The policy of Georgetown University Law Center is to provide equal opportunity in its programs, activities and employment practices; to prohibit discrimination in education and employment because of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, age, handicap or disability, or sexual orientation; and to prohibit sexual harassment.

Inquiries regarding the University’s Affirmative Action Plan may be directed to:

Special Assistant to the President for Affirmative Action
M-36 Darnall, Georgetown University
Washington, DC 20057

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This *Bulletin* contains information about the faculty of the Law Center, the law curriculum and degree requirements, and policies governing members of the community. Students are responsible for knowledge of its content.
Although a variety of factors contribute to the quality of an education in the law, at the core is a period of association with an exceptional group of legal educators. That opportunity is afforded to Georgetown law students in great abundance. Members of the Law Center faculty represent an extraordinary range of professional and scholarly accomplishment in every area of legal practice. Many have achieved national or international prominence and remain actively involved in their specialized field. Members of the Georgetown faculty share a common commitment to teaching; they place a special value on accessibility and informal discussion. They share the desire to help students learn how to view each legal issue from the broadest intellectual and social perspective. They are committed to helping every student develop the habits of mind that are characteristic of the best lawyers.

DEANS AND VICE PRESIDENTS

T. Alexander Aleinikoff  
Executive Vice President, Law Center Affairs; Dean of the Law Center; Professor of Law

B.A., Swarthmore College; J.D., Yale

Professor Aleinikoff joined the law faculty after having served as the Executive Associate Commissioner for Programs in the U.S. Department of Justice’s Immigration and Naturalization Service and as General Counsel in the Immigration and Naturalization Service. He has been on the faculty at the University of Michigan Law School. After receiving his law degree, he served as law clerk to the Honorable Edward Weinfeld, U.S. District Judge. He has published numerous articles in the areas of immigration, race, statutory interpretation, and constitutional law, and his most recent scholarship includes *Semblances of Sovereignty: The Constitution, the State, and American Citizenship, Citizenship Policies for An Age of Migration* (with Douglas Klusmeyer), *Immigration: Process and Policy* (with David Martin and Hiroshi Motomura), and *Modern Constitutional Theory: A Reader* (with John Garvey).

Mitchell C. Bailin  
Assistant Dean (J.D. Program)

A.B., Harvard; M.St., Oxford; J.D., Yale

Dean Bailin’s responsibilities include curriculum development and scheduling for the J.D. program, supervision of the J.D. adjunct faculty program, content development for various Law Center publications, and student academic counseling. He also is an ex officio member of the Academic Standards Committee. Prior to coming to Georgetown, Dean Bailin practiced in the litigation department at Palmer & Dodge LLP in Boston, where he focused on the representation of schools and colleges. He also served as a law clerk to the Honorable Edward Weinfeld, U.S. District Judge. Dean Bailin held a number of positions before attending law school, including Assistant Dean of the Harvard University Summer School.

Everett Bellamy  
Assistant Dean (J.D. Program); Adjunct Professor of Law

B.S., M.S., Wisconsin; J.D., Cleveland State University

Dean Bellamy is a member of the Faculty and Student Life Committee, Honorary Degrees Committee, and the Task Force on Diversity and Community, and is the Moot Court Advisor. His recent writings include: “The Status of African American Law Professors” (1992); “Academic Enhancement and Counseling Programs: Counseling Minority Law Students,” *St. Louis University Public Law Review* (1991). Dean Bellamy teaches Small Business Law at the Law Center. Before joining the Law Center staff, he served as Director of Student Activities at Cleveland State University. He has also been an instructor for the Council on Legal Education Opportunity Program, and chairperson of the D.C. Chapter of the National Conference on Black Lawyers. Currently, he is a member of the American Bar Association Section of Business Law and, for ten years, he served as a member of the Board of Governors of the National Bar Association (NBA). In 2004, he received the NBA’s Presidential Award.

Kevin T. Conry  
Associate Vice President (Development and External Affairs); Adjunct Professor of Law

B.S.F.S., J.D., Georgetown

A member of the Law Center community since 1976, Professor Conry’s responsibilities include development, alumni affairs, and public relations. As the chief advancement officer for the Law Center, he is responsible for fundraising, the establishment and administration of alumni programs, the publication of the school’s magazine, *Georgetown Law*, and the management of media relations services. Prior to assuming those responsibilities, Professor Conry was an Assistant Dean for the J.D. Program and the Assistant Dean for Administration with responsibilities for the campus expansion program. He has served on the Faculty Recruiting, Academic Standards, Financial Aid, New Building, and Long-Range Planning Committees. He is active in the law advancement sections of the AALS and the ABA. An adjunct faculty member of the faculty, he teaches a seminar on law and non-profit organizations. His community service involves volunteer work for Blessed Sacrament Catholic Community and Carpenter’s Shelter.
Andrew P. Cornblatt  
*Assistant Dean (Admissions)*

B.A., Harvard; J.D., Boston College

Dean Cornblatt has been a member of the Law Center community since 1980. He served as Assistant Director of Admissions from 1980-87, when he was appointed Director of Admissions, until his most recent appointment as Assistant Dean. Dean Cornblatt’s responsibilities include overseeing both the J.D. and LL.M. programs, which receive more than 14,000 applications annually. He is the chair of the Student and Faculty Life Committee, a member of the Financial Aid and Long-Range Planning Committees, and an ex-officio member of the Admissions Committee. In addition, Dean Cornblatt is an advisor for the Student Ambassadors.

Deborah Epstein  
*Associate Dean, Clinical Education and Public Interest & Community Service Programs; Director, Domestic Violence Clinic; Professor of Law*

B.A., Brown; J.D., New York University

Professor Epstein joined the faculty as a visiting professor in 1993, and now serves as Director of the Domestic Violence Clinic. Prior to joining the law faculty, Professor Epstein practiced at the civil rights firm of Bernabei & Katz, representing plaintiffs in sex discrimination suits, and clerked for Eastern District of Pennsylvania Judge Marvin Katz. From 1994-96, Professor Epstein co-chaired a multi-disciplinary effort to create a new Domestic Violence Unit within the D.C. Superior Court that fundamentally restructured the way that the local justice system handles civil and criminal family abuse matters. Until 2001, she co-directed the D.C. Superior Court’s Domestic Violence Intake Center and directed the Emergency Domestic Relations Project, a public interest organization providing legal and educational services to indigent victims of intimate abuse. She is a member of the Mayor’s Commission on Violence Against Women, the D.C. Domestic Violence Fatality Review Team, the D.C. Domestic Violence Coordinating Council, and has served on the Board of Directors of the D.C. Coalition Against Domestic Violence. She is the author of several publications in the areas of domestic violence and sexual harassment law.

Gihan Fernando  
*Assistant Dean (Career Services)*

B.A., Johns Hopkins; J.D., Georgetown

Dean Fernando received a B.A. with honors in Political Economy from Johns Hopkins University in 1986. He went on to receive his J.D. degree from Georgetown University Law Center, where he was a member of the Georgetown Law Journal and a Law Fellow. After practicing law with McKenna & Cuneo in Washington, DC, he joined the Office of Career Counseling and Placement at NYU School of Law where he worked closely with J.D. and foreign LL.M. students. In 1995, he joined Cornell Law School, where first he served as director of Career Planning and Counseling, and then as assistant dean for Student Services. Currently, he is a member of the District of Columbia and New York State Bars, and an active member of the National Association for Law Placement (NALP). Dean Fernando’s professional activities include serving on NALP’s board, acting as NALP’s liaison to the ABA Standing Committee on Minorities in the Judiciary and serving on the advisory board for the recent ABA/NALP study on judicial clerkships.

R. Scott Foster  
*Assistant Dean and Registrar*

B.A., Harvard; J.D., George Washington; LL.M., Georgetown

Dean Foster joined the Law Center community in 1993 as the first clinical teaching Fellow in the Federal Legislation Clinic. After receiving his LL.M. in Advocacy in 1995, he was appointed Deputy Director of the Clinic and an Adjunct Professor of Law. In addition to his work with clients and students, Dean Foster managed several projects at the Clinic funded by the Kaiser Family Foundation related to Supreme Court cases and legislation on HIV/AIDS issues. He also developed and produced the Foundation’s first four annual publications of the Federal HIV/AIDS Spending Budget Chartbook. In Spring 2000, he was named Registrar. Dean Foster is responsible for maintaining student records and safeguarding their confidentiality, and providing academic and personal counseling. He is also responsible for registration; examination administration and grades posting; honors calculations, diplomas and other graduation matters; data and statistical reporting; and enforcement of academic policies. He also serves ex parte on the Academic Standards Committee and the Committee on Professional Responsibility.

Lawrence O. Gostin  
*Associate Dean (Research and Academic Programs); Director, Center for the Law and Public’s Health; Professor of Law*

B.A., State University of New York at Brockport; J.D., Duke; LL.D., (Hon.) State University of New York

Lawrence Gostin is an internationally recognized scholar in law and public health. He is Professor of Law at Georgetown University; Professor of Public Health at the Johns Hopkins University; and the Director of the Center for Law & the Public’s
Health at Johns Hopkins and Georgetown Universities (CDC Collaborating Center “Promoting Public Health Through Law”). He is also the Co-Director of the Georgetown/Johns Hopkins Program on Law and Public Health. Professor Gostin is Faculty Affiliate for the Kennedy Institute of Ethics and the Steering and Executive Committees of the Institute for Health Care Research and Policy of Georgetown University. Professor Gostin is Research Affiliate, Centre for Socio-Legal Studies, Oxford University.

Professor Gostin is an elected lifetime Member of the Institute of Medicine/National Academy of Sciences (IOM/NAS). For the IOM/NAS, he serves on the Board on Health Promotion and Disease Prevention, the Institutional Review Board, and several expert study committees, including chairing the Committee on Genomics in Public Health in the 21st Century. He is also an elected lifetime Fellow of the Hastings Center. He is appointed by the Secretary for Health and Human Services to serve on the Advisory Council of the Office of AIDS Research, National Institutes of Health. Professor Gostin also consults for the World Health Organization and the Council of International Organizations for Medical Sciences.

Professor Gostin is the Health Law and Ethics Editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association (JAMA). He is also on the editorial board of scholarly journals, including the Yale J. on Regulation, Milbank Quart., Int’l. J. of Bioethics, and the Int’l. J. of Health & Human Rights. Formerly, Professor Gostin was Editor-in-Chief of the J. of Law, Medicine & Ethics, Executive Editor of the American J. of Law & Med., and Western European Editor of the Int’l. J. of Law & Psychiatry.

Professor Gostin has led major law reform initiatives for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (The Model State Public Health Information Privacy Law) and a consortium of states (The “Turning Point” Public Health Statute Modernization Project to draft a Model Public Health Law). In the wake of September 11th, 2001, he has led the drafting of the Emergency Health Powers Act to combat bioterrorism and other emerging health threats. The Model Emergency Health Powers Act was drafted for the CDC in collaboration with the National Governors Association, National Association of Attorneys General, National Conference of State Legislatures, Association of State and Territorial Health Officials, and the National Association of City and County Health Officers.

Professor Gostin was a member of the President’s Task Force on National Health Care Reform. His principal areas of work on the President’s Task Force were on the ethical foundations of the new health care system, public health, and privacy and the health information (chair).

Professor Gostin was formerly Executive Director of the American Society of Law, Medicine & Ethics and adjunct Professor of Law and Public Health at Harvard University. In the United Kingdom, Professor Gostin was the Chief Executive of the National Council for Civil Liberties, Legal Director of the National Association of Mental Health, and faculty member of Oxford University. Professor Gostin received the Rosemary Delbridge Memorial Award from the National Consumer Council (U.K.) for the person “who has most influenced Parliament and government to act for the welfare of society.” He also received the Key to Tohoko University (Japan) for distinguished contributions to human rights in mental health.

