

Jonathan Turley, J.B. and Maurice C. Shapiro Professor of Public Interest Law
A.B. 1983, University of Chicago; J.D. 1987, Northwestern University

Robert W. Tuttle, Professor of Law; David R. and Sherry Kirschner Berz Research Professor of Law and Religion
B.A. 1985, College of William & Mary; M.A. 1989, Lutheran School of Theology at Chicago; J.D. 1991, The George Washington University; Ph.D. 1997, University of Virginia

Charles W. Tyler, Associate Professor of Law
B.A. 2007, University of Notre Dame; B. Phil. 2009, Oxford University; J.D. 2013, Yale Law School

Paul Wahlbeck, Professor of Political Science; Professor of Law (courtesy appointment)
B.A. 1983, Wheaton College; J.D. 1986, University of Illinois; Ph.D. 1993, Washington University, St. Louis

Katherine R. Weisburd, Associate Professor of Law
B.A. 2000, Brown University; J.D. 2005, Columbia University

John M. Whealan, Professorial Lecturer in Law; Intellectual Property Advisory Council Associate Dean for Intellectual Property Law Studies
B.S. 1985, Villanova University; M.S. 1987, Drexel University; J.D. 1990, Harvard University

Christopher R. Yukins, Lynn David Research Professor of Government Contracts Law
A.B. 1984, Harvard University; J.D. 1988, University of Virginia

Fellows, Visitors, and Other Special Faculty Members

Donna M. Attanasio, Professorial Lecturer in Law; Senior Advisor, Energy Law Programs
A.B. 1981, Smith College; J.D. 1988, Harvard University

Natalia V. Blinkova, Visiting Associate Professor of Legal Research and Writing
B.A. 1990, Yale University; M.A. 1995, Cornell University; J.D. 1998, Georgetown University

Daniel F. Bosquet, Visiting Associate Professor of Clinical Law and Friedman Fellow
B.A. 2009, Bates College; J.D. 2014 Yale University

Ana Victoria Christoff, Visiting Associate Professor of Law and Government Procurement Law Fellow; Professorial Lecturer in Law
B.A. 2011, Vanderbilt University; J.D. 2015, The George Washington University Law School

John P. Collins, Jr., Visiting Associate Professor of Legal Research and Writing
B.A. 2007, Stonehill College; J.D. 2013, Fordham University School of Law

Holly R. Eaton, Visiting Associate Professor of Clinical Law and Friedman Fellow
A.B. 1981, Dartmouth College; J.D. 2019, UC Hastings College of Law

Perry Elerts, Visiting Associate Professor of Law and Environmental Law Program Fellow

B.A. 2016, Notre Dame de Namur University; J.D. 2019, UC Hastings College of Law

Ilan A. Friedmann-Grunstein, Visiting Associate Professor of Clinical Law and Friedman Fellow

A.B. 2014, Washington University in St. Louis; J.D. 2017, University of California Berkeley

Lula A. Hagos, Visiting Associate Professor of Clinical Law

B.A. 2004, University of Virginia; J.D. 2009, LL.M. 2012, Georgetown University Law Center

Lin Harmon-Walker, Interim Director for the Environmental and Energy Law Program and Visiting Associate Professor of Law

B.A. 1978, The College of Idaho; J.D. 1991, Northwestern School of Law of Lewis & Clark College

Robin L. Juni, Visiting Associate Professor of Legal Research and Writing; Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1988, Hamline University; J.D. 1991, Harvard University

Cheryl A. Kettler, Visiting Associate Professor of Legal Research and Writing

B.A. 1979, The George Washington University; J.D. 1988, The Catholic University of America

Michael S. Levine, Visiting Associate Professor of Legal Research and Writing

B.A. 1985, State University of New York at Albany; J.D. 1988, The Catholic University of America

Brooke McDonough, Visiting Associate Professor of Legal Research and Writing

B.A. 1998, J.D. 2003, The George Washington University Law School

Jennifer K. Mitchell, Visiting Associate Professor of Legal Research and Writing

B.S. 2003, Illinois State University; J.D. 2006, Chicago-Kent College of Law

Stephen A. Mortellaro, Visiting Associate Professor of Legal Research and Writing

B.A. 2010, University of Central Florida; J.D. 2013, LL.M. 2018, The George Washington University Law School

Erika N. Pont, Visiting Associate Professor of Legal Research and Writing

B.A. 1999, Smith College; J.D. 2007, The George Washington University Law School

Caprice L. Roberts, Visiting Professor of Law

B.A. 1994, Rhodes College; J.D. 1997, Washington and Lee University

William M. Sage, Visiting Professor of Law

A.B. 1982, Harvard College; M.D., J.D. 1988, Stanford University

Brian A. Schwartz, Visiting Associate Professor of Legal Research and Writing

B.A. 2010, University of Redlands; J.D. 2013, University of Nevada Las Vegas William S. Boyd School of Law

Alexander Tsisis, Visiting Professor of Law

B.A. 1990, University of Wisconsin-Madison; M.A. 1992, University of Illinois-Chicago; J.D. 1996, Chicago-Kent College of Law, Illinois Institute of Technology

Heather Elenore Wade, Visiting Associate Professor of Clinical Law and Friedman Fellow

B.S. 2010, Eastern Michigan University; M.A. 2014, J.D. 2015, George Washington University

Jennifer N. Wimsatt Pusateri, Visiting Associate Professor of Legal Research and Writing

B.A. 2005 Indiana University Southeast; J.D. 2008, LL.M. 2008; Duke University

Part-Time Faculty*Ernest B. Abbott, Professorial Lecturer in Law*

B.A. 1972, Swarthmore College; J.D., M.P.P. 1976, Harvard University

Hdeel Abdelhady, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. University of Pittsburgh; J.D. 2004, The George Washington University

Jason A. Abel, Professorial Lecturer in Law

A.B. 2000, University of Illinois; J.D. 2003, University of Pennsylvania

Ava J. Abramowitz, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1970, Brandeis University; J.D. 1980, The George Washington University

David G. Adams, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1974, University of Southwestern Louisiana; J.D. 1977, New York University

Matthew H. Adler, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.S. 1980, Cornell University; J.D. 1983, Columbia University

S. Craig Alexander, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.S. 1987, University of Wisconsin; J.D. 1991, Duke University

Stanimir A. Alexandrov, Professorial Lecturer in Law

J.D. 1981, State Institute for International Relations, Russia; LL.M. 1993, S.J.D. 1995, The George Washington University

John D. Altenburg, Jr., Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1966, Wayne State University; J.D. 1973, University of Cincinnati; M.M.A.S. 1986, U.S. Army Command and General Staff College

Ashley N. Amen, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 2008, The University of Maryland, Baltimore County; J.D. 2011, The George Washington University Law School

Eric Angel, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1989, J.D. 1993, Yale University

Bernard James Apperson, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1978, American University; J.D. 1981, Cumberland School of Law; LL.M. 1985, Georgetown University

Jessica Arco, Professorial Lecturer in Law

J.D. 2014, The George Washington University

William P. Atkins, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.S. 1986, University of Maryland; J.D. 1992, University of Baltimore; LL.M. 1996, The George Washington University Law School

Jeffrey Axelrad, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.S. 1964, Carnegie Institute of Technology; J.D. 1967, Northwestern University

Marshall B. Babson, Professorial Lecturer in Law

A.B. 1968, University of Pennsylvania; J.D. 1975, Columbia University

Charles Barber, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1976, J.D. 1979, Howard University

Craig D. Barrett, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1995, Brooklyn College; J.D. 1998, University of Pennsylvania Law School

Donna Bartee-Robertson, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.S. 1988, University of Florida; J.D. 1994, Washington College of Law at American University

Paul M. Basta, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1988, University of Michigan; J.D. 1992, The George Washington University

Michael St. Patrick Baxter, Professorial Lecturer in Law

LL.B. 1979, University of Western Ontario; LL.M. 1983, Harvard University

The Honorable Ronna Lee Beck, Professorial Lecturer in Law

A.B. 1969, University of Michigan; J.D. 1972, Yale University; Associate Judge, Superior Court of the District of Columbia

Michael Beder, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.S. 2007, Northwestern University; J.D. 2011, Georgetown University

James P. Benoit, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.S. 1985, M.B.A. 1987, Cornell University; J.D. 1994, University of Pacific; LL.M. 2006, The George Washington University

Joseph M. Berl, Professorial Lecturer in Law

A.B. 1964, Columbia University; J.D. 1967, The George Washington University

David H. Bernstein, Professorial Lecturer in Law

A.B. 1985, Princeton University; M.Sc. 1986, London School of Economics and Political Science; J.D. 1989, Yale University

Linda E. Blaubut, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1988, Michigan State University; J.D. 1993, George Washington University

Matthew Blum, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1985, College of William & Mary; J.D. 1988, The George Washington University

Jeffrey S. Blumberg, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1987, Washington University; J.D. 1990, University of Maryland; M.A. 2008, Georgetown University

Claire N. Blumenson, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 2006, Wesleyan University; M.A. 2008, Pace University; J.D. 2011, University of Virginia

Nathaniel Bolin, Professorial Lecturer in Law

M.A. 1996, Stanford University; J.D. 2003, The George Washington University

John A. Boneta, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1983, Gettysburg College; M.Sc. 1984, American University; J.D., 1993, Catholic University

Alexander H. Bopp, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1993, Columbia University; J.D. 1998, Boston University

Ezio E. Borchini, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.S. 1980, University of Maryland; M.S. 1992, Marymount University; J.D. 1997, The Catholic University of America; LL.M. 1998, The George Washington University

Matthew Bornfreund, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 2003, University of Central Florida; J.D. 2012, The George Washington University

Ronald J. Borro, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.S. 1973, U.S. Naval Academy; J.D. 1978, The George Washington University

Samuel B. Boxerman, Professorial Lecturer in Law

A.B. 1983, University of Illinois; J.D. 1986, Harvard University

Jeffrey A. Breinbolt, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.B.A. 1985, Yale University; J.D. 1988, University of California, Los Angeles

The Honorable Patricia A. Broderick, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1971, Trinity College; M.A. 1974, The George Washington University; J.D. 1981, Catholic University of America; Associate Judge, Superior Court for the District of Columbia

Larry Warren Brown, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1972, University of Colorado; M.A. 1993, U.S. Naval War College; J.D. 1998, Georgetown University

Leslie S. Brown, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.S. 1997, Carnegie Mellon University; J.D. 2000, The George Washington University