Professor Gostin has a J.D. from Duke University and Honorary Doctorate of Law conferred by the Chancellor of the State University of New York (system-wide). In 1974-75, Professor Gostin was a Fulbright Fellow at Balliol College, Oxford University and the Social Research Unit, University of London.


David M. Greenberg
Associate Vice President (Business and Financial Affairs)
B.A., Rochester; M.P.A., Syracuse

Mr. Greenberg came to Georgetown Law Center after serving in a variety of senior positions with the City of New York. He served as Deputy Commissioner for Fiscal Management & Operations at the NYC Department of Citywide Administration from 2000-2004. In this capacity, his responsibilities included managing the finances, capital planning, energy procurement, and strategic planning for the City of New York’s chief procurement, personnel, facilities management, and real estate agency. From 1995–2000, Mr. Greenberg served in a number of positions at the New York City Office of Management and Budget, including as Assistant Budget Director, where he had oversight responsibility for over thirty agencies. Mr. Greenberg also has not-for-profit experience, having worked as a Research Associate with Manpower Development Research Corporation developing cost/benefit models for various welfare programs.

Ruth Lammert-Reeves
Assistant Dean (Financial Aid)
B.A., Ohio; M.A., Bowling Green State University

Dean Lammert-Reeves joined the Law Center as Director of Financial Aid, becoming Assistant Dean for Financial Aid in 1990. Prior to joining the Law
Center, she served as Director of Financial Aid at Maryland Institute, College of Art in Baltimore, Maryland, and as a member of the student services staff at Albion College in Albion, Michigan. She has served as a board member of the Access Group Inc., Law School Admissions Services, and the AALS Section on Student Services and chaired several committees within these organizations. She has also represented graduate and professional schools as a member of various committees of the National Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators. She is the author of The Kaplan Guide The Road to Law School, Kaplan's Getting into Law School and Kaplan-Newsweek's The Law Admissions Advisor (March, 2003).

Pablo G. Molina
Chief Information Officer
B.A., M.B.A., St. Louis
Mr. Molina came to the Law Center from the University of Pennsylvania Law School where he spent two years as Director of Information Technology Services. Prior to that, he served as Lecturer/Director of Information Services at Washington University in Saint Louis and MIS Director at the Saint Louis Zoological Park. A native of Spain, Mr. Molina started his professional career in Spain, France, and Portugal, holding several technology management positions and as editor of technology magazines and newspapers. He holds both a Bachelor's and an M.B.A. degree in Management Information Systems from Saint Louis University, and has completed postgraduate coursework in Technology Management at Washington University in Saint Louis and the Wharton School of Business. He holds both Microsoft Certified Systems Engineer and Certified Novell Engineer certifications. He regularly speaks at law and technology conferences, such as those hosted by the Center for Computer-Assisted Legal Instruction, the American Bar Association, the American Association of Law Schools, and the American Association of Law Libraries. He is a recipient of the 2002 CALI Excellence in Service Award.

Barbara Moulton
Assistant Dean (Public Interest and Community Service)
B.A., Assumption College; J.D., Georgetown
Dean Moulton has been on the staff of the Law Center since 1995 and was named Assistant Dean in 2000. She directs the Office of Public Interest and Community Service (OPICS), which provides career counseling to students and alumni intending to pursue public interest legal careers and coordinates the Law Center's pro bono program. Prior to joining the Law Center, Dean Moulton was a staff attorney for the Alliance for Justice (1991-1995) and a litigation associate at the Boston office of Ropes & Gray (1989-1991). She is a member of the Public Interest, Placement, Financial Aid, and LRAP Endowment Committees.

Carol Q. O’Neil
Associate Dean (Academic Administration)
B.A., Manhattanville College; M.A.T., University of Massachusetts; J.D., Georgetown
Dean O’Neil’s responsibilities include curriculum development and scheduling for the Juris Doctor program; supervision of the Registrar’s Office, the J.D. adjunct faculty program, publications and web content development; and student academic counseling. She co-chairs the Curriculum and Academic Standards Committee, sits on the Law Center’s Teaching Committee, Technology Committee, and the Self Study Committee, and chairs the Community and Spirituality Committee. She was previously in private practice in the District of Columbia. As a Law Center student, she was a Law Fellow and an assistant editor of The Tax Lawyer. Upon graduation, she was awarded the Dean's Certificate for Special Service to the Law Center Community and was named to the Order of the Coif.

Wendy Collins Perdue
Associate Dean, Graduate Programs; Professor of Law
B.A., Wellesley; J.D., Duke
Professor Perdue has been a professor at the Law Center since 1982. Before joining the Law Center faculty, she served as a law clerk for the Honorable Anthony M. Kennedy of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals and was an associate with the D.C. firm of Hogan and Hartson. She teaches Civil Procedure, Conflict of Laws, and Constitutional Law, and has taught Antitrust and Regulation of Futures Trading. Her writings are in the fields of civil procedure and conflict of laws, and also on issues concerning land use and its relation to public health. She is a co-author of Civil Procedure: Cases, Materials, and Questions and Conflict of Laws: American, Comparative, International. She is Vice-Chair of the Montgomery County Planning Board and a commissioner of the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission.

Lisa Porcari
Assistant Dean (Clinical Legal Education)
B.A., Tufts; J.D., New York University School of Law
Dean Porcari is responsible for administrative supervision of the J.D. clinical program and student academic counseling related to clinical education. She is also responsible for the academic administration of the Law Center's graduate clinical fellowship
program and the LL.M. (Advocacy) degree. She came to the Law Center in the summer of 1999 as an adjunct professor and supervising attorney for students in the Appellate Litigation Program. Prior to joining the Law Center, she was a Motions Law Clerk for the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. She later worked in the litigation departments of two law firms in New York, and also represented indigent criminal defendants at the Center for Appellate Litigation.

Therese Lee Stratton  
Assistant Dean (Faculty Support and Campus Services)  
B.S., M.S., Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University

Dean Stratton's responsibilities include the Law Center's physical plant as well as its administrative and support services. Following opportunities as a human resources professional and management analyst, she began her career at Georgetown as a Personnel Officer on main campus. She joined the Law Center in October 1985 as Assistant Registrar, and later became Associate Registrar. In 1989 she assumed the responsibilities of the new position of Director of Administration. Over time these responsibilities have grown as Dean Stratton has managed construction, the physical plant and operations, created and managed our child care center, overseen the copy center and the mailroom, provided administrative support to the faculty, created key components of our public safety program, and developed positive relationships with our neighbors on New Jersey Avenue.

FULL TIME FACULTY

Charles F. Abernathy  
Professor of Law  
A.B., J.D., LL.M., Harvard

Professor Abernathy works in the fields of civil rights and comparative law. He is the author of Civil Rights and Constitutional Litigation (West, 3d ed. 2000), the first modern casebook on federal civil rights statutes, and co-author of The Law of Equal Employment Opportunity, a treatise on employment discrimination law. In comparative law Professor Abernathy focuses on the philosophical and practical issues related to conceptualization of the legal process in common law and civil law countries. He specializes in teaching American law to students from foreign legal backgrounds and is the author of Law in the United States (West Publishing, 2005). Professor Abernathy was the Fulbright Professor of Law in Egypt in 1983-84, served as director of Georgetown University Law Center's summer programs abroad (in Florence, Italy, and Heidelberg, Germany) from 1987-2000, and often lectures at law schools abroad (Italy, Switzerland, Argentina, and Germany).

Lama Abu-Odeh  
Professor of Law  
LL.B., University of Jordan; LL.M., University of Bristol, England; M.A., University of York, England; S.J.D., Harvard

Prior to joining the Law Center, Professor Abu-Odeh was a consulting assistant professor at Stanford Law School, where she taught Criminal Law, Comparative Family Law, Islamic Law, and a seminar entitled “Nations, Races, and Religion.” Professor Abu-Odeh was a writing instructor in the Graduate Program and Coordinator of Special Academic Projects, Islamic Legal Studies Program, at Harvard Law School. She worked at the World Bank as legal counsel in the Middle East/North Africa Division, Legal Department. As an elections observer for the United Nations, South Africa, Professor Abu-Odeh participated in voter education, party monitoring, and election supervision during the period leading to the first democratic elections in South Africa. Professor Abu-Odeh has written articles on feminism and Islam and is the author of a forthcoming publication, Modernizing Muslim Family Law: The Case of Egypt.

Eric Albert  
Visiting Associate Professor of Law  
A.B., Harvard; J.D., New York University

Eric Albert is the 2003-05 environmental law teaching Fellow in the Institute for Public Representation. He received his J.D. magna cum laude from the New York University School of Law in 2002. He attended Harvard University as an undergraduate, where he majored in earth and planetary sciences, won the national parliamentary debate championship and played a significant amount of pool. During law school, Eric worked with Environmental Defense and the U.S. Department of Justice's Environment and Natural Resources Division. He also worked as a research assistant with Dean Richard Revesz and Professor Richard Stewart. Eric was the developments editor of the NYU Environmental Law Journal. After graduation, Eric clerked for U.S. District Judge Franklin S. Van Antwerpen in Easton, Pennsylvania.

Judith C. Areen  
Dean Emeritus; Paul Regis Dean Professor of Law  
A.B., Cornell; J.D., Yale

Judith Areen is the Paul Regis Dean Professor of Law at Georgetown University Law Center. Between 1989 and 2004, she served as Executive Vice President for Law Affairs of the University and Dean of the Law Center. Professor Areen’s
areas of academic expertise include family law, constitutional law, and law, medicine and ethics. She is the author of a widely-used law school casebook (Family Law, 4th edition, Foundation Press 1999) and co-author of another (Law, Science and Medicine, 3rd edition, Foundation Press, 2005). She was chosen on the basis of her scholarship to be a Fellow of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars in Washington, D.C. during 1988-1989.

A graduate of Cornell University (1966) and the Yale Law School (1969) where she was a member of the Editorial Board of the Yale Law Journal, Professor Areen has worked in the private sector and in government at the local and federal levels. Between 1977 and 1980 she served in the Office of Management and Budget as Director of the Federal Legal Representation Project, which analyzed the work of the more than 14,000 lawyers in the Executive Branch and led to Executive Order 12146. She then became General Counsel to President Carter’s Reorganization Project. She served as Special Counsel to the White House Task Force on Regulatory Reform during the same period.

Professor Areen, who is a member of the bar of the District of Columbia, is President-Elect of the Association of American Law Schools, a member of the American Law Institute, and a director of the Pro Bono Institute and Equal Justice Works. She has served as a member of the Council of the Section of Legal Education of the American Bar Association, on the Board of Trustees of Cornell University, as a governor of the District Columbia Bar, as a consultant to the National Institutes of Health and the National Academy of Sciences, and on the Advisory Committee to the Secretary of Defense on Women in the Services.

In 1991 and again in 1994 she was selected by the National Law Journal as one of the one hundred leading lawyers in the United States.

Hope Babcock
Professor of Law

B.A., Smith College; LL.B., Yale

Professor Babcock served as General Counsel to the National Audubon Society from 1987-91 and as Deputy General Counsel and Director of Audubon’s Public Lands and Water Program from 1981-87. Previously, she was a partner with Blum, Nash & Railsback, where she focused on energy and environmental issues, and an associate at LeBoeuf, Lamb, Leiby & MacRae where she represented utilities in the nuclear licensing process. From 1977-79, she served as a Deputy Assistant Secretary of Energy and Minerals in the U.S. Department of the Interior. Professor Babcock has taught environmental and natural resources law as a visiting professor at Pace University Law School and as an adjunct at the University of Pennsylvania, Yale, Catholic University, and Antioch law schools. Professor Babcock was a member of the Standing Committee on Environmental Law of the American Bar Association, Chair of the Natural Resources Law Section of the AALS (2004), and served on the Clinton-Gore Transition Team.

Randy Barnett
Visiting Professor of Law

B.A., Northwestern; J.D., Harvard

Randy Barnett is the Austin B. Fletcher Professor at the Boston University School of Law, where he teaches constitutional law, contracts and cyberlaw. He has also taught torts, criminal law, evidence, agency and partnership, and jurisprudence. After graduating from Northwestern University and Harvard Law School, he tried many felony cases as a prosecutor in the Cook County State’s Attorney’s Office in Chicago. In November 2004, he appeared before the U.S. Supreme Court to argue the medical cannabis case of Ashcroft v. Raich, after successfully arguing in the Ninth Circuit in 2003.

Professor Barnett lectures internationally and appears frequently on radio and television programs such as The CBS Evening News, The NewsHour (PBS), Talk of the Nation (NPR), and The Ricki Lake Show. He delivered the Kobe 2000 lectures in jurisprudence at the University of Tokyo and Doshisha University in Kyoto, and has been a visiting professor at Northwestern University and Harvard Law School.

Professor Barnett’s scholarship emphasizes previously neglected first principles: natural rights in jurisprudence, consent in contract law, unenumerated rights and originalism in constitutional theory, and restitution in criminal justice. He also writes against drug prohibition and in defense of the right to keep and bear arms. He has produced more than 60 articles and reviews, as well as seven books, including Restoring the Lost Constitution: The Presumption of Liberty (Princeton, 2004), Contract Cases and Doctrine (Aspen, 3rd ed. 2003), and Perspectives on Contract Law (Aspen, 3rd ed. 2005). His book The Structure of Liberty: Justice and the Rule of Law (Oxford, 1998) has been translated into Japanese.

Jeffrey D. Bauman
Professor of Law

B.A., M.A., LL.B., Yale

Professor Bauman’s specialty is corporate law. Before joining the Law Center in 1973, he spent four years at the Securities and Exchange Commission and five years in private practice. In addition, he has served on the Executive Council of the Securities Law Committee of the Federal Bar Association, the Committee on Federal Regulation of Securities of
the American Bar Association, and the Committee on Corporations, Partnerships and other Business Organizations of the D.C. Bar Association. His writings include several law journal articles concerning rule 10b-5. Professor Bauman is also the co-author of a recent casebook on corporations. Professor Bauman is on the Board of Trustees of the Shakespeare Theatre, and the Board of Directors of the Washington Legal Clinic for the Homeless and the Frederick B. Abramson Memorial Foundation.

Andrea Biondi  
*Visiting Professor of Law*

M.A., J.D., Ph.D., University of Florence

Dr. Biondi will be teaching European Union Law in the fall semester. He is a Senior Lecturer in European Law and the Co-Director of the Centre for European Law at King’s College London. Dr. Biondi also is on the faculty of the College of Europe (Natolin, Poland campus). He is a member of the Bar of Florence as well as an Academic Member of 2 Harcourt Buildings Chambers in London. Dr. Biondi is on the International Advisory Board of European Public Law and serves as Annual Rapporteur on Internal Market Affairs for the Yearbook of European Law.

Susan Low Bloch  
*Professor of Law*

B.A., Smith; M.A., Ph.C., J.D., Michigan

Professor Bloch joined the faculty in 1982. She teaches Constitutional Law I and II, Federal Courts, Communications Law, and a seminar on the Supreme Court. Professor Bloch is the author of numerous articles in the areas of constitutional and administrative law and is the co-author of the book *Supreme Court Politics: The Institution and Its Procedures*, published by West Publishing Company in 1994. She has given lectures and interviews on a variety of topics, including impeachment, presidential immunity, historical overviews of the Supreme Court, the role of the Constitution in this country and its relevance for emerging democracies. In November 1998, she testified before the House Judiciary Committee as one of 19 constitutional law experts on what is an impeachable offense. She also testified before the Senate on whether the President can be indicted and tried while in office. She has participated in numerous international symposia organized by the Gruter Institute, giving papers on a variety of comparative law issues. Widely quoted in the media, Professor Bloch has appeared on numerous television and radio programs on CNN, ABC, CBS, NBC, MSNBC, Fox News Channel, NPR, CBC, and USAID to discuss various topics including the Clinton–Lewinsky scandal, impeachment, and the independent counsel statute as well as pertinent constitutional issues of the moment. Last year she was one of the expert panelists on a new show, “Inside DC with Fred Graham,” a weekly program that examined the latest developments in the law, produced by Court TV. She is now a regular contributor to the website “TheLAW.COM.” In addition to teaching, Professor Bloch is a member of the American Law Institute, participant on the Twentieth Century Fund Project on the Judiciary, and a Fellow of the American Bar Foundation. Locally, she is a commissioner on the Judicial Nominating Committee for the District of Columbia Courts and has worked with the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, serving on the Committee to Write the Oral History of the Circuit and on numerous arrangement and program committees for the D.C. Circuit Judicial Conference. In addition, she was an editorial advisor to *Justice*, the Journal of the Department of Justice. Professor Bloch is also active in the D.C. Bar, serving on the Ethics Committee, the Rules of Professional Conduct Review Committee, the Judicial Evaluation Committee, the Steering Committee of D.C. Bar Section for Courts, Lawyers, and the Administration of Justice, the Committee to Celebrate the Bicentennial of the Constitution, and the Administrative Law Section nominating committee. She is also on the Board of the Institute for Public Representation and an advisor to students in the Public Interest Law Scholars Program at Georgetown. Before joining the Law Center, Professor Bloch served as a law clerk for Justice Thurgood Marshall and for Judge Spottswood Robinson. She also practiced law at Wilmer, Cutler, and Pickering for about four years. Susan Bloch did her legal training at the University of Michigan, where she graduated summa cum laude. Before that, she received graduate degrees in mathematics and computer science from the University of Michigan and a B.A. with distinction from Smith College. She is married to Richard Bloch and has two children, Rebecca and Michael, who are now law students.

Maxwell Gregg Bloche  
*Co-Director, Georgetown-Johns Hopkins Joint Program in Law and Public Health; Professor of Law*

B.A., Columbia; J.D., M.D., Yale

Dr. Bloche teaches and writes on U.S. and international health law and policy. His work has appeared in medical and health policy journals, law reviews, books, newspapers, and online media. Dr. Bloche received a Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Investigator Award in Health Policy Research for 1997-2000 to support his research and writing on the legal and regulatory governance of managed care organizations, and he edited and contributed to *The Privatization of Health Care Reform: Legal and Regulatory Perspectives* (Oxford Univ. Press, 2003).
Other recent publications include *The Invention of Health Law* (California Law Review, March 2003), *Trust and Betrayal in the Medical Marketplace* (Stanford Law Review, Dec. 2002), and *WTO Deference to National Health Policy: Toward an Interpretive Principle* (Journal of Int’l Economic Law, Dec. 2002). Dr. Bloche is a member of the Institute of Medicine’s Committee on Understanding and Eliminating Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Health Care and the Committee on Scientific Freedom and Responsibility of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He also serves on the advisory boards of several journals and non-profit organizations. Dr. Bloche has been a member of the board of Physicians for Human Rights and a consultant to South Africa’s Truth and Reconciliation Commission (on human rights in the health sector), the Federal Judicial Center, the National Institutes of Health, the World Health Organization, and other private and public bodies.

Dr. Bloche received his M.D. and J.D. from Yale University and his B.A. from Columbia University. Before joining Georgetown’s faculty in 1989, he completed his residency in psychiatry at the Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center. He received several awards for research and scholarship as a resident physician and law student, and he was an editor of the *Yale Law Journal*. Between college and medical school, Dr. Bloche spent a year as a reporter for the *Dallas Times Herald*. More recently, he has contributed commentaries to the *Washington Post*, *Los Angeles Times*, other newspapers, and National Public Radio’s *Morning Edition*.

**William Wilson Bratton**

*Professor of Law*

B.A., J.D., Columbia

Professor Bratton teaches Corporations, Corporate Finance, and Accounting for Lawyers. Prior to joining the Law Center faculty in 2003, Professor Bratton was the Samuel Tyler Research Professor at the George Washington University Law School, where he joined the faculty in 1999. Prior to 1999, Professor Bratton was the Kaiser Professor of Law and Director of the Heyman Center on Corporate Governance at Cardozo Law School, and Professor of Law and Governor Woodrow Wilson Scholar at Rutgers Law School, Newark. He also has been the Unilever Visiting Professor at the Faculty of Law of the University of Leiden and a visiting professor at the Duke and Stanford law schools. Before becoming a teacher, Professor Bratton served as law clerk to Judge William H. Timbers of the Second Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals and practiced corporate law at Debevoise & Plimpton in New York. Professor Bratton is the author of *Corporate Finance: Cases and Materials* (Foundation Press), and the co-editor of an Oxford Press collection of essays on regulatory competition. He also has published many law review articles and book chapters on topics in corporate law, law and economics, and legal history.

**Rosa Brooks**

*Visiting Associate Professor of Law*

A.B., Harvard; M.St., Oxford; J.D., Yale

Rosa Ehrenreich Brooks is Associate Professor of Law at the University of Virginia Law School. She joined the Law School faculty in 2001 after a fellowship year at the Carr Center for Human Rights Policy at Harvard’s Kennedy School of Government. From 2000–01 she also served as a consultant to the Open Society Institute and to Human Rights Watch.

Until August 1999, Brooks worked at the U.S. Department of State, where she was Senior Advisor to the Assistant Secretary of State for Democracy, Human Rights and Labor. At the State Department, she participated in the U.S. negotiating team for the International Criminal Court and worked extensively in trouble spots such as Kosovo and Sierra Leone.

Before joining the State Department, Brooks taught at Yale Law School as a Lecturer in Law, and also served as Acting Director of Yale’s Orville H. Schell Jr. Center for International Human Rights Law and faculty supervisor of the Allard K. Lowenstein International Human Rights Law Clinic. Since coming to the Law School she has continued her active involvement with various human rights organizations and foundations. Brooks served on the Board of Directors of Amnesty International USA in 2002–03, and she also serves on the Advisory Committee of the Human Rights Watch Children’s Rights Division. She is a term member of the Council on Foreign Relations and a member of the Executive Council of the American Society of International Law.

While she has published in the past on issues ranging from tort and employment discrimination to privacy rights, her current scholarly research focuses on human rights, post-conflict rule of law issues, and the law of armed conflict. Her articles and op-eds have appeared in publications including *The Washington Post* and *The Los Angeles Times*.

**Jennifer G. Brown**

*Visiting Professor of Law*

B.A., Bryn Mawr College; J.D., Illinois

Professor Brown will be visiting Georgetown in Spring 2006. She is Professor of Law and Director of the Center on Dispute Resolution at the Quinnipiac University Law School, whose faculty she joined in the Fall of 1994. Prior to entering law teaching, she clerked for Harold A. Baker, U.S. District Court for the Central District of Illinois, and practiced as a litigator with Winston & Strawn,

**J. Peter Byrne**  
*Professor of Law*

B.A., Northwestern; M.A., J.D., Virginia  
Professor Byrne joined the Law Center faculty in 1985. After graduation from the University of Virginia law school, he served as a law clerk to Judge Frank Coffin and U.S. Supreme Court Justice Lewis Powell and then worked as an associate with the D.C. firm of Covington & Burling. He teaches and writes in the areas of Property, Land Use, Constitutional Law, and Higher Education Law and Policy. He served as Associate Dean for the J.D. Program from 1997 to 2000. He was John Carroll Research Professor in 1996-97.