Thomas E. Brzozowski, Research Professor of Public Policy; Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1996, J.D. 2002, College of William & Mary; LL.M. 2015, Georgetown University; M.S.S. 2017, United States Army War College

Trent C. Buatte, Professorial Lecturer in Law

J.D. 2013, The George Washington University; B.A. 2010, American University

Todd F. Buchwald, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1978, Cornell University; J.D. 1981, Yale University

David Calabrese, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1988, M.A. 1994, J.D. 2001, The George Washington University

Charles H. Camp, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.S. 1979, Louisiana State University; J.D. 1982, Wake Forest University; LL.M. 1983, The George Washington University

The Honorable John M. Campbell, Professorial Lecturer in Law

A.B. 1975, J.D. 1981, Yale University; Associate Judge, Superior Court of the District of Columbia

The Honorable Russell F. Canan, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1972, Syracuse University; J.D. 1976, Antioch School of Law; Associate Judge, Superior Court of the District of Columbia

Alexander O. Canizares, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1999, University of Wisconsin; J.D. 2006, The George Washington University

George D. Cannon, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1998, Tulane University; J.D. 1994, The George Washington University Law School

Danielle Cantor, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. University of Pennsylvania

Burrus M. Carnahan, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1966, Drake University; J.D. 1969, Northwestern University; LL.M. 1974, University of Michigan

Steven A. Cash, Professorial Lecturer in Law

A.B. 1984, Vassar College; J.D. 1987, Yale University

Ben Cassady, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 2005, Dartmouth College; J.D. 2009, The George Washington University

Josh Champagne, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 2005, Brown University; J.D. 2013, The George Washington University

Robin K. Chand, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 2003, University of Michigan; J.D. 2007, Howard University

Olivia S. Choe, Professorial Lecturer in Law

A.B. 1999, Harvard University; J.D. 2004, Yale University

Jaimie N. Clark, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 2008, Ohio State University; M.S. 2022, John Hopkins University; M.S. 2010, National Defense Intelligence College; J.D. 2015, The George Washington University

Michael S. Coffee, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.S. 1993, James Madison University; J.D. 1996, The George Washington University

David K. Cohen, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1978, University of Pennsylvania; J.D. 1982, Rutgers University; LL.M. 1989, London School of Economics

Jill Stanley Cohen, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1989, University of Michigan; J.D. 1992, University of Miami

Wayne R. Cohen, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.B.A. 1988, University of Michigan; J.D. 1991, University of Miami

Melissa F. Colangelo, Professorial Lecturer in Law

A.B. 2002, Brown University; J.D. 2008, The George Washington University

Liza V. Craig, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1997, Brown University; J.D. 2004, Catholic University of America

Polly Craighill, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1963, Sweetbriar College; J.D. 1966, The George Washington University; LL.M. 1984, Georgetown University

Paul T. Crane, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 2004, M.A. 2007, J.D. 2007, University of Virginia

Graham R. Cronogue, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 2010, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; J.D. 2013, Duke University School of Law

John R. Crook, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1969, Wabash College; J.D. 1972, Yale University

Howard Crystal, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1988, Northwestern University; J.D. 1993, Georgetown University

Harold Datz, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1960, J.D. 1963, University of Florida

Kathryn C. Davis, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.S. 2001, Boston University; J.D. 2005, Temple University

Warren N. Davis, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.S.F.S. 1969, J.D. 1974, Georgetown University

William E. Davis, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1965, University of North Carolina; J.D. 1968, College of William & Mary

Mysti Degani, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. & B.S. 2004, Boston University; J.D. 2007, Harvard Law School

Ryan K.J. Dickey, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.S. 2004, University of Virginia; J.D. 2007, Boston University School of Law

Marjorie Dieter, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 2008, American University; J.D. 2011, The George Washington University

Patrick A. Doody, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.S. 1986, Virginia Tech; J.D. 1992, George Mason University

Donna M. Downing, Professorial Lecturer in Law

A.B. 1978, Harvard University; M.P.P. 1980, University of California, Berkeley; J.D. 1990, Georgetown University; LL.M. 1995, The George Washington University

Geoffrey A. Drucker, Professorial Lecturer in Law

A.B. 1982, Stanford University; J.D. 1985, University of California, Los Angeles; M.S. 1997, George Mason University

Alan S. Dubin, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1973, University of Rochester; J.D. 1976, The George Washington University

Jane Moretz Edmisten, Professorial Lecturer in Law

A.B. 1960, M.A. 1962, University of North Carolina; J.D. 1967, The George Washington University

The Honorable Andrew S. Effron, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1970, J.D. 1975, Harvard University; Senior Judge, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces

Randall D. Eliason, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1982, University of North Dakota; J.D. 1985, Harvard University

Andrew Eskin, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1979, Stanford University; M.B.A. 1984, University of California, Berkeley; J.D. 1984, University of California, Hastings

Theodore R. Essex, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1997, Miami University of Ohio; J.D. 1980, The Ohio State University; Judge, U.S. International Trade Commission

Leslie Fair, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1978, University of Notre Dame; J.D. 1981, University of Texas

David Falk, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1972, Syracuse University; J.D. 1975, The George Washington University

John M. Falk, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1986, J.D. 1990, Washington and Lee University

William J. Farah, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.Mus.Ed. 1979, University of Rochester; J.D. 1989, American University

Christopher J. Fawel, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.S. 2006, Georgetown University; J.D. 2010, Duke University

Stanley G. Fendley, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1979, Ouachita Baptist University; M.B.A. 1987, University of New Mexico; J.D. 1991, Harvard University

Phil T. Feola, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1969, University of Notre Dame; M.S. 1971, Florida State University; J.D. 1979, The Catholic University of America

Christina M. Fetterhoff, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 2003, Bryn Mawr College; M.A. 2004, Georgetown University; J.D. 2014, American University

Anne N. Finken, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1999, Goucher College; M.S., J.D. 2006, University of Michigan

Stanley E. Fisher, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.S. 1997, Yale University; J.D. 2004, The George Washington University

Jared Fishman, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1999, University of Pennsylvania; J.D. 2004, The George Washington University Law School

Leon Fresco, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1999, University of Pennsylvania; J.D. 2003, Yale University

Janet Fries, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1971, Smith College; M.A. 1976, San Francisco State University; J.D. 1994, The George Washington University

Joshua E. Gardner, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1997, University of Central Florida; J.D. 2000, The George Washington University

Aram Gavoor, Professorial Lecturer in Law

A.B. 2003, University of Michigan; J.D. 2006, The George Washington University; LL.M. 2007, Georgetown University

Todd Gee, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1999, The George Washington University; J.D. 2003, Tulane University

Allison Geewax, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 2010, The Pennsylvania State University; J.D. 2014, The George Washington University

Renee Gentry, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1992, Drake University; J.D. 1995, Washington University, St. Louis

Francis A. Gilligan, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1961, Alfred University; J.D. 1964, State University of New York, Buffalo; LL.M. 1970, S.J.D. 1976, The George Washington University

Stuart M. Ginsberg, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1977, Williams College; D.M.D. 1981, University of Pennsylvania; J.D. 1985, Georgetown University

Jonathan K. Gitlen, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 2006, Emory University; J.D. 2010, The George Washington University

Amy Glassman, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1998, Brown University; J.D. 2004, Yale University

Wendy M. Goldberg, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1996, University of Delaware; J.D. 2000, The George Washington University

Kuyomars Golparvar, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1998, The George Washington University; J.D. 2002, University of Pittsburgh

Jeannine W. Gómez, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1997, The Florida State University; J.D. 2007, University of the District of Columbia

David Goodfriend, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1990, Beloit College; J.D. 1997, Georgetown University Law Center

Katharine R. Goodloe, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 2004, University of Missouri; J.D. 2011, New York University

Timothy Goodman, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.S. 1992, Georgetown University; J.D. 1999, Case Western Reserve University

Kiran N. Gore, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 2006, New York University; J.D. 2009, Brooklyn Law School

Richard M. Gray, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1989, J.D. 1993, B.S.E.E. 1994, University of Iowa

Allen Green, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1969, J.D. 1975, University of Virginia

Jonathan L. Greenblatt, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1977, University of Connecticut; J.D. 1980, The George Washington University

J. Brett Grosko, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1993, Georgetown University; M.A. 2000, John Hopkins University; J.D. 2000, The George Washington University

Robert B. Haemer, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.S.Ch.E. 1983, Washington University in St. Louis; J.D. 1999, Georgetown University Law Center

Leila Hanafi, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 2004, American University; M.A. 2007, Georgetown University; LL.M. 2013, The George Washington University Law School; Ph.D. 2018, University of Kent Law School

Marc Hansen, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1968, MacMurray College; M.A. 1969, Washington University in St. Louis; J.D. 1975, American University

Jonathan W. Haray, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1991, State University of New York, Albany; J.D. 1994, Syracuse University

Brian S. Harvey, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1976, Marshall University; J.D. 1979, Case Western Reserve University

Seth Heller, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 2004, Grinnell College; M.A. 2008, J.D. 2008, Washington University, St. Louis

The Honorable Karen A. Henenberg, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1973, Randolph-Macon College; J.D. 1977, University of Richmond

Matthew Henjum, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 2003, Duke University; J.D. 2009, University of California, Berkeley School of Law

Henry Hertzfeld, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1965, University of Pennsylvania; M.A. 1967, Washington University; Ph.D. 1973, Temple University; J.D. 1975, The George Washington University

Kate Hill, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 2004, George Washington University; J.D. 2008, Harvard Law School

Theodore Hirt, Professorial Lecturer in Law

A.B. 1972, M.A. 1972, Brown University; J.D. 1975, University of Chicago

Adam Hoffinger, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1978, Trinity College; J.D. 1982, Fordham University

Eileen Barkas Hoffman, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.S. 1969, Cornell University; M.A. 1970, Columbia University; J.D. 1986, Georgetown University

John Beadle Holt, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.S. 1972, U.S. Naval Academy; J.D. 1977, Vanderbilt University

Jonathan Hooks, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1996, J.D. 1999, Harvard University

James E. Hopenfeld, Professorial Lecturer in Law

A.B. 1988, University of California, Berkeley; J.D. 1992, University of Michigan

The Honorable Marian Blank Horn, Professorial Lecturer in Law

A.B. 1965, Barnard College; J.D. 1969, Fordham University; Judge, U.S. Court of Federal Claims

Meghan Hottel-Cox, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 2010, College of William & Mary; J.D. 2014, The George Washington University