**Angela J. Campbell**  
*Director, Institute for Public Representation; Professor of Law*

B.A., Hampshire; J.D., UCLA; LL.M., Georgetown  
and then the Deputy Under Secretary for Export Administration in the U.S. Department of Commerce during 1993-96. He also served then as U.S. vice chair to Secretary of Defense William Perry on bilateral defense conversion committees with Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, and Belarus, was the chair on the committee with Uzbekistan, and served on committees with China. Professor Carter’s recent publications include his widely-used casebook on International Law (4th ed., 2003, with co-authors), and the companion International Law: Selected Documents, 2005–2006 Edition (2005). His first book, Improving the Haphazard U.S. Legal Regime (1988), won the annual award from the ASIL in 1989 for the outstanding new book on international law subjects. He is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, the American Law Institute, the American Bar Association, the ASIL, and the American Bar Foundation. He is on the board of directors of an international trading company and on the advisory council of an international insurance company. He has served on two binational dispute resolution panels under the North American Free Trade Agreement. Until joining the U.S. Government, he had been the vice president of the Arms Control Association and chairman of the Advisory Board of the Defense Budget Project.

Sheryl D. Cashin
Professor of Law
B.E., Vanderbilt; M.A., Oxford; J.D., Harvard


Professor Cashin worked in the Clinton White House as an advisor on urban and economic policy, particularly concerning community development in inner-city neighborhoods. She was law clerk to U.S. Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall and Judge Abner Mikva of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. She graduated summa cum laude from Vanderbilt University in 1984 with a bachelor’s degree in electrical engineering. As a Marshall Scholar, she went on to receive a masters in English Law, with honors, from Oxford University in 1986 and a J.D., with honors, from Harvard Law School, in 1989, where she was a member of the Harvard Law Review. Cashin was born and raised in Huntsville, Alabama, where her parents were political activists.

Richard H. Chused
Professor of Law
A.B., Brown; J.D., Chicago

Professor Chused teaches Property, Copyright, Family Law, and Gender and Law in American History. His recently published work includes a lengthy history of the famous landlord-tenant case Javins v. First National Realty Corporation, an historical essay on Myra Bradwell’s Chicago Legal News and a history of landlord-tenant court in New York City at the turn of the twentieth century. He has also published a book on the history of legislative divorce, anthologies of Copyright and Property readings, a property textbook, a series of articles on the history of women’s property law, and another series on the treatment of women and minorities by American law schools, as well as other legal history and property articles. Before joining the Law Center faculty, he taught for five years at Rutgers University School of Law in Newark. He is also a member of various history associations and the Society of American Law Teachers, on whose Board of Governors he sat for twelve years.

Julie E. Cohen
Professor of Law
A.B., Harvard-Radcliffe; J.D., Harvard

Professor Cohen teaches and writes about intellectual property law and data privacy law, with particular focus on the design of digital information networks and on the intersection of copyright, privacy, and communicative freedom in cyberspace. She is co-author of Copyright in a Global Information Economy (Aspen Law & Business 2002), and is a member of the Advisory Boards of the Electronic Privacy Information Center and Public Knowledge. Following law school, Professor Cohen clerked for the Honorable Stephen Reinhardt of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, and then practiced with the San Francisco firm of McCutchen, Doyle, Brown & Enersen, where she specialized in intellectual property litigation. Prior to joining the Law Center Faculty in 1999, Professor Cohen was Assistant Professor of Law at the University of Pittsburgh School of Law.
Stephen B. Cohen  
*Professor of Law*  
A.B., Amherst; J.D., Yale  
Since 1980, Professor Cohen has taught courses at the Law Center in his two principal areas of expertise: tax and international human rights. He served as corporate secretary of the Southern Africa Enterprise Development Fund, established by the U.S. government to encourage private sector development in Southern Africa. He also is on the Academic Advisory Board of the International Human Rights Law Group. He was Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights from 1978-80 and has been a consultant to the Department of State. Currently, he serves on the Academic Advisory Joint Committee on Taxation, on the U.S. Congress. His writings include a casebook on federal income taxation and various articles on tax and corporate law and on national security and foreign policy. He has also been a professor at the University of Wisconsin, Stanford, and Rutgers.

Sherman L. Cohn  
*Professor of Law*  
B.S.F.S., LL.B., LL.M., Georgetown  
Professor Cohn has been a professor at the Law Center since 1965. He specializes in the fields of civil procedure and professional responsibility and has published various books and articles on those subjects in recent years. Before joining the Law Center faculty, he served as a clerk for Judge Charles Fahy of the D.C. Circuit and in the Appellate Section of the Civil Division of the Department of Justice. He is a member of the D.C., Maryland, and Virginia bars and is also a member of the American Law Institute, the American Judicature Society, and the Society of American Law Teachers. He served for eleven years as the first national president of the American Inns of Court. He is a member of the Charles Fahy American Inn. He served as the Administrator of Preview of U.S. Supreme Court Cases from 1976-79 and as Director of Continuing Legal Education at the Law Center from 1977-84. From 1983-94, he served as chair of the National Accreditation Commission for Schools and Colleges of Acupuncture and Oriental Medicine. From 1983-87, he served as president of the American Section of the International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists and as deputy president of the International Association. He served as the President of the Jewish Law Association from 1998 to 2002. He has also served as a director of the Foundation for MidEast Communication. From 1985-87, he served as chair of the Georgetown Annual Fund. Earlier he had been chair of the Georgetown Law Fund. During 1997-98, he lectured in Germany, Colombia, Russia, Korea, China, Japan, and Paraguay, and in 1999 in Italy. He served as the Chair of the Board of Trustees of the Tai Hsuan Foundation and the Acupuncture and Oriental Medicine Alliance, and is presently a member of the Board of Trustees of the Tai Sophia Institute, the President of the National Acupuncture Foundation, and is on the Board of Visitors of John Marshall Law School.

David D. Cole  
*Professor of Law*  
B.A., J.D., Yale  
After graduating from Yale Law School, Professor Cole served as a law clerk to Judge Arlin M. Adams of the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit. Professor Cole then became a staff attorney for the Center for Constitutional Rights, where he litigated a number of major First Amendment cases, including *Texas v. Johnson*, 491 U.S. 397 (1989), *United States v. Eichman*, 496 U.S. 928 (1990), which established that the First Amendment protects flag burning, and *National Endowment for the Arts v. Finley*, which challenged the constitutionality of content restrictions on federal art funding. He continues to litigate First Amendment and other constitutional issues as a volunteer staff attorney at the Center. He has published in a variety of areas, including civil rights, criminal justice, constitutional law and law and literature. He is the legal affairs correspondent for *The Nation*, a columnist for *Legal Times*, a commentator on NPR's *All Things Considered*, and the author of *No Equal Justice: Race and Class in the American Criminal Justice System* (New Press, 1999), which was named Best Nonfiction Book of 1999 by the *Boston Book Review* and best book on an issue of national policy in 1999 by the American Political Science Association.

Anthony E. Cook  
*Professor of Law*  
B.A., Princeton; J.D., Yale  
Professor Cook joined the Law Center faculty in 1991 from the University of Florida Law School, where he taught from 1987-1990. He has completed two post-graduate fellowships, the first in Ethics and the Professions at the Kennedy School of Government and the second in Religion and Public Values at the Harvard Divinity School. He presently teaches courses in Constitutional Law, Civil Rights and African-American Critical Thought. Professor Cook’s scholarship has explored the relationship between progressive religious theology and progressive politics in America. His book, *The Least of These: Race, Law and Religion in American Culture* (1997), explores the relevance of the social gospel and Dr. Martin Luther King’s conception of the Beloved Community for race, class and cultural divides in American Society. For his work as a Baptist minister and community activist
who has worked with various grassroots and faith-based initiatives, the American Bar Association honored Professor Cook as “One of 21 Young Lawyers Leading America into the 21st Century.” For his contributions to scholarship and to poor and oppressed communities, the ABA cited Professor Cook for his unique “synergy of action and thought.”

John M. Copacino  
*Director, Criminal Justice Clinic and E. Barrett Prettyman Program; Professor of Law*  
B.A., M.A.T., Duke; J.D., Virginia; LL.M., Georgetown

Professor Copacino is Director of the Criminal Justice Clinic and the E. Barrett Prettyman graduate fellowship in criminal trial advocacy. Prior to joining the faculty, he was the Director of the Juvenile Law Clinic at the Antioch School of Law. He is a graduate of the University of Virginia Law School and received an LL.M. as a Prettyman Fellow at the Law Center. He has served as lead counsel in hundreds of criminal cases and post conviction cases in the District of Columbia. He regularly participates in local and national training programs for criminal defense lawyers.

Frances C. DeLaurentis  
*Professor of Legal Research and Writing*  
B.A., Notre Dame; J.D., Catholic University

Prior to joining the Law Center, Professor DeLaurentis was an instructor of the Lawyering Skills Program at The Catholic University of America, Columbus School of Law, where she taught for three years. Previously, Professor DeLaurentis was a shareholder/member of the firm of Verner, Liipfert, Bernhard, McPherson and Hand, Chartered, where her practice involved civil litigation before local and federal courts throughout the United States and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. She served as co-chair of the firm’s Summer Associate Program, a member of the firm’s Hiring Committee, and as the firm’s Sexual Harassment Ombudsman.

Richard D. Diamond  
*Professor of Law*  
A.B., Princeton; M.A., J.D., Yale

After receiving his M.A.(Political Science) and J.D., Professor Diamond served as a law clerk for Judge Stanley A. Weigel of the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California and Chief Justice Warren E. Burger of the U.S. Supreme Court. He was formerly a partner with the D.C. firm of Steptoe & Johnson, where he practiced for ten years in the areas of antitrust and international trade litigation before joining the Law Center in January 1985. Professor Diamond currently serves on the Georgetown Medical Center Committee for Transitional Administration. His writings include "Economic Foundations of Countervailing Duty Law," in the *Virginia Journal of International Law*, and “A Search for Economic and Financial Principles in the Administration of U.S. Countervailing Duty Law,” in *Law and Policy in International Business*.

Viet D. Dinh  
*Co-Director, Asian Law & Policy Studies Program; Professor of Law*  
A.B., J.D., Harvard

Professor Dinh was Assistant Attorney General for Legal Policy at the U.S. Department of Justice from 2001 to 2003. As the official responsible for federal legal policy, he conducted a comprehensive review of Department of Justice priorities, policies and practices after 9/11 and played a key role in developing the USA Patriot Act and revising the Attorney General’s Guidelines. Professor Dinh currently serves or has served on the boards of the News Corporation, Liberty’s Promise, the American Judicature Society, the Transition Committee for California Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger, the ABA Standing Committee on National Security, and the Section on National Security Law of the Association of American Law Schools. He also served as Associate Special Counsel to the U.S. Senate Whitewater Committee, as Special Counsel to Senator Pete V. Domenici for the Impeachment Trial of President Clinton, and as counsel to the Special Master in *In re Austrian and German Bank Holocaust Litigation*. After graduating from law school, where he was a Class Marshal and an Olin Research Fellow in Law and Economics, Professor Dinh was a law clerk to Judge Laurence H. Silberman of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit and to U.S. Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O’Connor. His representative publications include “Defending Liberty: Terrorism and Human Rights” in the *Helsinki Monitor*, “Codetermination and Corporate Governance in a Multinational Business Enterprise” in the *Journal of Corporation Law*, and “Financial Sector Reform and Economic Development in Vietnam” in *Law and Policy in International Business*.

Diana Roberto Donahoe  
*Professor of Legal Research and Writing*  
B.A., Williams; J.D., LL.M., Georgetown

After finishing law school, Professor Donahoe served as a law clerk for Judge George H. Revercomb of the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia. After her clerkship, she was a Prettyman Fellow in the Georgetown Criminal Justice Clinic where she represented criminal

Robert F. Drinan, S.J.  
Professor of Law  
B.A., M.A., Boston College; LL.B., LL.M., Georgetown; Th.D., Gregorian University, Rome

Father Drinan, in addition to teaching courses at the Law Center in International Human Rights, Constitutional Law, Civil Liberties, Legislation, Advanced Legal Ethics Seminar, and Professional Responsibility, pursues careers as a priest, lawyer, politician, and activist. He has received twenty-two honorary degrees, including degrees from Georgetown, Loyola (Chicago), Villanova, Syracuse, and Santa Clara. He has served as a visiting professor at four American universities and as the Dean of the Boston College Law School. During the ten years between his Deanship at Boston College and joining the Law Center faculty in 1981, he served in the United States Congress as a Representative from Massachusetts, where he was a member of various committees and the chair of the Subcommittee on Criminal Justice of the House Judiciary Committee. As a Congressman, his travels included official Congressional delegations to Vietnam, Thailand, Hong Kong, China, and Japan. He has also served on private delegations to the Netherlands, South Africa, Sudan, Israel, and the Soviet Union, and privately sponsored human rights missions to Chile, the Philippines, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Argentina, and Vietnam. He is a regular contributor to several law reviews and journals of policy and opinion, and the author of Can God and Caesar Co-Exist? Balancing Religious Freedom & International Law (Yale Press, 2004); The Mobilization of Shame: A World View of Human Rights (Yale University Press, 2001); The Fractured Dream (Crossroad, 1991); Stories From the American Soul (Loyola U. Press, 1990); Cry of the Oppressed: The History and Hope of the Human Rights Revolution; God and Caesar on the Potomac: A Pilgrimage of Conscience; Beyond the Nuclear Freeze; Honor the Promise: America’s Commitment to Israel; Vietnam and Armageddon; Democracy, Dissent and Disorder; and Religion, the Courts and Public Policy. Father Drinan serves on numerous committees devoted to the furtherance of human rights. He has been a member of the ABA House of Delegates and is a past-chair of the ABA Section on Individual Rights and Responsibilities. In addition, he serves on the Board of Directors of the International League for Human Rights, the Lawyer’s Committee for International Human Rights, the Council for a Livable World Educational Fund, Americans for Democratic Action, and the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund. He is one of the founders of the Lawyer’s Alliance for Nuclear Arms Control and the National Interreligious Task Force on Soviet Jewry.

Peter B. Edelman  
Co-Director, Joint Degree in Law and Public Policy; Professor of Law  
A.B., LL.B., Harvard

Professor Edelman has been on the faculty since 1982. He took leave during President Clinton’s first term to serve as Counselor to HHS Secretary Donna Shalala and then as Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation. Professor Edelman has been Associate Dean of the Law Center, Director of the New York State Division for Youth, and Vice President of the University of Massachusetts. He was a Legislative Assistant to Senator Robert F. Kennedy and was Issues Director for Senator Edward Kennedy’s Presidential campaign in 1980. Earlier, he was a Law Clerk to Supreme Court Justice Arthur J. Goldberg and before that to Judge Henry J. Friendly on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. He also worked in the U.S. Department of Justice as Special Assistant to Assistant Attorney General John Douglas.

Professor Edelman’s book, Searching for America’s Heart: RFK and the Renewal of Hope, was published by Houghton Mifflin in January 2001. He is the author of many articles on poverty, constitutional law, and issues about children and youth. His article in the Atlantic Monthly entitled, “The Worst Thing Bill Clinton Has Done” received the Harry Chapin Media Award.

Peter Edelman has chaired and been a board member of many organizations and foundations. He is currently the board president of the New Israel Fund, and is a board member of the Center for Community Change, the Public Welfare Foundation, Americans for Peace Now, the Center for Law and Social Policy, and a half dozen other nonprofit organizations. He has been a United States-Japan Leadership Program Fellow, was the J. Skelly Wright Memorial Fellow at Yale Law School, and has received numerous honors and awards for his work. He grew up in Minneapolis, Minnesota.
Daniel R. Ernst
Professor of Law
B.A., Dartmouth; J.D., Chicago; M.A., Ph.D., Princeton; LL.M., Wisconsin
Professor Ernst joined the Georgetown faculty in the 1988-89 academic year. He is the author of *Lawyers Against Labor* (1995), for which he received the Littleton Griswold Award of the American Historical Association, and co-editor of *Total War and the Law* (2003). In 1996, he was a Fulbright Research Scholar at the National Library of New Zealand, and in 1998 he was the Jack and Margaret Sweet Visiting Professor of History at Michigan State University. He was a John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation Fellow during the 2003-04 academic year. He is co-editor of *“Studies in Legal History,”* a book series sponsored by the American Society for Legal History and the University of North Carolina Press. He teaches courses in American Legal History and Property.

James V. Feinerman
Co-Director, Asian Law and Policy Studies; James M. Morita Professor of Asian Legal Studies
B.A., M.A., M.Phil., Ph.D., Yale; J.D., Harvard
Professor Feinerman joined the Law Center faculty as a visiting professor for the 1985-86 academic year. Immediately after law school he studied in the People’s Republic of China. Subsequently, he joined the New York firm of Davis Polk & Wardwell as a corporate associate. During 1982-83, Professor Feinerman was Fulbright Lecturer on Law at Peking University. In 1986, he was a Fulbright researcher in Japan. In 1989, he was awarded a MacArthur Foundation fellowship to study China’s practice of international law. During the 1992-93 academic year, he was a Fellow at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars. From 1993-95, on leave from the Law Center, Professor Feinerman was the Director of the Committee on Scholarly Communication with China. Professor Feinerman served as Editor-in-Chief of the ABA’s *China Law Reporter* from 1986-1998. In recent years, Professor Feinerman was the co-editor of *The Limits of the Rule of Law in China* (2001), and co-author of *China After the WTO: What You Need to Know Now* (2001).

Chai R. Feldblum
Director, Federal Legislation Clinic; Professor of Law
B.A., Barnard College; J.D., Harvard
Professor Feldblum joined the faculty as a visiting professor for the 1991-93 academic years. In 1993, she established the Federal Legislation Clinic, where she teaches students how to combine law and politics in the drafting and negotiating of legislation and administrative regulations. Professor Feldblum clerked for First Circuit Court of Appeals Judge Frank M. Coffin in 1985, and for Supreme Court Justice Harry A. Blackmun in 1986. As a lawyer for the ACLU AIDS Project from 1988-1990, Professor Feldblum played a leading role in the drafting and negotiating of the Americans with Disabilities Act. She has since worked extensively in advancing gay, lesbian and transgender rights, particularly in the drafting of the Employment Nondiscrimination Act. Beginning in 2002, Professor Feldblum began focusing on workplace flexibility issues. Professor Feldblum continues to engage in scholarly work and practical advocacy in the areas of disability rights, lesbian and gay rights, health and social welfare legislation, and workplace flexibility.

Heidi Li Feldman
Co-Director, Joint Degree in Law and Philosophy; Professor of Law
A.B., Brown; J.D., Ph.D., Michigan
Dr. Feldman graduated in 1986 from Brown University with a B.A. in Ethics and Political Philosophy with highest honors; in 1990 from the University of Michigan Law School with a J.D. with highest honors; and in 1993 from the University of Michigan Department of Philosophy with a Ph.D. with concentrations in ethics, political philosophy, philosophy of science, and epistemology (dissertation: Legal Judgments, Thick Concepts, and Objectivity). Dr. Feldman spent the academic year 1984-85 studying philosophy at Cambridge University, where she sat for exams in ethics, political philosophy, and aesthetics. She joined the faculty as Associate Professor of Law at the University of Michigan Law School in 1991 and relocated to Georgetown University in 1997.

Dr. Feldman has organized three symposia: Symposium on Law, Psychology, and the Emotions, commissioned and published by the Chicago-Kent Law Review, 74 Chi.-Kent L. Rev. 1423; The New Negligence (forthcoming in the Georgetown Law Journal); and a third on the role of examples in legal ethics, published by the Georgetown Journal of Legal Ethics, 12 Geo. J. Legal Ethics 409. She has presented her work at law schools and faculties in Canada, England, Japan, and Germany, as well as at various U.S. law schools. She has also conducted Grand Rounds at the National Institutes of Health, speaking on the topic, “Medical Malpractice Law: The Physician’s Best Friend.” Her other professional activities include an active membership in the American Law Institute and regular organizations of and participation in judicial education programs for U.S. and Canadian judges.

Victor Fleischer
Visiting Professor of Law
B.A., J.D., Columbia

Professor Fleischer has been a member of the faculty at the UCLA School of Law since 2003. Professor Fleischer’s principal area of research focuses on the interaction between tax and corporate governance, with particular focus on the structure of venture capital startups and the importance of understanding institutional details when designing effective tax policy.

Professor Fleischer clerked for the Honorable M. Blane Michael, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit from 1996 to 1997, and for the Honorable Alex Kozinski, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit from 1997 to 1998. He worked as an associate in the tax and litigation departments of Davis Polk & Wardwell in New York from 1998 to 2001, and from 2001 to 2003 he was a research Fellow, Lecturer-in-Law, and Director of the Transactional Studies Program at Columbia Law School.

Professor Fleischer’s primary area of research relates to the interaction between tax and venture capital. In The Rational Exuberance of Venture Capital Start-Ups, which was published in 2003, he examined the tax and non-tax factors that determine the structure of high-tech start-up companies. In a current project, The Missing Preferred Return, Professor Fleischer compares compensation practices in venture capital funds to leveraged buyout funds and considers how tax policy might distort fund managers’ incentives. He is also working on a larger project, Unleashing the Entrepreneurial Spirit, which considers how tax policy might be improved to encourage entrepreneurial ventures. Professor Fleischer is also working on several case studies, including govWorks.com, Apollo Investment Corp., and the Google IPO.

James Forman, Jr.
Associate Professor of Law
B.A., Brown; J.D., Yale

Professor Forman is a graduate of Brown University and Yale Law School. While attending law school, he was active in BLSA and was a book reviews editor for the Yale Law Journal. Following graduation, he served as a judicial clerk for both U.S. Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O’Connor and Judge William Norris of the 9th Circuit. Professor Forman worked for six years with the Public Defender Service in Washington, D.C., where he represented juveniles and adults in serious felony cases. In 1999, Professor Forman was promoted to training director for new attorneys at the agency and developed the inaugural training program for the independent CJA bar. Professor Forman’s interest in educational programs for at-risk and court-involved youth led him to start, along with a colleague, the Maya Angelou Public Charter School in 1997. The school is recognized as one of the most successful programs of its kind in the country, combining rigorous education, job training, counseling, mental health services, life skills, and dormitory living for school dropouts and youth who have previously been incarcerated. Professor Forman teaches and writes in the areas of criminal procedure and education law.

Thomas M. Franck
Visiting Professor of Law
B.A., LL.B., LL.D., University of British Columbia; LL.M., S.J.D., Harvard

Thomas Franck is Murry and Ida Becker Professor Emeritus at New York University School of Law. He is the author of numerous books and articles on international and comparative law, and teaches in both fields. His most recent work, Recourse to Force: State Action Against Threats and Armed Attacks, was published by Cambridge University Press in 2002.

Professor Franck is past president of the American Society of International Law and former Editor-in-Chief of the American Journal of International Law. He has also acted as legal advisor or counsel to many governments, including Kenya, El Salvador, Guatemala, Greece and Cyprus. As an advocate before the International Court of Justice, he has successfully represented Chad and recently represented Bosnia in a suit brought against Yugoslavia under the Genocide Convention. Professor Franck has also served as a judge ad hoc at the World Court. He is currently a member of the Arbitral Tribunal constituted under Annex VII of ITLOS to determine a part of the boundary between Guyana and Suriname.
Julie Roberts Furgerson
Visiting Professor of Legal Research and Writing
B.S., M.S., Stanford; J.D., Virginia
Professor Furgerson joins the Legal Research and Writing faculty for a calendar year visit. She currently teaches at The George Washington University Law School and the University of Baltimore School of Law, where she is the Legal Research and Writing Program Professorial Lecturer in Law and Legal Skills Program Writing Professor, respectively. She taught Lawyering Skills and Legal Analysis at the University of San Diego School of Law, where she was the Dean of the Summer Program in 2000.