James Hughes, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1999, Northwestern University; M.S. 2006, Johns Hopkins University; J.D. 2010, The George Washington University

Courtney E. Hunter, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 2000, College of Charleston; M.P.A. 2003, University of South Carolina; J.D. 2010, Brown University

The Honorable Craig S. Iscoe, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1974, University of Texas; J.D. 1978, Stanford University; LL.M. 1979, Georgetown University; Associate Judge, Superior Court of the District of Columbia

Gerald F. Ivey, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1979, J.D. 1982, University of Virginia

Brandon W. Jackson, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.S. 2006, Towson University; J.D. 2010, University of Baltimore; LL.M. 2018, The George Washington University

Lauren A. Johnson, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.S. 2008, LL.M. 2014, Georgetown University; J.D. 2012, New York University

Michelle L. Johnson-Weider, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1998, University of Florida; J.D. 2003, Stetson University; LL.M. 2021, University of Arkansas

David S. Jonas, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1978, Denison University; J.D. 1981, Wake Forest University; LL.M. 1991, The Judge Advocate General's Legal Center and School; LL.M. 2005, Georgetown University

D. Brian Kacedon, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.S.E. 1997, Duke University; J.D. 2000, New York University

Eric J. Kadel, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1992, College of William & Mary; J.D. 1997, University of Virginia

Michael V. Kaplen, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1976, New York University; J.D. 1979, Brooklyn Law School

Amanda Karras, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 2003, Colby College; J.D. 2007, Suffolk University Law School

Kristine Kassekert, Professorial Lecturer in Law

M.A., J.D., LL.M., George Washington University

Robert S. Katz, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.S. 1986, Carnegie Mellon University; J.D. 1992, The George Washington University

Thomas C. Kearns, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.S.B.A. 1988, University of Denver; J.D. 1992, University of Colorado

Kathleen M. Kedian, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1990, James Madison University; M.A. 1992, American University; J.D. 1999, William & Mary Law School

Kimberly Keenan, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.S. 1983, Georgetown University; J.D. 1987, University of Virginia

Prashant K. Khetan, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1997, Case Western Reserve University; J.D. 2000, The George Washington University

Gregory N. Kidder, Professorial Lecturer in Law

A.B. 1999, Duke University; J.D. 2002, Harvard Law School

Eugene I. Kimmelman, Professorial Lecturer in Law

A.B. 1977, Brown University; J.D. 1981, University of Virginia

Brian J. Kirkell, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1998, University of Rochester; J.D. 2001, The George Washington University

Paul Kisslinger, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1989, University of Pennsylvania; J.D. 1992, University of Pittsburgh

Eric L. Klein, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 2000, J.D. 2008, The George Washington University

Rachel Klein, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 2005, Brigham Young University; J.D. 2009, The George Washington University

Brian Kleinbord

B.A. 1994, Tulane University; J.D. 1997, Rutgers University

Jeffrey I. Kohn, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.S. 1981, Cornell University; J.D. 1984, The George Washington University

Peter Komorowski, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 2006, Salisbury University; M.A. 2007, American Military Institute; J.D. 2015, The George Washington University

Jonathan Kravis, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1999, Williams College; M.A. 2000, Oxford University; J.D. 2004, Yale University

Carl Kravitz, Professorial Lecturer in Law

A.B. 1977, Harvard University; J.D. 1980, Columbia University

Melissa Kucinski, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 2001, University of Rochester; M.A. 2004, American University; J.D. 2006, Pace University

Gloria D. Kuoh, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 2012, Bryn Mawr College; J.D. 2015, The George Washington University Law School

Thomas D. Lasich, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1971, University of Santa Clara

Kevin B. Laurence, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1989, J.D. 1992, Brigham Young University

Derek Lawlor, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1995, College of William & Mary; J.D. 2008, The George Washington University

Robert Leibenluft, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1973, Yale University; J.D. 1980, University of California, Berkeley

The Honorable Richard J. Leon, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1971, College of the Holy Cross; J.D. 1974, Suffolk University; Judge, U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia

Sasha Leonhardt, Professorial Lecturer in Law

A.B. 2005, Princeton University; J.D. 2010, Duke University

David A. Levine, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1996, The University of Pennsylvania; M.A., J.D. 2000, The George Washington University

Michael S. Levine, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1985, State University of New York at Albany; J.D. 1988, The Catholic University of America

Yan Liu, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. Beijing University; M.A. University of Chicago; J.D. 1994, University of Illinois

Henry M. Lloyd, Professorial Lecturer in Law

A.B. 1956, Cornell University; B.A. 1960, M.A. 1964, Oxford University; J.D. 1973, Georgetown University

John H. Longwell, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1993, University of Virginia; J.D. 1999, University of Georgia

Alan J. LoRe, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1985, State University of New York at Binghamton; J.D. 1990, Albany Law School

Anna M. Ludzikowski, Professorial Lecturer in Law

J.D. 1994, Ph.D. 1997, University of Szvzecin; LL.M. The George Washington University

M. Ethan Lucarelli, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.S. 2004, University of Illinois; J.D. 2009, The George Washington University

Jennifer P. Lyman, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1972, Yale University; J.D. 1978, Stanford Law School

Susan Carney Lynch, Professorial Lecturer in Law

A.B. 1988, Dartmouth College; J.D. 1993, Indiana University; LL.M. 2000, Georgetown University;
M.A. 2003, Johns Hopkins University

Eve Lyons, Professorial Lecturer in Law

J.D. 1976, University of South Carolina

Daniel Mach, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1992, Princeton University; J.D. 1996, New York University

Edward R. Mackiewicz, Professorial Lecturer in Law

A.B. 1973, Yale University; J.D. 1976, Columbia University

The Honorable Gregory E. Maggs, Professorial Lecturer in Law

A.B. 1985, J.D. 1988, Harvard University; Associate Judge, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces

Robin M. Maher, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1988, University of Iowa; J.D. 1991, University of Minnesota

Robert Mahini, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1997, University of Virginia; J.D. 2001, Vanderbilt University

John J. Mahon, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.S. 1996, University of Richmond; J.D. 1999, Georgetown University

Peter Y. Malyshev, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1989, Moscow State University; M.A. 1992, California State University, Sacramento; J.D. 1996, University of the Pacific; LL.M. 2002, Georgetown University

Jason Matson, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 2001, University of Michigan; J.D. 2004, Emory University

Julia C. Matta, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1993, J.D. 1997, Georgetown University

Darryl J. Maxwell, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1998, University of Pennsylvania; J.D. 2003, The George Washington University

Marc S. Mayerson, Professorial Lecturer in Law

A.B. 1983, University of Michigan; J.D. 1986, Harvard University

Kel McClanahan, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. University of South Carolina; M.A. 2003, LL.M. 2009, Georgetown University; J.D. 2007, American University

Keri A. McCoy, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1992, University of Pittsburgh; J.D. 1995, Georgetown University Law Center

Peyton McCrary, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1965, M.A. 1966, University of Virginia; Ph.D. 1972, Princeton University

Timothy McIlmail, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.S.F.S. 1987, Georgetown University; J.D. 1994, The George Washington University

Roderick R. McKelvie, Professorial Lecturer in Law

A.B. 1968, Harvard University; J.D. 1973, University of Pennsylvania

Michael J. McKeon, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.S. 1990, University of Connecticut; J.D. 1996, The George Washington University

Scott A. McKeown, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.S. 1993, J.D. 1999, Temple University

Edward R. McNicholas, Professorial Lecturer in Law

A.B. 1991, Princeton University; J.D. 1996, Harvard University

Deneen J. Melander, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.S. 1981, Cornell University; J.D. 1987, The George Washington University

Kenneth Everett Melson, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1970, Denison University; J.D. 1973, The George Washington University

Peter Meyers, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1968, Marietta College; J.D. 1971, The George Washington University

A. Valerie Mirko, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1998, Wellesley College; J.D. 2005, The George Washington University

Nihar R. Mohanty, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1989, University of Maryland; J.D. 1992, University of Illinois

Hank R. Molinengo, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1978, J.D. 1981, The Catholic University of America; LL.M. 1992, The Judge Advocate General's Legal Center and School

Michelle Morales, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.S. 1995, Georgetown University; M.A. 1995, University of Texas; J.D. 1998, The George Washington University

Christopher L. Morgan, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 2000, Middlebury College; J.D. 2006, Boston College

Frank C. Morris, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.S. 1970, Northwestern University; J.D. 1973, University of Virginia

Sarah Morris, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 2006, J.D. 2009, LL.M. 2010, University of Nebraska

Benjamin M. Moss, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 2005, University of Wisconsin; M.A. 2006, University of the Negev; J.D. 2010, American University

Darrell G. Mottley, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.S. 1987, M.B.A. 1994, Virginia Polytechnic and State University; J.D. 2000, The George Washington University

Thomas R. Mounteer, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1982, Union College; J.D. 1986, LL.M. 1994, The George Washington University

David Muraskin, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 2005, University of Chicago; M.Sc. 2006, Oxford University; J.D. 2009, Stanford University

Ieshaab A. Murphy, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 2009, Spelman College; J.D. 2012, Harvard College

Ari Nazarov, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.S. 1993, J.D. 1996, University of Connecticut

Katherine J. Nesbitt, Professorial Lecturer in Law

A.B. 1994, J.D. 1999, Duke University; LL.M. 2007, University of South Wales

Barry M. Nudelman, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1968, University of Pittsburgh; J.D. 1971, LL.M. 1981, The George Washington University

Benjamin Nussdorf, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 2004, University of Pennsylvania; J.D. 2008, American University

Leigh Oliver, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 2000, Haverford College; J.D. 2004, Catholic University of America

Ralph Oman, Pravel, Hewitt, Kimball and Kreiger Professorial Lecturer in Intellectual Property and Patent Law

B.A. 1963, Hamilton College; J.D. 1973, Georgetown University

Marcos A. Orellana, Professorial Lecturer in Law

LL.B. 1996, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile; LL.M. 1998, J.S.D. 2009, American University

Richard J. Osterman, Jr., Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1977, Swarthmore College; J.D. 1980, University of Baltimore

John S. Pachter, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1963, Tulane University; J.D. 1966, LL.M. 1970, The George Washington University

LeRoy C. (Lee) Paddock, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1970, University of Michigan; J.D. 1977, University of Iowa

Jeffrey A. Pade, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.S. 1992, University of Wisconsin; J.D. 1996, The University of New Hampshire