Martin D. Ginsburg
Professor of Law
A.B., Cornell; J.D., Harvard
Professor Ginsburg specializes in teaching tax at the Law Center. His numerous professional activities in the tax field include positions as chair of the Committee on Simplification of the American Bar Association’s Tax Section, chair of the New York State Bar Association’s Tax Section, and consultant to the American Law Institute’s Federal Income Tax Project. He has also served as a member of advisory groups to the Committee of Internal Revenue and the Tax Division of the Department of Justice. Before moving to Washington in 1980 when his wife got a good job here, Professor Ginsburg was the Beekman Professor of Law at Columbia University. He was a visiting professor at Stanford in the spring of 1978, at Harvard in the spring of 1986, at Chicago in the spring of 1990, and at New York University in the spring of 1993. Professor Ginsburg is co-author, with Jack S. Levin of Chicago, of Mergers, Acquisitions, and Buyouts, a semi-annually updated treatise which addresses tax and other aspects of this exciting subject. The portions of the treatise written by Professor Ginsburg are, he is certain, easily identified and quite superb.

Vicki W. Girard
Associate Professor of Legal Research and Writing
B.A., Drew; J.D., Georgetown
After graduating from the Law Center in 1987, Professor Girard joined the law firm of Silverstein & Mullens, where she practiced tax law. In 1989, she joined the law firm of Patton Boggs, where she practiced food and drug law, specializing in the representation of cosmetic, pharmaceutical and biotech companies in FDA-related proceedings and other regulatory and policy matters. In 1994, Professor Girard moved to Hogan & Hartson, where she expanded her representation to include the blood and tissue industries.

Steven P. Goldberg
Professor of Law
A.B., Harvard; J.D., Yale
Professor Goldberg is best known for his writings in the field of law, science, and values. His books include Seduced by Science: How American Religion Has Lost its Way and Culture Clash: Law and Science in America, winner of the Alpha Sigma Nu Book Award. Following graduation from law school, he served as a law clerk to D.C. Circuit Court Chief Judge Bazelon and U.S. Supreme Court Justice Brennan. In addition, he is a former attorney with the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission. Professor Goldberg is a member of the D.C. and Maryland Bars and the Section on Science and Technology of the ABA. He is also a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Steven H. Goldblatt
Director, Appellate Litigation Clinic; Professor of Law
B.A., Franklin & Marshall; J.D., Georgetown
After graduating from the Law Center in 1970, Professor Goldblatt was an Assistant District Attorney and then a Deputy District Attorney of Philadelphia. He has been chair of the American Bar Association Criminal Justice Section Amicus Curiae Briefs Committee (1982-1999). In 1985, he was a member of the ABA committee that issued the report, "Appellate Litigation Skills Training: The Role of the Law Schools." He served as reporter to the ABA Criminal Justice Section’s Special Committee on Criminal Justice in a Free Society. That committee’s report, Criminal Justice in Crisis, was published in 1988. In 1992, he was the reporter to the ABA Task Force on Minorities in the Justice System. Its July 1992 report was adopted by the ABA and is now being implemented. His recent writings in the criminal justice area include several briefs in the United States Supreme Court. He has argued four cases in that Court on behalf of Appellate Litigation Clinic clients. He currently serves as the Chairperson of the Rules Advisory Committee of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces, and has served on the ABA Criminal Justice Standards Committee.

Michael H. Gottesman
Professor of Law
A.B., Chicago; LL.B., Yale
Professor Gottesman served as an adjunct professor at the Law Center from 1978-88, and joined the faculty as a full time professor in 1989. Specializing in the fields of labor law, constitutional law, and civil rights, Professor Gottesman practiced with the Washington, D.C., firm Bredhoff and Kaiser from 1961-88, and has argued numerous cases in the U.S. Supreme Court. From 1977-81 he served, by
appointment of President Carter, on the Judicial Nominating Commission for the District of Columbia, reviewing hundreds of candidates for vacancies on the U.S. Court of Appeals and the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia. Professor Gottesman is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Lawyers’ Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, a member of the American Academy of Appellate Lawyers, and a member of the Law Committee of the American Association of University Professors.

**Gaurang Mitu Gulati**  
*Professor of Law*

A.B., Chicago; M.A., Yale; J.D., Harvard


**Charles H. Gustafson**  
*Professor of Law*

B.S., Buffalo; J.D., Chicago

Professor Gustafson pursues his interest both in tax law and policy and in international law at the Law Center. He teaches Tax I, International Tax Planning, International Business Transactions, International Law, and The Art of the Washington Lawyer. He is the author of articles on taxation and international law issues, co-author of three casebooks on taxation, has been active in various committees on tax and international law of the American Bar Association and the American Law Institute, and serves as an arbitrator in domestic and international contract disputes. He has lectured on matters of international importance, taught courses for the Internal Revenue Service, and served for five and a half years as the Associate Dean for International and Graduate Programs. Before joining the Law Center faculty in 1972, his professional experiences ranged from attorney advisor at the State Department to lecturer in law at the Ahmadu Bello University in Zaria, Nigeria, where he assisted with the organization of the first law degree program in that country. He also practiced privately as an associate with the New York firm of Shearman and Sterling and the D.C. firm of Surrey and Morse. Professor Gustafson has lectured at universities and to professional groups in every inhabited continent.

**Robert J. Haft**  
*Professor of Law*

B.A., City College of New York; J.D., Columbia

Professor Haft teaches Torts, Corporations, and Securities Regulation at the Law Center, and is the author of several articles and books in the corporate and securities law field. Following his graduation from Columbia School of Law in 1954, he served as a law clerk for the Honorable Irving R. Kaufman. He then spent four years as an associate with Goldstein, Judd & Gurfein, fourteen years as a partner of Stamer & Haft, and four years as a partner with Kronish, Lieb, Shainswit, Weiner and Hellman. He served as Special Counsel (full-time) to the Securities and Exchange Commission from 1977-78 and, after joining the Law Center faculty in 1978, remained as a part-time consultant to the SEC until 1981. He is a member of the American Law Institute, the Federal Regulation of Securities Committee of the ABA and the Executive Council of the Securities Law Committee of the FBA. He has been a Visiting Professor at various foreign law schools, including the Sorbonne (Paris I), Cambridge (Jesus College), and the European University Institute in Florence.

**Lisa Heinzerling**  
*Professor of Law*

A.B., Princeton; J.D., Chicago

After finishing law school, where she served as editor-in-chief of the *University of Chicago Law Review*, Professor Heinzerling clerked for Judge Richard A. Posner of the U.S. Court of Appeals for
the Seventh Circuit and Justice William J. Brennan, Jr., of the U.S. Supreme Court. She was a Skadden Fellow at Business & Professional People for the Public Interest, in Chicago, and for three years practiced environmental law in the Massachusetts Attorney General's office. She has been a visiting professor at the Harvard and Yale law schools. Her scholarship in environmental law has been published in journals including the *Yale Law Journal*, *Harvard Law Review*, *University of Chicago Law Review*, and *Georgetown Law Journal*. Professor Heinzerling's book with economist Frank Ackerman, *Priceless: On Knowing the Price of Everything and the Value of Nothing*, was published by The New Press in February 2004. In 2003, Professor Heinzerling won Georgetown's faculty teaching award.

**Kristin Nicole Henning**  
*Deputy Director, Juvenile Justice Clinic; Associate Professor of Law*  
B.A., Duke; J.D., Yale; LL.M., Georgetown

Professor Henning came to the Georgetown Law Center in 1995 as a Stuart-Stiller Fellow in the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Clinics. As a Fellow she represented adults and children in the D.C. Superior Court, while supervising law students in the Juvenile Justice Clinic. In 1997, Professor Henning joined the staff of the Public Defender Service for the District of Columbia where she continued to represent clients and helped to organize a Juvenile Unit designed to meet the multi-disciplinary needs of children in the juvenile justice system. Professor Henning served as Lead Attorney for the Juvenile Unit from 1998 until she left the Public Defender Service to return to the Law Center in 2001. As lead attorney, she represented juveniles in serious cases, supervised and trained new PDS attorneys, and coordinated and conducted training for the CJA Bar. Professor Henning has been active in local, national and regional juvenile justice reform, serving on the Mid-Atlantic Advisory Board to the National Juvenile Defender Training, Technical Assistance and Resource Center and on local D.C. Superior Court committees such as the Delinquency Working Group and the Family Court Training Committee. She writes in the area of juvenile and criminal law.

**Craig Hoffman**  
*Professor of U.S. Legal Discourse*  
B.A., College of William & Mary; J.D., Texas; Ph.D., Connecticut

Professor Hoffman is a linguist and a lawyer who has specialized in transactional writing and negotiating during his nine years of practice in Austin, Texas and Washington, D.C. Professor Hoffman has also taught writing, first to undergraduates at the University of Connecticut, and then to law students at both the University of Texas Law School and the Washington College of Law of the American University. Professor Hoffman has received several fellowships in linguistics, cognitive science, business, and writing.

**Judith Richards Hope**  
*Distinguished Visitor from Practice*  
A.B., Wellesley College; J.D., LL.D. (Hon.), Harvard

Professor Hope, advocate, law teacher, and corporate director, is President and CEO of Hope & Company, P.C., an international counseling firm. Her professional work focuses on the resolution of complex matters pending before the United States Government and in the Federal courts. She has held faculty appointments at several law schools, including Adjunct Professor at Georgetown University Law Center (1978, 1995, 2002-2006) and Lecturer in Trial Advocacy at Harvard Law School (1982). Professor Hope is a Director of Altius Financial Corporation, General Mills (Member of the Executive Committee and Chair of the Public Responsibility Committee), and Union Pacific Corporation (Member of the Executive Committee and Chair of the Audit Committee). She is Chair Emerita of the National Housing Partnership Foundation, the largest non-profit owner of affordable housing in the United States. Her public service includes work as Vice Chairman of the President’s Commission on Organized Crime during the Reagan Administration and Associate Director of the White House Domestic Council during the Ford Administration. Professor Hope was the first woman to be named to the seven-person senior governing board of Harvard University, the Harvard Corporation, where she served from 1989-2000, chairing the Honorary Degree Committee and the Inspection Committee during her tenure. From 1981 until 2005, she was a partner in and Senior Advisor to the international law firm, Paul, Hastings, Janofsky & Walker.

**John H. Jackson**  
*University Professor*  
A.B., Princeton; J.D., Michigan; LL.D. (Hon.), Hamburg University (Germany)

Professor Jackson joined the Georgetown faculty after a distinguished career as Hessel E. Yntema Professor of Law at the University of Michigan. He has been a visiting faculty member at the University of Delhi in Delhi, India and the University of Brussels in Brussels, Belgium, a Consultant on Legal Education to the Ford Foundation, a Research Scholar at the headquarters of General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in Geneva, Switzerland, and a Rockefeller Foundation
Fellow in Brussels, Belgium. He has served as General Counsel for the Office of the President’s Special Representative for Trade in the U.S. Executive Office of the President in Washington, D.C. (1973-1974), and Associate Vice President for Academic Affairs at the University of Michigan (1988-1989). Over the years, he has also advised the U.S. and various foreign governments, international organizations, and in 2000, served as chairperson of a WTO panel for a trade dispute settlement procedure.

Professor Jackson has served as a member of the board of editors for the American Journal of International Law, Law and Policy in International Business, International Tax & Business Lawyer, Fordham International Law Journal, and the Maryland Journal of International Law & Trade. He is a member of the editorial board for The World Economy and a past member of the editorial boards for the International Bar Association and the Journal of World Trade Law. He is the editor in chief and a founding editor of the Journal of International Economic Law (JIEL), published by Oxford Press (UK) since 1998.

On November 5, 1998, Professor Jackson was formally inaugurated to the position of University Professor at GULC. His inaugural lecture was subsequently the basis of an article in the JIEL (Vol. 3, Issue 1) entitled, “International Economic Law in Times that are Interesting.” Professor Jackson is also Director of the Institute of International Economic Law at GULC.

In 1992, Professor Jackson received the Wolfgang Friedman Memorial Award for lifelong contribution to the field of international law, of the Columbia University Journal of Transnational Law and Columbia Society of International Law at Columbia University. He has been an honorary vice president of the American Society of International Law, having previously served in various capacities including Vice President of the Society. Professor Jackson was also honored in early 2000 by the publication of a volume of essays in his honor by authors from four different continents, discussed and presented at a conference held at GULC in January 2001. In November 2002, Professor Jackson delivered the annual Hersch Lauterpacht Memorial Lecture, in Cambridge University, England. The series of three lectures was entitled, “The Changing Fundamentals of International Law and International Economic Law: Perspectives on Sovereignty, Subsidiary, Power Allocation, and International Institution Building,” and will be extended into a book published by Cambridge University Press.

In June of 2003, Professor Jackson was awarded the honorary degree, “Doctor Iuris Honoris Causa,” from Hamburg University Faculty of Law. Also in June, he was appointed by WTO Director-General Dr. Supachai Panitchpadki to a newly constituted WTO Consultative Board, composed of eight “eminent persons,” and chaired by Peter Sutherland. The Board is charged with considering and presenting a report to the Director-General and others about various systemic institutional problems of the WTO.

at the University of California, Davis. She began her teaching career at Stanford Law School as a teaching Fellow. She teaches courses in Torts, Financial Services and Commercial Law at the Law Center. She has been active in the financial services field, serving as chair of the Financial Institutions Committee of the California State Bar, drafter of the statute to regulate bank check holding practices, and co-counsel in class actions challenging bank stop-payment fee charges. Her article, “Ending the Floating Check Game” (1985), grew out of this involvement. She organized the Financial Institutions and Consumer Financial Services section of the AALS. She is a past-president of both the Association of American Law Schools and the Society of American Law Teachers. She was elected to membership in the American Law Institute in 1984. Professor Jordan is no stranger to Washington; she was a law student here, serving as editor-in-chief of the *Howard Law Journal* and worked summers here at Covington & Burling and the State Department Legal Advisors Office. She was a White House Fellow in 1980-81, serving as special assistant to the Attorney General. She was counsel to Professor Anita Hill during the Clarence Thomas confirmation hearings. Her recent writings include *Race, Gender and Power in America* (with A. Hill, Oxford University Press, 1995), “A History Lesson, Reparations for What?”, 58 *New York Univ. Annual Survey of American Law* (2003), and *Lynching the Dark Metaphor of American Law* (forthcoming).

**Neal K. Katyal**  
*Professor of Law*  
A.B., Dartmouth; J.D., Yale

Prior to coming to Georgetown, he was law clerk to Justice Stephen G. Breyer of the U.S. Supreme Court and to Judge Guido Calabresi of the Second Circuit Court of Appeals. During 1998-99, Professor Katyal served as National Security Adviser to the Deputy Attorney General, U.S. Department of Justice. He was commissioned by President Clinton in 1999 to co-author a report on ways the legal profession can enhance its *pro bono* activities and diversify the Bar, served as co-counsel to Vice President Al Gore in the United States Supreme Court case of *Bush v. Palm Beach Canvassing Board* in 2000, and was Visiting Professor at Yale Law School in 2001-02 and Harvard Law School in 2002. His publications have appeared in *Yale Law Journal*, *Harvard Law Review*, *University of Chicago Law Review*, *Stanford Law Review*, *Michigan Law Review*, and *Pennsylvania Law Review*. His primary academic interests are Constitutional Law (primarily separation of powers, constitutional legitimacy, presidential power, slavery and affirmative action), Criminal Law (particularly cybercrime, conspiracy, architectural solutions to crime and the role of deterrence), and Education Law.

**Patricia A. King**  
*Carmack Waterhouse Professor of Law, Medicine, Ethics, and Public Policy*  
B.A., Wheaton College; J.D., Harvard

Professor King’s expertise is in the study of law, medicine, ethics and public policy. She is also an adjunct professor in the Department of Health Policy and Management, School of Hygiene and Public Health at Johns Hopkins University. She is the co-author of *Cases and Materials on Law, Science and Medicine*. She teaches Family Law courses and offers a seminar in Bioethics and the Law. She is a member of the American Law Institute and the Institute of Medicine and a Fellow of the Hastings Center. Her work in the field of bioethics has included service on the HEW-Advisory Recombinant DNA Advisory Committee, the President’s Commission for the Study of Ethical Problems in Medicine and Biomedical and Behavioral Research, the National Commission for the Protection of Human Subjects of Biomedical and Behavioral Research, and the Ethics, Legal and Social Issues Working Group of the Human Genome Project. She is a board member of the Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation, and Chair of the Board of Trustees of Wheaton College. Her professional experience before joining the Law Center faculty in 1973 was primarily in the civil rights field; she was the Deputy Director of the Office of Civil Rights and Special Assistant to the Chairman of the EEOC. She also served as a Deputy Assistant Attorney General in the Civil Division of the Department of Justice.

**Gregory Klass**  
*Associate Professor of Law*  
B.A., Carleton College; J.D., Yale; Ph.D., Graduate Faculty, New School

Professor Klass comes to Georgetown from the Office of the New York Attorney General, where he served as an Assistant Solicitor General from 2003 to 2005. Prior to working at the Attorney General’s office, Professor Klass clerked for Guido Calabresi on the Second Circuit Court of Appeals.

Professor Klass’s research focuses on contracts and legal theory. His particular interests include how the law interprets the meaning of non-legal speech acts; legal concepts of intent, both in civil and in criminal law; and the relationship between contract law and extra-legal norms, such as the morality of promising and industry trade practices. Professor Klass recently authored with Ian Ayres a book on promissory fraud, *Inscincere Promises: The Law of Misrepresented Intent*. 
David A. Koplow  

*Director, Center for Applied Legal Studies; Professor of Law*

B.A., Harvard, Queen's College at Oxford; J.D., Yale

After graduating from Yale Law School in 1978, Professor Koplow served first as an attorney-advisor, then as special assistant to the Director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. He has also served as secretary of the Lawyers Alliance for World Security and as a member of the Policy Board of Legal Counsel for the Elderly and the steering committee of Section 2 of the D.C. Bar. He has been at GULC since 1981. From 1997-99, while on leave from the Law Center, he served as Deputy General Counsel (International Affairs) at the Department of Defense. Professor Koplow teaches International Law I, and a seminar in the area of national security, arms control and non-proliferation. He also directs a clinic, the Center for Applied Legal Studies, which practices in the field of political asylum. He has written in the areas of international law, U.S. foreign affairs law, and arms control, especially regarding verification of compliance with arms control treaties.

Donald C. Langevoort  

*Thomas Aquinas Reynolds Professor of Law*

B.A., Virginia; J.D., Harvard

Prior to joining the Law Center faculty in 1999, Professor Langevoort was the Lee S. and Charles A. Speir Professor at Vanderbilt University School of Law, where he joined the faculty in 1981. The courses Professor Langevoort teaches are Contracts, Securities Regulation, various seminars on corporate and securities issues, and Corporations. Professor Langevoort has received the Paul J. Hartman Award for Excellence in Teaching at Vanderbilt. He has been a visiting professor at Harvard Law School and the University of Michigan Law School and a lecturer at the Washington College of Law, American University. After practicing for two years at Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering in Washington, D.C., he joined the staff of the U.S. Securities & Exchange Commission as Special Counsel in the Office of the General Counsel. Professor Langevoort is the co-author, with Professors James Cox and Robert Hillman, of *Securities Regulation: Cases and Materials* (Aspen Law & Business), and the author of a treatise entitled *Insider Trading: Regulation, Enforcement and Prevention* (West Group). He has also written many law review articles, a number of which seek to incorporate insights from social psychology and behavioral economics into the study of corporate and securities law and legal ethics. Professor Langevoort has testified numerous times before Congressional committees on issues relating to insider trading and securities litigation reform.
Charles R. Lawrence, III
Professor of Law
B.A., Haverford College; J.D., Yale
Professor Lawrence joined the Law Center faculty from Stanford Law School where he taught from 1986–92. He began his teaching career at the University of San Francisco in 1974 and has visited the faculty of several law schools, including Harvard, Berkeley, UCLA, and the University of Southern California. Professor Lawrence is best known for his work in anti-discrimination law, equal protection, and critical race theory. His most recent book, *We Won’t Go Back: Making the Case for Affirmative Action* (Houghton Mifflin, 1997), is co-authored by Georgetown Law Professor Mari Matsuda. Professor Lawrence has received the University of San Francisco School of Law’s “Most Distinguished Professor Award” and the John Bingham Hurlburt Award for Excellence in Teaching, presented by the 1990 graduating class of Stanford Law School. He is a member of the board of advisors and past-president of the Society of American Law Teachers. Professor Lawrence currently serves on the District of Columbia Board of Education.

Richard J. Lazarus
Professor of Law
B.S., B.A., Illinois; J.D., Harvard
Professor Lazarus teaches Environmental Law, Natural Resources Law, Supreme Court Advocacy, and Torts. He also serves as the Faculty Director of the Supreme Court Institute. He previously worked for the U.S. Justice Department, in both the Environmental and Natural Resources Division and the Solicitor General’s Office, where he was assistant to the Solicitor General. Professor Lazarus has represented the United States, state and local governments, and environmental groups in the U.S. Supreme Court in approximately 37 cases, many of which raised natural resource and environmental law issues. His legal scholarship is in the area of environmental and natural resources law. He has most recently published law review articles on environmental legal history, Supreme Court and environmental law, the Fifth Amendment Just Compensation Clause, and environmental justice. Professor Lazarus serves on several national advisory boards, including Environmental Defense’s Litigation Review Committee.

Martin S. Lederman
Visiting Professor of Law
A.B., Michigan; J.D., Yale
Professor Lederman was an Attorney Advisor in the Department of Justice’s Office of Legal Counsel from 1994 to 2002, where he concentrated on questions involving freedom of speech, the Religion Clauses, congressional power and federalism, equal protection, separation of powers, copyright, and food and drug law. Before that, he was an attorney at Bredhoff & Kaiser, where his practice consisted principally of federal litigation, including appeals, on behalf of labor unions, employees and pension funds, with particular emphasis on constitutional law, labor law, civil rights, RICO and employment law. Most recently, he has been in private practice specializing in constitutional and appellate litigation. He regularly contributes to the weblogs “SCOTUSblog” and “Balkinization,” on matters relating to Executive power, detention, interrogation and torture. He served as law clerk to then-Chief Judge Jack B. Weinstein, on the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York, and to Judge Frank M. Coffin, on the United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit.