Robert L. Palmer, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1977, State University of New York at Binghamton; J.D. 1980, University of Utah

Jeremiah S. Pam, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1991, Harvard College; M.A. 1996, J.D. 2000, Columbia University; M.B.A. 2016, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Thomas C. Papson, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1973, University of Pennsylvania; J.D. 1977, Georgetown University

Anand B. Patel, Professorial Lecturer in Law

S.B. 2004, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; J.D. 2010, University of Virginia

Charles N. Pede, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1984, J.D. 1987, University of Virginia; LL.M. 1997 The Judge Advocate General's Legal Center and School; M.S. 2001, Command and Staff College; M.S. 2007, Industrial College of the Armed Forces

Paul E. Pelletier, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1978, Providence College; J.D. 1982, New England School of Law

Douglas J. Pepe, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1996, S.U.N.Y. Buffalo; J.D. 1999, Columbia University

Nancy Perry, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1986, Wellesley College; M.A. 1990, California State University, Northridge; J.D. 1995, Lewis and Clark College

Stephen Pershing, Professorial Lecturer in Law

A.B. 1979, Harvard University; J.D. 1987, University of Virginia

Kevin Peska, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1988, University of Florida; J.D. 1991, The George Washington University

Kevin L. Petrasic, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1981, University of Delaware; J.D. 1984, Catholic University of America

James P. Petrila, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A., 1975, Knox College; M.A. 1976, Stanford University; J.D. 1982, University of Virginia

Rachael E. Petterson, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 2001 Texas Christian University; J.D. 2010, The George Washington University

Lana N. Pettus, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 2000, J.D. 2003, University of Virginia

Heather N. Picnkney, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1997, Marymount University; J.D. 2000, The George Washington University

Emily R. Pierce, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 2003, University of North Carolina; J.D. 2011, George Washington University

Sara Pikofsky, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1990, McGill University; J.D. 1997, Columbia University

Robert B. Pincus, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.B.A. 1977, College of William & Mary; J.D. 1980, American University; LL.M. 1983, Georgetown University

Anna T. Pinedo, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.S. 1990, Georgetown University; J.D. 1993, University of Chicago

Charles Pollack, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 2008, Boston University; M.A. 2010, Boston University; J.D. 2014, The George Washington University

Michelle A. Poore, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1994, Saint Leo University; J.D. 1997, Regent University; LL.M. 2007, The Judge Advocate General's Legal Center and School; LL.M. 2012, The George Washington University

Daniel M. Portnov, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 2002, Boston University; J.D. 2006, Columbia University

Brian M. Privor, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1995, Tulane University; J.D. 1998, Harvard University

Lala R. Qadir, Professorial Lecturer in Law

A.B. 2002, Duke University, M.P.P., Harvard College; J.D. Georgetown University

The Honorable Randall R. Rader, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1974, Brigham Young University; J.D. 1978, The George Washington University; Judge, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit

Lisa Reid Ragen, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1985, Pennsylvania State University; J.D. 1988, Duke University

Richard Rainey, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.S. 1989, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; J.D. 1994, The George Washington University Law School

Valencia R. Rainey, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1986, J.D. 1989, University of Arkansas

Zol Rainey, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.S. 1992, Old Dominion University; J.D. 2000, John Marshall Law School; LL.M. 2005, The George Washington University

Andrew Ramos, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 2013, Columbia University; J.D. 2017, The George Washington University

Emma Raviv, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 2010, University of Maryland; J.D. 2014, Harvard Law School

Larry E. Ray, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1974, Muskingum College; J.D. 1977, Capital University

Teresa S. Rea, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.S. 1976, University of Michigan; J.D. 1981, Wayne State University

Harvey Reiter, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1972, Michigan State University; J.D. 1975, Boston University

Daniel Richard, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1991, University of Wisconsin; M.A. 1992, Georgetown University; J.D. 1995, The George Washington University

James D. Ridgway, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.S. 1994, College of William & Mary; J.D. 1997, University of Virginia

Mark A. Ries, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1995, Gustavus Adolphus College; J.D. 2002, William & Mary Law School; LL.M. 2006, The Judge Advocate General's School

Robert Rizzi, Professorial Lecturer in Law

A.B. 1972, Princeton University; M. Litt. 1975, Oxford University; J.D. 1978, Harvard Law School

Mark Robertson, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1993, Hampden–Sydney College; J.D. 1998, University of Virginia

Sidney Rocke, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1981, University of Massachusetts; J.D. 1984, The George Washington University

Ken Rodriguez, Professorial Lecturer in Law; Reference/Intellectual Property Librarian

B.A. 1992, Gettysburg College; M.A. 1995, Boston College; M.S.L.S. 1997, Catholic University; J.D. 2005, Suffolk University

Brenda Rodriguez-Howdershell, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1984, J.D. 1986, Syracuse University

Caroline Rogus, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1999, Wellesley College; J.D. 2003, University of Pennsylvania; LL.M. 2013, George Washington University

Margaret A. Rose, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 2002, Whitman College; J.D. 2006, Cornell Law School

Meredith Rose, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 2008, University of Chicago; J.D. 2013, University of Chicago

Mark E. Rosen, Professorial Lecturer in Law

A.B. 1974, J.D. 1978, University of Georgia; LL.M. 1991, University of Virginia

Paul Rosenzweig, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1981, Haverford College; M.S. 1982, University of California, San Diego; J.D. 1986, University of Chicago

Melinda Roth, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1986, University of Texas; M.A. 1990, Harvard University; J.D. 2003, Georgetown University Law Center

Robin R. Runge, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1991, Wellesley College; J.D. 1997, The George Washington University

Jayna Rust, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.J. 2003, University of Missouri; M.A. 2005, Loyola Marymount University; J.D. 2013, The George Washington University

Christopher Ryan, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1992, Temple University; M.A. 1993, Villanova University; J.D. 2000, The George Washington University

Peter Safr, Professorial Lecturer in Law

A.B. 1967, Princeton University; J.D. 1972, Yale University

Michael Sanders, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.S. 1960, LL.B. 1964, New York University; LL.M. 1967, Georgetown University

Chad T. Sarchio, Professorial Lecturer in Law

A.B. 1992, Duke University; J.D. 1995, The George Washington University

Andrew Satten, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 2007, University of North Carolina; J.D. 2011, The George Washington University

Christopher W. Savage, Professorial Lecturer in Law

A.B. 1977, J.D. 1980, Harvard College

Mark E. Schamel, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.S. 1995, State University of New York, College at Brockport; J.D. 1998, Boston University

Laura A. Semple, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 2011, University of Maryland; J.D. 2014, George Washington University

William Shawn, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1970, J.D. 1973, The George Washington University

Scott S. Sheffler, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 2002, The George Washington University; J.D. 2005, UCLA Law School; LL.M. 2017, The George Washington University Law School

Rami Sibay, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1994, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University; J.D. 1997, University of Virginia

Stacy Plotkin Silber, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1991, Emory University; J.D. 1994, The Catholic University of America

Soumya K. Silver, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 2008, Oglethorpe University; J.D. 2011, The George Washington University Law School

Stephen Silverman, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 2004, The Johns Hopkins University; J.D. 2007, The George Washington University Law School

Thomas J. Simeone, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.S. 1986, Syracuse University; J.D. 1991, Columbia University

John A. Singer, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1980, Wesleyan University; M.A. 1985, J.D. 1985, University of Maryland

Brian Smith, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1994, College of William & Mary; J.D. 2002, The George Washington University

Corey J. Smith, Professorial Lecturer in Law

A.B. 1984, University of Chicago; J.D. 1988, Suffolk University; LL.M. 1991, Boston University

Jack D. Smith, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1968, J.D. 1971, The George Washington University

McKay M. Smith, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 2001, J.D. 2004, College of William & Mary; LL.M. 2011, Georgetown University

Robert H. Solomon, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1982, University of Pennsylvania; J.D. 1985, Washington University in St. Louis

The Honorable Jeri Somers, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1983, George Mason University; J.D. 1986, American University; Vice Chair and Trial Judge, U.S. Civilian Board of Contract Appeals; Former Military Judge, U.S. Air Force Trial Judiciary

Ryan Stalnaker, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 2005, Texas Tech University; J.D. 2014, The George Washington University

Andrew A. Steinberg, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1995, Columbia University; J.D. 1998, Vanderbilt University

William Steinman, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1990, University of Vermont; J.D. 1993, Harvard University

Sandra L. Strokoff, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1971, J.D. 1975, University of Pennsylvania; M.A. 1973, University of London

Charles F. Stuart, Professorial Lecturer in Law

A.B. 1972, Duke University; J.D. 1978, The George Washington University

Regina Y. Speed-Bost, Professorial Lecturer in Law

A.B. 1987, Dartmouth College; J.D. 1990, Georgetown University

Dan E. Stigall, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1996, J.D. 2000, Louisiana State University; LL.M. 2009, The George Washington University

John H. Sturc, Professorial Lecturer in Law

A.B. 1972, Cornell University; J.D. 1975, Harvard University

Dwight H. Sullivan, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A., M.A., University of Maryland; J.D. University of Virginia; LL.M., The Judge Advocate General's School

Jennifer L. Sutton, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1999, California State University, Stanislaus; J.D. 2004, The George Washington University

Collin Swan, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 2009, J.D. 2012, The George Washington University

Carolyn Sweeney, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 2006, University of Notre Dame; Ed. M. 2008, University of Notre Dame; J.D. 2011, University of Notre Dame

John L. Szabo, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.S. 1965, Georgetown University; J.D. 1968, The George Washington University

Sonia Tabriz, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 2010, American University; J.D. 2013, The George Washington University

Mary Lynn Tate, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1973, J.D. 1976, University of Richmond

Steven M. Tepp, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1991, Colgate University; J.D. 1994, American University

Michael A. Terry, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1968, J.D. 1971, Howard University

Andrew Ting, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 2000, J.D. 2004, Harvard College

Charles W. Thompson, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1970, Virginia Military Institute; J.D. 1974, University of Baltimore

Karen DaPonte Thornton, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1994, Providence College; J.D. 1997, Georgetown University; LL.M. 2001, The George Washington University

Michael T. Torres, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 2007, New York University; J.D. 2010, George Washington University

Marketa Trimble, Professorial Lecturer in Law

Mgr 1997, JUDr 2002, Ph.D. 2001, Law School of Charles University; J.S.M. 2006, J.S.D. 2010, Stanford University

John Truong, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1993, University of Southern California; J.D. 1997, University of Washington

Thomas Tso, Professorial Lecturer in Law

A.B. 2002, Princeton University; A.M. 2006, Harvard Graduate School of Arts and Sciences; J.D. 2006, Harvard Law School

Armani Vadiée, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.B.A. 2002, M.B.A. 2004, University of New Mexico; J.D. 2010, University of Maryland

Paulina Vera, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 2012, J.D. 2015, The George Washington University Law School

James Villa, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1984, J.D. 1987, University of Michigan

Eleanor M. Vuono, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1992, Princeton University; J.D. 1995, University of Virginia

Daniel Waldman, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1977, Harvard University; J.D. 1980, Columbia University

Hank B. Waltber, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1998, American University; J.D. 2001, University of Maryland School of Law

Tara Ward, Professorial Lecturer in Law

A.D. 2003, Princeton University; J.D. 2009, The George Washington University

Marc Warren, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1978, J.D. 1981, University of Florida; LL.M. 1993, The Judge Advocate General's Legal Center and School; M.S. 2002, U.S. Army War College; S.J.D. 2019, University of Virginia

Edward T. Waters, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1983, Washington University; J.D. 1988, University of Virginia

Brad Watts, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 2012, University of Alabama-Birmingham; J.D. 2015, University of Alabama

Charles B. Wayne, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1973, Wesleyan University; J.D. 1976, University of North Carolina

Max A. Webb, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1968, Rice University; Ph.D. 1972, Princeton University; J.D. 1984, Yale University

Victor W. Weedn, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1974, M.D. 1979, The University of Texas; J.D. 1978, South Texas College

Robert Weinberg, Professorial Lecturer in Law

A.B. 1953, LL.B. 1960, Yale University; Ph.D. 1960, London School of Economics and Political Science

G. Bradley Weinsheimer, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1985, Marquette University; J.D. 1989, University of Virginia

William K. West, Jr., Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.S.M.E. 1959, LL.B. 1962, Duke University

Lance D. Wood, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. University of Richmond; J.D. University of Michigan; LL.M. The George Washington University

Raymond Wyrsh, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1967, Seton Hall University; J.D. 1972, University of Houston; LL.M. 1977, M.B.A. 1982, The George Washington University

David P. Yaffe, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1974, Johns Hopkins University; J.D. 1977, The George Washington University

John H. Zacharia, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 1992, J.D. 1995, University of Virginia

Imran R. Zaidi, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 2002, Johns Hopkins University; J.D. 2006, The George Washington University

Lisa M. Zarlenga, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.S. 1991, J.D. 1994, Ohio State University; LL.M. 1997, Georgetown University Law Center

Ellen Zavian, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.S. 1984, University of Maryland; J.D. 1988, American University

Robert W. Zelnick, Professorial Lecturer in Law

A.B. 1987, Lafayette College; J.D. 1990, The George Washington University

Shira R. Zeman, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.A. 2008, University of Miami; J.D. 2012, The George Washington University

Ngai B. Zhang, Professorial Lecturer in Law

B.S. 2008, J.D. 2011, University of Maryland



George Washington University Law School Academic Integrity Code

1. Introduction

1.1. The George Washington University Law School seeks to foster academic excellence in the study of law and to prepare students for participation in the legal profession. Academic excellence, in any discipline, depends on an environment of honesty, integrity, and fairness. This general requirement is heightened by the special mission of a law school—to prepare students for a practice that relies heavily on the honor of its participants. The law school community expects its members to uphold the highest ethical standards. It expects students to prepare for the duties of honesty and integrity that they will undertake as lawyers by practicing honesty and integrity throughout their time as students. It expects faculty members to comply with their duty of integrity as provided in the University's Faculty Code.

1.2. The responsibility for creating and maintaining academic integrity in the law school community is shared by all members of the community—students, faculty, staff, and deans. This Academic Integrity Code (the "Code") defines and prohibits academic dishonesty. It prescribes procedures to be followed in cases of academic dishonesty. It also exhorts all members of the law school community to foster a culture of honesty, integrity, and professional responsibility throughout the community.

1.3. The Code applies to law students who are taking classes in the law school, law students who are taking classes in other divisions of the University for credit toward the law degree, law students who are taking classes at other institutions for credit toward the law degree, to alumni when allegations of a Code violation relate to the period in which the student was enrolled, and to an individual following his/her admission to the law school but prior to registration. The Code also applies to a student who withdraws from the law school after an incident alleged to be in violation of the Code.

1.4. The Office of the Dean of Students and the Committee on Academic Integrity (the "Committee") are responsible for administering this Code.

1.5. Information regarding the Academic Integrity Code will be provided at orientation programs for new students. It is the responsibility of all students to read and familiarize themselves with this Code as well as the University's Guide to Student Rights and Responsibilities, which is available from the Office of the Dean of Students, and all publications of the law school designed to implement this Code, such as "Citing Responsibly." All incoming students will receive copies of the Code, Citing Responsibly, and the University Guide to Student Rights and Responsibilities in electronic format. If, in light of the law school community's norms of academic integrity, the propriety of certain conduct is in doubt, students must seek the advice of law school faculty or administrators. It is always the responsibility of individual students to be informed of their obligations under this Code and other codes of conduct applicable to law students.

1.6. Law school faculty, students, and administrators are expected to be familiar with this Code, and are responsible for conforming to its requirements.

2. Record Retention and Reporting; Relationship of this Code to Bar Admissions and Background Inquiries

2.1. All students should be aware that a record of academic dishonesty is an extremely serious obstacle to a student's gaining admission to the practice of law. A record of academic dishonesty also may hinder employment and clerkship opportunities.

2.2. The Office of the Dean of Students permanently retains a record of all charges of academic dishonesty issued in accordance with section 7.1.8 of this Code and the disposition of all such charges. That office permanently retains a record of each such charge regardless of whether the student charged is found to have committed academic dishonesty and regardless of whether a finding of academic dishonesty becomes a part of the student's official transcript as kept by the Registrar.

2.3. Before admitting a candidate to the practice of law, a state bar will inquire, among other things, whether the candidate committed academic dishonesty as a student. Some state bars inquire whether the candidate was ever charged with academic dishonesty. The law school responds fully to such inquiries before or after graduation. The law school also responds fully to inquiries concerning academic dishonesty made by those entitled by law to make such inquiries, including, for example, agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation conducting a background check. All such disclosures shall be consistent with applicable federal and D.C. law.

3. The Committee on Academic Integrity

3.1 Mission of the Committee

3.1.1. The Committee shall administer this Code to promote a culture of honesty, integrity, and professional responsibility throughout the law school community.

3.1.2. The Committee shall take appropriate steps to help educate the law school community regarding the responsibilities set forth in this Code. With respect to incoming students, the student members on the Committee will assist in educational efforts about the Code. The Committee shall be responsible for the contents of all publications of the law school designed to implement this Code, such as "Citing Responsibly" and Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) on the website of the law school.

3.1.3. Student members of the Committee, except for the voting student member appointed under section 3.2.4, shall be available to serve as student members of hearing panels appointed in accordance with this Code to determine whether academic dishonesty has been committed. Student members of the Committee also should refer students to the Academic Integrity Faculty Counselors (see Section 6.4).

3.1.4. As provided in section 7 of this Code, the faculty and decanal members of the Committee (together with the voting student member) shall, after the initial investigation by the Dean of Students and/or the Chair of the Committee and subsequent investigation by an Associate or Assistant Dean, consider allegations of violation of this Code, determine whether charges of academic dishonesty should be brought and the proposed sanctions therefore, and present cases to hearing panels.

3.1.5. When an issue arises that is not clearly addressed in the Code, the Committee may issue advisory interpretations of the Code. Such interpretations shall be recorded in the minutes of the Committee and should be considered for incorporation into the next Code revision.

3.1.6. At least once every four years, the Committee shall consider whether any Code revisions are needed and, if so, shall propose them to the Faculty.

3.1.7. The Committee may advise the Associate Dean for Admissions and Financial Aid regarding the wording of questions about the prior conduct of an applicant that are contained in the application for admission.

3.2. Composition and Appointment of the Committee

3.2.1. The Committee shall consist of (a) at least four faculty members and such Deans as shall be appointed to it by the Dean and (b) seven students. The Dean also shall appoint one of the faculty members to serve as Chair of the Committee. Except as noted below, the faculty members, Deans and one of the seven students (as provided in section 3.2.4) shall be the voting members of the Committee. The Dean of Students or his/her designate is an ex officio member of the Committee and does not vote. The Chair of the Committee does not vote on cases involving individual students. Other than the student designated as the voting member of the Committee, the other six students do not vote on cases involving individual students except when the voting student member is unavailable or unable because of a conflict of interest to serve this function.

3.2.2. When the Committee meets to discuss policy, such meeting is termed a “plenary session.” When the Committee meets to resolve students’ cases, such meeting is termed an “executive session.” Either or both types of sessions may be held on the same day.

3.2.3. For purposes of conducting business as an executive session, a quorum of the Committee consists of at least half of the members who are either faculty, voting deans, or the voting student. Provided that a quorum is present (including present by phone), a simple majority of those voting is required to approve an action.

3.2.4. The student members of the Committee shall be appointed by the Dean from a list of students recommended by the Student Bar Association early in each academic year. Students normally shall serve a two-year term on the Committee and may be recommended and reappointed for a third or fourth year.

3.2.5. The Dean may remove a member of the Committee who, in the Dean’s opinion, is not adequately fulfilling his or her duties as a Committee member, and the Dean may fill any vacancy on the Committee. If a violation of the Academic Integrity Code is alleged against a student member of the Committee, the student may not continue to serve on the Committee until and unless the matter is resolved without a violation being found.

3.2.6. The student members of the Committee shall elect one of their number to be the voting student member and to perform the functions specified in section 7. The student members also shall elect one of their number to serve as an alternate to the voting student member. The alternate student may attend executive sessions of the Committee, but may not participate in the discussion or vote unless the voting member is unavailable or unable because of a conflict of interest to serve those functions.

3.2.7. Student members may participate in all Committee policy discussions. Student members other than the voting student member and the alternate voting student member shall perform the functions designated to the non-voting student members in Section 7.

3.2.8. Student members of the Committee should refrain from offering advice to any student that a specific action is or is not a violation of the Code. If a student seeks the advice of a student Committee member and specifically discloses actions that may be a violation of the Code, the Committee member should urge the student to seek the advice of an Academic Integrity Faculty Counselor. In this circumstance, and notwithstanding Section 6.1, the student Committee member is not obligated to report the matter to the Dean of Students or the Chair of the Academic Integrity Committee.

3.2.9. The Committee normally meets on a year-round basis so long as sufficient members are available to comprise a quorum. The terms of decanal and faculty members of the Committee run until a new slate of members is appointed at the beginning of each academic year. The terms of student members run through the end of their terms and they may continue to serve until they graduate or are replaced at the time new student members are appointed.

4. The Pledge of Honesty

4.1. As a reminder and an affirmation of the duty of academic integrity, each student shall sign the pledge of honesty given below for each item of written work submitted at the law school for credit. Such work includes, but is not limited to, examinations, research assignments, Blue Book assignments, and any other written submission, such as memos, briefs, notes, and articles.

4.2. The pledge of honesty shall read:

On my honor, I submit this work in good faith and pledge that I have neither given nor received improper aid in its completion nor, in the case of work other than timed exams, made use of sources without providing required attribution.

(Signature of Student)

Faculty members may modify the pledge of honesty in order to conform the pledge to the nature and requirements of particular course assignments or use of electronic class recordings.

4.3. With regard to any academic exercise that is submitted for anonymous evaluation, the administration may provide that students shall manually write out their identifying numbers in place of a signature. An identifying number, so written out, shall constitute a signature for purposes of this Code.

4.4. An instructor may provide that students shall sign one appropriately worded pledge to cover all documents prepared for filing in court or other purposes during the semester.

5. Academic Dishonesty; Definitions

5.1. A student who engages in academic dishonesty violates the Code and is subject to the sanctions set forth in the Code.

5.2. “Academic dishonesty” encompasses any of the following misconduct:

5.2.1. “Cheating”—intentionally, knowingly or recklessly:

- (a) using unauthorized materials, information, or study aids in any academic exercise, including any obtained through use of technology;
- (b) engaging in unauthorized collaboration through any means, including the use of technology, in any academic exercise;

- (c) copying from another student's examination;
- (d) presenting material prepared by anyone else as one's own work;
- (e) obtaining or providing unauthorized information about the contents of an examination prior to its being administered; or
- (f) failing to comply with rules or instructions (set by the instructor or the law school administration) governing the administration of an examination or the completion of another assignment (including in-class participation), with the purpose of seeking or practical effect of creating an advantage over other students working on the same examination or assignment.

5.2.2. **"Plagiarism"**—intentionally, knowingly or recklessly representing the words or ideas of another as one's own in any academic exercise, including, but not limited to, the intentional, knowing or reckless failure to give attribution when making a direct quotation or when paraphrasing or borrowing facts or information. An intentional, knowing or reckless violation of any rule set forth in "Citing Responsibly" shall be regarded as an act of plagiarism.

5.2.3. **"Unauthorized multiple submission"**—intentionally, knowingly or recklessly submitting the same or substantially the same work, including drafts, to satisfy requirements for academic credit in more than one course.

5.2.4. **"Forgery, falsification or misrepresentation"**—intentionally, knowingly or recklessly: (1) making a false statement, concealing material information, or forging a signature on any academic record or document; (2) making a false oral or electronic statement or concealing material information during an oral or electronic communication with respect to any academic exercise or program; or (3) inventing any information pertaining to the student's affiliation or standing with the law school.

5.2.5. **Intentionally or knowingly stealing, destroying, damaging or hiding library materials or academic records or documents** of others, including when such conduct has the potential to impede or damage the academic work or participation of others.

5.2.6. **Intentionally or knowingly impeding or damaging the academic work of others** including with respect to law school competitions and prizes.

5.2.7. **Intentionally or knowingly attempting to commit an act of academic dishonesty**, assisting another to commit or conceal an act of academic dishonesty, bringing a false accusation of academic dishonesty, giving false testimony concerning academic dishonesty, or failing to notify a faculty member from whom a recommendation is requested of a prior sanction imposed under this Code against the student requesting the recommendation.

5.3. **"Academic exercise"** refers to any work constituting a basis upon which a student will be evaluated to earn credit or law school honors or to earn other academic honors during the student's time at the law school, as well as work performed in any activity in which the student participates on behalf of the law school regardless of whether the student is seeking credit for such activity, including, but not limited to, in-class examinations, take-home examinations, research papers (including topic proposals, outlines, and drafts), other writing assignments, oral presentations, class participation, externship, work done in clinical programs and on law journals, and work performed in any competition sponsored or conducted by the law school and/or journal, writing, skills or advocacy.

5.4. **“Academic records or documents”** include, but are not limited to, the application for admission, registration and add/drop forms, transcripts, materials submitted in connection with school-sponsored job interviews and school-sponsored competitions, and correspondence or communication with law school officials or University officials regarding academic matters. Academic records or documents also includes correspondence with officials of the law school or the Student Bar Association regarding law school prizes whether or not given for scholarly performance. (An allegation regarding financial aid forms is a potential violation of the University’s Code of Student Conduct and would be adjudicated in a University tribunal rather than under this Code.)

5.4.1. With respect to applications for admission to law school, the Committee instituted an expedited process for failure to disclose cases in August 2008 and applied it to students matriculating on or after May 2008. This process allows a student to petition the Admissions Office to make non-material corrections to the student’s application on questions regarding prior conduct before that student matriculates at the law school. Material misstatements or omissions will continue to be grounds for invoking the procedures of Section 6.1.

5.5. **“Unauthorized”** means without permission or consent or without an objectively reasonable belief that permission or consent has been provided.

5.6. **“Intentionally”** means that it was the conscious objective of the student to engage in conduct or cause a result with respect to acts prohibited by this Code.

5.7. **“Knowingly”** means that the student was aware to a substantial degree of certainty that the conduct would cause a particular result prohibited by this Code.

5.8. **“Recklessly”** means a gross departure from standards of reasonable care with respect to acts prohibited by this Code.

5.9. A student commits academic dishonesty when the student acts in violation of this Code with the requisite mental state. An intent to violate the Code is not required.

6. Reporting Academic Dishonesty

6.1. All members of the law school community share a responsibility to take appropriate action when academic dishonesty has occurred. Any student, staff member, faculty member, or dean who becomes aware of an act of academic dishonesty has the obligation to bring the matter to the attention of the Office of the Dean of Students or the Chair of the Academic Integrity Committee. Any member of the community who is uncertain if an act involves academic dishonesty should contact the Academic Integrity Faculty Counselor for advice.

6.2. The failure to report academic dishonesty is not itself a chargeable offense under this Code. However, the Code cannot function, and academic integrity cannot be appropriately promoted, if members of the law school community do not report academic dishonesty when it occurs. All members of the law school community must fulfill their responsibility to report academic dishonesty.

6.3. Students who have committed academic dishonesty are encouraged to report themselves. Self-reporting does not excuse academic dishonesty but may be considered in determining the appropriate sanction.

6.4. Academic Integrity Faculty Counselor(s)

6.4.1. At the beginning of each semester, the Senior Associate Dean for Academic Affairs shall name one or more members of the Faculty to the role of “Academic Integrity Faculty Counselor.” Students will be informed as to the identity of the Counselor(s) and also informed that any information regarding academic dishonesty communicated by the student to the Counselor will be considered confidential and will not be subject to the disclosure requirements of this Code. The Academic Integrity Faculty Counselor will seek to inform students about the law school’s Academic Integrity Code and to respond to student questions.

6.4.2. Unless there is consent from that student, the Academic Integrity Faculty Counselor(s) may not reveal to the Dean of Students or members of the Academic Integrity Committee any information communicated by a student to that Counselor in the course of seeking advice regarding student obligations under the Academic Integrity Code. Sections 6.1, 6.2 and 7.1.1 shall not be interpreted or applied in a way so as to be inconsistent with the preceding sentence.

6.4.3. Section 6.4 is not meant to establish attorney-client privilege nor to preclude the Faculty Counselor from exercising judgment in seeking other appropriate intervention for a student’s situation, including, for example, counseling or law enforcement assistance.

7. Procedures For Charges Of Academic Dishonesty

7.1. Procedures for Resolution by the Committee Meeting in Executive Session

7.1.1. Any person who becomes aware of an act of academic dishonesty shall bring the matter to the attention of the Office of the Dean of Students or the Chair of the Academic Integrity Committee.

7.1.2. The Office of the Dean of Students or the Chair of the Academic Integrity Committee shall conduct an initial investigation into any allegation of academic dishonesty.

7.1.3. If the alleged academic dishonesty occurred in connection with a class, the Office of the Dean of Students or the Chair of the Academic Integrity Committee shall notify the class instructor.

7.1.4. If the Office of the Dean of Students or the Chair of the Academic Integrity Committee conclude, after an initial investigation, that the alleged academic dishonesty did not occur, the Office of the Dean of Students shall record that the allegation was not substantiated. The conclusion shall be reported to the student and, if the academic dishonesty allegedly occurred in connection with a class, to the class instructor. If the charge is one of plagiarism, the initial investigation shall include a review of the document containing the alleged plagiarism by the staff of the Law Library.

7.1.5. If, after the initial investigation, the Office of the Dean of Students or the Chair of the Academic Integrity Committee have reason to believe that a violation of this Code occurred, the Chair of the Committee shall conduct a full investigation of the matter or appoint one or more individuals from a pool of Associate and Assistant Deans designated by the Dean to conduct a full investigation of the matter. The investigator(s) shall report the result of the investigation to the voting members of the Committee. The voting members shall review the results of the investigation and determine whether to proceed as specified in section 7.1.8 or section 7.1.9. The non-voting student members shall not participate in the proceedings of the Committee described in sections 7.1.5 through 7.1.10.

7.1.6. During the initial investigation and/or subsequent investigation(s), the investigator(s) shall meet with the student alleged to have committed academic dishonesty and shall inform the student of the evidence upon which the investigation is proceeding. At such meeting, the student shall be entitled to speak and provide other evidence to the investigator(s). The student shall be informed of any allegation prior to or at the time of the first meeting with the investigator. The student shall be encouraged to prepare a statement to be included with the report presented to the Committee.

7.1.7. At the time of the first contact with the student the Office of the Dean of Students or the Chair of the Academic Integrity Committee shall provide the student with the names of the Committee's non-voting student members and the Academic Integrity Faculty Counselor(s) whom the student under investigation may consult about these procedures. Any such individual contacted by the student under investigation may not reveal to the Committee, a hearing panel, or the Office of the Dean of Students the information disclosed by the student unless the student expressly authorizes the individual to disclose such information.

7.1.7.1. If a student under investigation discloses information about a potential violation to one of the non-voting student members of the Committee, the student member shall report this information to an Academic Integrity Faculty Counselor.

7.1.8. The Academic Integrity Committee can determine that there has been a violation of the Academic Integrity Code based upon a preponderance of the evidence.

7.1.9. If the voting members of the Committee conclude by majority vote that the alleged academic dishonesty did not occur (or if no motion is made for a vote), the Office of the Dean of Students shall record that the allegation was not substantiated. The Chair of the Academic Integrity Committee shall report that conclusion to the student and, if the academic dishonesty allegedly occurred in connection with a class, to the class instructor.

7.1.10. If the voting members of the Committee determine by majority vote that the facts warrant bringing a charge of academic dishonesty, the Chair of the Academic Integrity Committee shall present the charged student with a completed copy of the "Charge of Academic Dishonesty" form, in which the exact charge and the proposed sanction (as approved by the Committee by majority vote) are set forth.

7.1.11. The student shall respond in writing to the charge within fourteen calendar days of receiving it. If the student does not respond, there will be a presumption of acceptance of the charge. The Office of the Dean of Students or the Chair of the Committee Integrity Committee may, upon request by the charged student, extend this time limit for good cause shown.

7.1.12. If the student admits the charge and agrees to the imposition of the proposed sanction, the student shall so indicate on the charge form and shall sign the form, and the sanction shall be imposed. A copy of the signed form shall be deposited with the Office of the Dean of Students, along with any statement the student wishes to offer.

7.1.13. Any person who feels aggrieved by the failure of the Committee, the Office of the Dean of Students or the Chair of the Academic Integrity Committee to take action with regard to alleged academic dishonesty may report the matter to the Dean or the Senior Associate Dean for Academic Affairs of the law school.

7.1.14. All proceedings of the Committee pursuant to sections 7.1.4 through 7.1.10 and the records thereof shall be confidential. Except with the permission of the Dean or as required by law, no faculty member or student member of the Committee or other person acting on behalf of the law school shall disclose information learned in those proceedings to anyone other than members of the Committee, the Dean, members of the Office of the Dean of Students Affairs, the Senior Associate Dean for Academic Affairs, the Assistant Dean for Academic Affairs, or the class instructor when the academic dishonesty occurred in connection with a class.

7.2. Hearings

7.2.1. Appointment, composition, and role of Hearing Panel.

7.2.1.1. If the charged student believes that the charge is not warranted and/or that the sanction is not appropriate, the Chair of the Committee shall notify the Senior Associate Dean for Academic Affairs who shall appoint a panel to conduct a hearing on the charge.

7.2.1.2. The hearing panel shall be composed of three faculty members, none of whom may be members of the Committee, and two students. The student members of the panel shall be chosen from the non-voting student members of the Committee. The Senior Associate Dean for Academic Affairs shall appoint one of the faculty members on the panel to serve as chair.

7.2.1.3. The role of the hearing panel is to call and question the relevant witnesses, determine the facts, decide whether the charged student has committed an act of academic dishonesty under this Code and, if so, determine what sanction is appropriate.

7.2.2. Hearing Procedures

7.2.2.1. The Chair of the Academic Integrity Committee shall supply the panel and the charged student with the charge and proposed sanction, any relevant documents including the report of the investigator and the written statement of the student, and the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of witnesses who have significant information.

7.2.2.2. The hearing shall be informal. Hearings are closed and conducted in confidence with only relevant parties and established witnesses present at the hearing. Family members, friends, acquaintances, media, outsider observers, or other parties without cause to be involved in the proceeding may not be in the hearing room. The panel shall be guided by fundamental principles of fair play but shall not be bound by strict rules of evidence or procedure. The hearing may proceed even if the student, having been notified of the hearing, fails to attend.

7.2.2.3. The panel shall give the charged student at least ten calendar days to prepare for the hearing and shall notify the student of witnesses who are expected to appear at the hearing.

7.2.2.4. The panel may, in its discretion, ask the investigator, the Chair of the Academic Integrity Committee, and a representative from the Office of the Dean of Students to be present. The panel may request that those individuals present evidence and question witnesses so as to bring out evidence supporting the charge of academic dishonesty, to argue in favor of the Committee's finding that the charged student committed academic

dishonesty, and/or to make arguments regarding the appropriate sanction. No witnesses may be present during the deliberations of the hearing panel and they will participate in the hearing when called upon to enter the room to offer their statements.

7.2.2.5. The charged student may have an adviser of his or her choice to assist during the hearing. The adviser during the hearing shall not be a present faculty member, staff member or administrator of the law school or the student members of the Committee. Neither the charged student nor his/her adviser may be present during the deliberations of the hearing panel.

7.2.2.6. The chair of the hearing panel may permit a member of the University's General Counsel's Office to attend the hearing as an observer and to respond to questions of the panel. The University counsel may not be present during the deliberations of the hearing panel.

7.2.2.7. The charged student or her adviser may question witnesses called by the panel. The student or her adviser may also call additional witnesses who have relevant information. The panel (and/or its designee under section 7.2.2.4) may question these witnesses and the charged student.

7.2.2.8. Members of the law school community who have relevant information and are called as witnesses are expected to cooperate in the process. The panel chair may limit the presentation of evidence so as to avoid undue delay, waste of time, or needless presentation of cumulative evidence. The chair may exclude questioning that is abusive or redundant and may limit or exclude any statement that is immaterial or abusive.

7.2.2.9. If the academic dishonesty allegedly occurred in connection with a class, the panel may, and is encouraged to, seek the opinion of the class instructor regarding whether any sanction imposed should affect the charged student's grade. The panel may obtain the instructor's opinion in writing (with a copy provided to the charged student) or by statement at the hearing.

7.2.2.10. The hearing and the records thereof shall be confidential. Except with the permission of the Dean or as required by law, members of the panel and other persons acting on behalf of the law school shall not disclose information learned in the hearing to anyone other than members of the panel, the Dean, the Designated Dean, the Dean of Students, the Senior Associate Dean for Academic Affairs or the Assistant Dean for Academic Affairs.

7.2.2.11. Hearings shall be audio- or video-recorded via law school resources, and the recordings shall be retained for a minimum of three years. A student or his/her advisor may not independently record or capture the proceedings, but may have access to a recording through the Dean of Students.

7.2.2.12. All matters of hearing procedure not otherwise governed by the provisions of this Code shall be determined by the chair of the panel. The chair may set reasonable time limits for presentations.

7.2.3. Post-Hearing Procedures

7.2.3.1. After the conclusion of the hearing, the panel shall render a decision as soon as practicable.

7.2.3.2. The panel shall determine that the charged student committed an act of academic dishonesty only if it finds that a preponderance of the evidence supports such a determination.

7.2.3.3. If the panel determines that the charged student did not commit an act of academic dishonesty, the panel shall issue a written finding that the charge was not proved, which the Office of the Dean of Students shall maintain in the permanent records of that office. In such a case, the panel may issue a written opinion setting forth its findings of fact and its conclusion. Any member of the panel who dissents from the panel's findings or conclusion may express his or her dissent in writing, which shall be attached to the panel's written opinion. The Office of the Dean of Students shall maintain the opinion and any dissents in the permanent records of that office.

7.2.3.4. If the panel determines that the student committed an act of academic dishonesty, it shall issue an opinion in writing, signed by all members voting in the affirmative, setting forth its findings of fact, conclusion, and the appropriate sanction. At least four members of the panel must agree with a determination that the charged student committed academic dishonesty and with any sanction imposed. Any member of the panel who dissents from the panel's findings, conclusion or sanction may express his or her dissent in writing, which shall be attached to the panel's written opinion. The Office of the Dean of Students shall maintain the opinion and any dissents in the permanent records of that office.

7.2.3.5. The sanction determined by the panel, if any, may be equal to, less than, or greater than the sanction initially proposed by the Committee on the charge form.

7.2.3.6. The finding or opinion of the panel shall be the final decision of the law school. The sanction set forth in the panel's opinion, if any, shall be imposed after ten calendar days from the issuance of the signed opinion, unless the student appeals as provided in the next section of this Code. The opinion of the hearing panel shall be transmitted to the Academic Integrity Committee for its information.

7.3. Appeal to the University

7.3.1. If the charged student disagrees with the hearing panel's opinion, he or she has the right to appeal to the University's Provost.

7.3.2. Mere dissatisfaction with the finding of the hearing panel and/or with the sanction imposed is not a ground for appeal. An appeal may be based only on (1) new evidence that was not available at the time of the hearing and that could not have been discovered by due diligence by that time, (2) evidence of bias on the part of the hearing panel, or (3) failure of the hearing panel to follow the procedures specified in this Code. A harmless error shall not be grounds for reversing the law school's decision on appeal.

7.3.3. A student desiring to appeal shall, within ten calendar days of the issuance of the hearing panel's signed opinion, provide the Chair of the Academic Integrity Committee with a Letter of Appeal stating the grounds for the appeal.

7.3.4. Upon receiving the Letter of Appeal, the Chair of the Academic Integrity Committee shall transmit the complete case file, including the hearing panel's written opinion and the Letter of Appeal, to the Provost. A response by an official of the law school to the student's Letter of Appeal also may be included in the file.

7.3.5. The University Provost shall respond to the parties involved, render a decision, and return the file to the Committee Chair.

8. Sanctions for Academic Dishonesty

8.1. Determining the Appropriate Sanction

8.1.1. The “sanction” that may be imposed after the “Resolution by the Committee” or after the “Hearing,” shall consist of one or more of the sanctions listed in Section 8.2.

8.1.2. In determining the appropriate sanction, the Committee and the panel shall consider the seriousness of the offense and the degree of the student’s intent. In addition, the Committee and the panel may consider the student’s prior disciplinary record, the student’s truthfulness and cooperation in the investigation, whether the student self-reported his/her own act of academic dishonesty, and the need to promote academic integrity at the law school. While the Committee also may take into account sanctions imposed on students for prior violations of a similar nature, these are not determinative of the sanction that is imposed in a particular case. A presumption of a strong sanction, such as a one-year suspension, should inform the deliberations of the Committee or any panel when dealing with a substantial violation of the Code.

8.2. Sanctions

A student found in violation of the Academic Integrity code is subject to receiving any of the following sanctions:

8.2.1. Expulsion from the law school.

8.2.2. Suspension from the law school for a definite period (e.g., one semester, one year, two years) with or without conditions of readmission stated in the suspension notice. Suspension also may be given for an indefinite period, provided that the conditions of readmission shall be stated in the suspension notice.

8.2.3. A recommendation that the University revoke or suspend a degree previously conferred on the student.

8.2.4. A grade of F, No Credit, or zero for the work product, course, or other academic requirement involved.

8.2.5. Rejection of the work product involved, with the requirement that the student satisfactorily complete compensatory work.

8.2.6. Rejection of the document(s) submitted, with a requirement to correct or amend documents with appropriate information.

8.2.7. Loss or denial of, or disqualification for, scholarships, academic prizes, prizes, or honors, including the honor of journal membership, the George Washington or Thurgood Marshall Scholar designations, or Order of the Coif.

8.2.8. A permanent letter of reprimand from the Chair of the Academic Integrity Committee to be placed in the student’s law school file.

8.2.9. Denial of a positive character and fitness reference for state bar examiners.

8.2.10. The permanent notation “Academic Dishonesty–Coursework” or “Academic Dishonesty–Not Coursework” as appropriate, on the student’s transcript.

8.2.11. A requirement that the student report the finding of the Committee to the faculty member if the violation involves a course, and to the editor-in-chief of a journal if the violation involves work connected with the journal.

8.2.12. In addition, but not as a substitute, a rehabilitative sanction tailored to the circumstance of the case may be imposed.

8.3. Reporting Duties of the Student

Any student who has been subject to any sanction under this Code shall, upon requesting a reference from any faculty member, inform the faculty member of the sanction. The Office of the Dean of Students or the Chair of the Academic Integrity Committee shall remind students of this obligation at the time any sanction is imposed. With the written permission of the student, any faculty member who has been asked to give a recommendation regarding a student may inquire of the Office of the Dean of Students as to whether that student has been sanctioned under this Code.

8.4. Procedural Matters

8.4.1. The Office of the Dean of Students shall retain a permanent record of any sanction imposed, regardless of whether the sanction is noted on a student's transcript. See "Record Retention and Reporting," in Section 2, above.

8.4.2. When a sanction is imposed under this Code for academic dishonesty that occurred in connection with a class, the Chair of the Academic Integrity Committee shall notify the class instructor.

9. Miscellaneous Provisions

9.1. Scope

9.1.1. This Code applies to all students pursuing any degree from the law school, even when such students, including joint degree candidates, are taking courses at other schools, and to all students taking any course offered by the law school, whether or not they are candidates for a law school degree.

9.1.2. This Code does not limit the ability of the University or its departments to charge any student with a violation of any applicable University or departmental code or policy.

9.1.3. The University's Provost, in consultation with the Office of the Dean of Students, shall resolve any conflicts between this Code and any other University policy.

9.1.4. This Code shall apply to all cases of academic dishonesty occurring on or after the date it becomes effective. The hearing procedures of this Code shall also apply in any case of academic dishonesty occurring prior to the effective date of this Code in which a hearing panel was not appointed prior to that date, and the other provisions of this Code shall also apply to such a case where feasible and appropriate. The law school's prior Code shall continue to apply to any case of academic dishonesty that was in process at the time of a Code amendment. For purposes of this section, the term "this Code" shall mean the law school's Code on Academic Integrity, together with all amendments thereto, as in effect on the pertinent date.

9.1.5. In cases involving alumni of the law school, the Code to be applied is the Code or Policy that was in effect at the time of the alleged academic integrity violation. The Office of the Dean of Students shall keep copies of each year's Code.

9.2. Timing

9.2.1. All steps in the process described in this Code shall be taken with reasonable promptness; however, delay in the discovery, reporting, or processing of a charge of academic dishonesty shall not affect the validity of such a charge unless it has made the fair processing of the charge impossible.

9.2.2. No sanction shall go into effect until after opportunity for appeal as provided in this Code is exhausted. Should appeal procedures not be completed before the due date for grades, a charged student shall receive the grade "I" in any course with regard to which a charge of academic dishonesty is pending until the charge has been finally resolved. No student against whom a charge of academic dishonesty is pending shall be permitted to graduate until the charge has been finally resolved. The law school may place a hold on the transcript of a student charged with academic dishonesty until the charge has been finally resolved.

9.2.3. A charge of academic dishonesty may be brought against a student who has graduated or left the law school for dishonesty committed while a student or in the course of applying for admission, provided the passage of time has not rendered the fair processing of the charge impossible.

9.3. Recusal; Substitute for Unavailable Persons

9.3.1. A faculty member or student shall recuse herself from making any determination under this Code if he or she was directly involved in matters that are the subject of an investigation or charge of academic dishonesty under this Code, or if other circumstances create a reasonable doubt about her ability to make an impartial determination.

9.3.2. If a faculty member or student declines to recuse herself after a challenge to her participation has been raised by a participant in the proceedings, the issue of recusal shall be determined by (i) the Chair of the Committee prior to consideration of the case by the Committee, or (ii) the Chair of the hearing panel during the pendency of hearing proceedings pursuant to Section 7.2, or (iii) the Senior Associate Dean for Academic Affairs, if either of the foregoing persons is unable or unwilling to make a determination.

9.3.3. The Senior Associate Dean for Academic Affairs may appoint a substitute to perform any function under this Code if the person who would normally perform the function is unavailable or unable to act. Whenever possible, the substitute for a faculty member shall be a faculty member and the substitute for a student shall be a student.

9.4. Annual Report

The Office of the Dean of Students shall prepare an annual report summarizing all charges made under this Code in the previous academic year and the disposition of such charges, including the sanctions imposed, if any. The report shall not give the names of the students involved, nor provide any information that could be linked to other information easily available in the community that could be used to identify a student or students. The annual report should be consistent with the requirements of the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act. The Office of the Dean of Students shall deliver this report to the Dean and Senior Associate Dean for Academic Affairs of the law school by October 1 of each year. Not later than December 1 of each year, the report shall be provided to the faculty and deans and to the President of the Student Bar Association and shall be made available upon request for viewing by any student of the law school.



Index

- Academic evaluation
 - J.D., 15
 - LL.M., 42
- Academic Integrity Code, 198
- Academic integrity, policy on, 52
- Academic recognition, 16
- Academic work load, J.D., 14
- Accreditation, university, 166
- Admission
 - J.D., 9
 - LL.M., 26
 - S.J.D., 47
- Advanced standing, J.D. degree, 9
- Advisory boards, law school, 171
- Advocacy and skills boards, 72
- Alumni associations, 170
- American Intellectual Property Law Association Quarterly Journal*, 71
- Attendance, 20, 46
- Board of trustees, 167
- Business and finance, LL.M. program, 30
- Calendar, academic, 6
- Center for Professional Development and Career Strategy, 75
- Changes in program of study
 - J.D., 20
 - LL.M., 45
- Consortium, 45
- Course descriptions, 100
- Credential Assembly Service, 9
- Credit for courses in other GW schools
 - J.D., 23
 - LL.M., 45
- Credit/no credit option, 17
- Curriculum
 - J.D., 12, 82
 - LL.M., 29
- Deadlines for courses
 - J.D., 19
 - LL.M., 44
- Degree requirements
 - J.D., 11
 - LL.M., 27
 - M.S.L., 49
 - S.J.D., 48
- Disability support services, 77
- Dismissal of students, 80
- Dissertation, S.J.D., 48
- Doctor of Juridical Science degree, 47
- Employment, student, 15
- Energy and environmental law,
 - LL.M. program, 32
- Environmental law, LL.M. program, 31
- Equal opportunity, university policy on, 79
- Evaluation, method of
 - graduate programs, 43
 - J.D., 16
- Examination, failure to take, 18, 43
- Exclusion and probation for low scholarship, 21
- Experiential learning requirement, 14
- Facilities and services, 75
- Faculty, 174
- Federal Circuit Bar Journal*, 72
- Federal Communications Law Journal*, 72
- Field placement, 84, 147
- General study, LL.M. program, 29
- George Washington International Law Review*, 71
- George Washington Law Review*, 71
- Government procurement and environmental law, LL.M. program, 33
- Government procurement law,
 - LL.M. program, 34
- Grades
 - graduate programs, 42
 - J.D., 15
- Graduation requirements, 51
- Health and accident insurance, 77
- Health service, student, 76
- Honors
 - J.D., 17
 - LL.M., 43

- Housing, 76
- Immunization requirements, 77
- Intellectual property law, LL.M. program, 35
- International and comparative law, LL.M. program, 36
- International and comparative law (Practical Track), LL.M. program, 37
- International environmental law, LL.M. program, 33
- International Law in Domestic Courts*, 71
- Jacob Burns Law Library, 75
- Joint degree programs with other GW schools J.D., 24
- Journal of Energy and Environmental Law*, 71
- Juris Doctor degree, 9
- Law School Admission Test, 9
- Leave of absence, 22
- Legal writing requirement, 13
- Litigation and dispute resolution, LL.M. program, 39
- Loan funds, 67
- Master of Laws degree, 26
- Master of Laws-Juris Doctor transfer program, 10
- Master of Studies in Law (M.S.L.) degree, 49
- Military duty, 79
- Moot court competitions, 72
- National security and U.S. foreign relations law, LL.M. program, 40
- Non-degree students (graduate), 27
- North American Consortium on Legal Education, 54
- Officers of administration, 168
- Order of the Coif, 17
- Participation, class, 16, 43
- Probation, 21
- Professional development, 72
- Programs, right to change, 80
- Publications, 71
- Public Contract Law Journal*, 71
- Public interest and public service, 85
- Public interest support funds, 66
- Readmission J.D., 23
LL.M., 45
- Recognition of J.D. Concentrations, 16, 85
- Refunds, 57
- Registration, 51
- Regulations, academic graduate programs, 42
J.D., 14
- Regulations, financial, 55
- Regulations, university, 79
- Reinstatement, procedure for, 21, 46
- Release of student information, 79
- Scholarship funds, 63
- Student activities and student life, 71
- Student conduct, 80
- Student organizations, 73
- Summer credit from other law schools, 23
- Supplemental legal education, 75
- Test of English as a Foreign Language and International English Language Testing System, 27
- Transcripts of record, 52
- Transfer between full- and part-time (evening) programs, 11
- Transfer students, 9
- Tuition and fees, 55
- Veterans benefits, 67
- Visiting at another law school, 23
- Visiting (unclassified) students, 11
- Withdrawals, 57
- Written work requirement, LL.M., 28

Notes

[illegible]