David J. Luban
Frederick J. Haas Professor of Law and Philosophy
B.A., Chicago; M.A., M.Phil., Ph.D., Yale
Having taught at Kent State University and the University of Maryland School of Law and the Institute for Philosophy and Public Policy at the University of Maryland, Professor Luban joined the Georgetown faculty in 1997. He has been a visiting faculty member at the Yale Law School, Harvard Law School, University of Melbourne, Dartmouth College, the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Private Law (Hamburg) and the Max Planck Institute for European Legal History (Frankfurt). His recent publications include *The Ethics of Lawyers* (ed.), *Legal Modernism*, and *Legal Ethics* (co-authored). His numerous articles and chapters have focused on a range of topics in legal ethics, the social responsibility of lawyers, law and philosophy, jurisprudence, and social justice. He has been a Woodrow Wilson Graduate Fellow, a Guggenheim Fellow, a Danforth Fellow, a Keck Foundation Distinguished Senior Fellow in Legal Ethics and Professional Culture at Yale Law School, and a Fellow of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars. He was chosen by the American Bar Foundation for the 1998 Keck Foundation Lecturer Award in Legal Ethics and Professional Responsibility.

Laura W. S. Macklin
Director, Family Advocacy Clinic; Professor of Law
B.A., California (Santa Barbara); J.D., California (Berkeley)
Professor Macklin currently teaches in the Family Advocacy Clinic. From 1981–91, she taught in the Institute for Public Representation. From 1991–95, she taught at the Center for Applied Legal Studies. While in law school at U.C.
Berkeley, she served as an extern to Justice Stanley Mosk of the California Supreme Court and as a membership editor of the California Law Review. Upon moving to Washington, D.C., she became an associate with the law firm of Covington & Burling. Approximately two and one-half years later, she resigned to become a staff attorney in the law reform unit of the Neighborhood Legal Services Program, specializing in public benefits and health law. Her work there included class action litigation and legislative advocacy. She has served on the Board of Directors of the NLADA/LSC Access to Justice Project and on the Executive Committee of the Alliance for Justice, a membership organization of public interest groups. She has taught federal litigation courses for legal services attorneys and in ATLA, NITA, and PLI programs. At Georgetown, her clinical teaching and cases have included special education, constitutional rights, disability rights, immigration law, and administrative law. She writes about issues of court reform and procedural justice, and about public interest law.

Mari J. Matsuda
Professor of Law

B.A., Arizona State; J.D., Hawaii; LL.M., Harvard

Professor Matsuda was a professor of law at the University of California at Los Angeles School of Law before joining the Law Center. Before joining the faculty at UCLA, she was professor of law for eight years at the University of Hawaii School of Law, teaching American Legal History, Torts, Constitutional Law, Civil Rights, and Sex Discrimination. Professor Matsuda has also taught at Stanford Law School and the University of Hiroshima and served as a judicial training consultant in Micronesia and South Africa. She was an associate at the labor law firm of King & Nakamura in Honolulu and was law clerk to the Honorable Herbert Y.C. Choy of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. Professor Matsuda has written well-known articles on constitutional law and jurisprudential issues, including hate speech, affirmative action, and feminist theory. Her books include Called From Within (University of Hawaii Press); Words that Wound (Westview Press); and We Won’t Go Back, Making a Case for Affirmative Action (co-authored, Houghton Mifflin). Professor Matsuda is currently serving on the court-appointed Texaco Task Force on Equality and Fairness as part of a record-setting anti-discrimination settlement. She serves on the national advisory boards of Ms. Magazine; the American Civil Liberties Union; and the National Asian Pacific Legal Consortium.

Carrie J. Menkel-Meadow
Professor of Law

A.B. Chettle, Jr., Chair in Dispute Resolution and Civil Procedure; Professor of Law

A.B. Barnard College, Columbia; J.D., Pennsylvania; LL.D., Quinnipiac College of Law

Professor Menkel-Meadow joined the full time faculty in 1996 after serving as a visiting professor in 1992 and 1994. She joined us from UCLA where she had been a professor of law since 1979, serving as well as a professor in the Women’s Studies program, Acting Director of the Center for the Study of Women, and Co-Director of UCLA’s Center on Conflict Resolution. She has taught as a Distinguished Visiting Professor of Legal Theory at the University of Toronto, a visiting professor at Harvard Law School, Stanford Law School, and as a clinical professor at the University of Pennsylvania. A national expert in alternative dispute resolution, the legal profession, and legal ethics, clinical legal education, feminist legal theory, and women in the legal profession, Professor Menkel-Meadow has written and lectured extensively in these fields. She is the author of Mediation: Theory, Policy & Practice (2001) and over 60 articles. She has won the Center for Public Resources’ First Prize for Scholarship in Alternative Dispute Resolution three times (in 1983, 1990, and 1998). She has also won the Rutter Award for Excellence in Teaching at UCLA. She currently chairs the CPR-Georgetown Commission on Ethics and Standards in Alternative Dispute Resolution. She serves on the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the American Bar Foundation and on the Research Grants Committee of the Law School Admissions Council. She also sits on numerous boards of public interest organizations and the editorial boards of journals in dispute resolution, law and social science and feminism. She has chaired the AALS Sections on Law and Social Science, Alternative Dispute Resolution, Women in Legal Education, and has been on the Executive Committee of the Section on Clinical Education. In addition to her scholarship, research, and teaching, Professor Menkel-Meadow often serves as a mediator and arbitrator in public and private settings and has trained lawyers and mediators in the United States and abroad. She is currently the director of the Georgetown Hewlett Fellowship Program in Conflict Resolution and Problem-Solving.

Naomi Mezey
Professor of Law

B.A., Wesleyan; M.A., Minnesota; J.D., Stanford

Professor Mezey served as law clerk for Judge Marilyn Hall Patel of the United States District Court for the Northern District of California. She has been a Legislative Aide to former Senator Alan Cranston and a teaching assistant at the University
of Minnesota in the Department of American Studies. Her teaching fields include Legislation, Civil Procedure, and Law and Culture.

**John Mikhail**  
*Associate Professor of Law*

B.A., Amherst; M.A., Ph.D., Cornell; J.D., Stanford

After graduating from Stanford Law School, where he was Senior Article Editor of the *Stanford Law Review* and Senior Submissions Editor of the *Stanford Journal of International Law*, Professor Mikhail joined the Palo Alto office of Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett. He then served as a judicial clerk to Judge Rosemary Barkett on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit.

Professor Mikhail's research interests include criminal law, constitutional law, jurisprudence, and law and cognitive science. He received his Ph.D. in Philosophy from Cornell University and was a Lecturer and Research Affiliate in the Department of Brain and Cognitive Sciences at M.I.T. His doctoral dissertation, *Rawls’ Linguistic Analogy: A Study of the ‘Generative Grammar’ Model of Moral Theory Described by John Rawls in ‘A Theory of Justice’*, seeks to understand the cognitive foundations of moral and legal norms.

Professor Mikhail has been a Visiting Scholar at Stanford Law School, a Visiting Junior Scholar at the Peter Wall Institute for Advanced Studies at the University of British Columbia, and a Teaching Fellow at Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government. His publications have appeared in the *Stanford Law Review*, *Archiv fur Rechts-und Sozialphilosophie*, *Proceedings of the Cognitive Science Society*, and other scholarly journals.

**Wallace J. Mlyniec**  
*Lupo-Ricci Professor of Clinical Legal Studies; Director, Juvenile Justice Clinic*

B.S., Northwestern; J.D., Georgetown

(On Leave)

Professor Mlyniec teaches the Juvenile Justice Clinic and courses in Family Law and Juveniles and the Courts, and assists with the training of fellows in the Prettyman Legal Internship Program. He is the author of numerous books and articles concerning criminal law and the law relating to children and families. He was the director of the Judicial Conference Study on ABA Criminal Justice Standards, the administrator of the Emergency Bail Fund, and served as a consultant to the San Jose State University and University of Maryland Schools of Social Work, the ABA's National Resource Center on Child Abuse and Neglect, several law schools, and the California Bar Examiners. He was a recipient of a Bicentennial Fellowship from the Swedish government to study their child welfare system. He is also the recipient of the William Pincus award for his contributions to clinical legal education and the Stuart Stiller award for legal service in the public interest. He has been on the AALS Standing Committee on Clinical Education and served as chair in 1992. Since 1998, he has been Chair of the ABA Juvenile Justice Committee.

**Jonathan T. Molot**  
*Visiting Professor of Law*

B.A., Yale; J.D., Harvard

Professor Molot, visiting from the George Washington University Law School, has been a member of the faculty there since 1998. Professor Molot's academic interests include administrative law, civil procedure, federal courts, statutory interpretation, and constitutional law, and his articles have appeared in the *Yale Law Journal*, the *Stanford Law Review*, the *Virginia Law Review*, and the *Northwestern University Law Review*. Prior to entering law teaching, Professor Molot clerked for Justice Stephen G. Breyer, both on the United States Supreme Court and on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit. Professor Molot also served as a legal assistant to the American judges on the Iran-U.S. Claims Tribunal in The Hague and practiced law at Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton in New York and Kellogg, Huber, Hansen, Todd & Evans in Washington. He will be visiting at Georgetown in the fall and teaching Federal Courts.

**John G. Murphy, Jr.**  
*Professor of Law*

A.B., Harvard; LL.B., Georgetown

Professor Murphy has taught courses in Individual Rights, the Supreme Court, the Federal System, Commercial Law, Federal Election Law, Professional Responsibility, Corporations, and Criminal Law. From 1982-86 he also served the Law Center as Associate Dean for the Graduate Program. Before joining the Law Center in 1965, he was a clerk for the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit, an associate at the D.C. firm of Covington & Burling, and Conference Director for the HEW and OEO programs for delivery of legal services to low-income individuals. In addition, he served as General Counsel to the FEC from 1975-76, as Ford Foundation Project Specialist in Beirut, Lebanon, from 1970-72, and as visiting professor at the University of Guadalajara in Mexico (1991), at Palackeho University in Czechoslovakia (1992), and at Xiamen University, Xiamen, Peoples Republic of China (1999).
Eleanor Holmes Norton  
Professor of Law

B.A., Antioch; M.A., LL.B., Yale

Before joining the Law Center faculty in 1982, Professor Norton served for four years as chair of the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. She has taught EEO Law, Labor Law, and Negotiations at the Law Center. She also served as Assistant Legal Director of the ACLU for five years and then chaired the New York City Commission on Human Rights from 1970-77. She published “Justice and Efficiency in Dispute Systems” in 1990 (Ohio State Journal of Dispute Resolution), “Bargaining and the Ethic of Process” in 1989 (New York University Law Review), “Equal Employment Law: Crisis in Interpretation, Survival Against the Odds” in 1988 (Tulane Law Review), “Commentary” in American Labor Policy: A Critical Appraisal of the NLRA in 1987, and three articles in 1984: “Public Assistance, Post-New Deal Bureaucracy and the Law” (Yale Law Journal), “The Private Bar and Public Confusion: A New Civil Rights Challenge” (Howard Law Journal) and “Minority Workers of Tomorrow” (Work in the 21st Century). Her numerous leadership positions include service as chair of the ACLU National Advisory Council, the Workplace Health Fund, and the Women's Law and Policy Fellowship. In addition, she serves on the Boards of the Martin Luther King, Jr., Center for Social Change, the Rockefeller Foundation, the Community Foundation of Greater Washington, and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. She serves on the Boards of the Pitney Bowes, Metropolitan Life, and Stanley Works corporations. She is also a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, the National Endowment for Democracy, and the U.S. Citizens' Committee to Monitor the Helsinki Accords, and on the Advisory Board of the Carter Center in Atlanta, GA, and the National Women's Political Caucus. She held the O'Neill Visiting Chair at Boston College in 1989, was the Ralph E. Shikes Bicentennial Fellow at Harvard Law School in 1988, was a Visiting Fellow at Harvard's John F. Kennedy School of Government in the spring of 1984, and a Visiting Phi Beta Kappa Scholar in 1985. She is a member of the National Academy of Science's Committees on the Status of Black Americans and on Technological Changes in Employment. She is also a member of the Ford Foundation Study on the Future of the Welfare State. Professor Norton is currently on leave from the Law Center. In November 1990, she was elected as the District of Columbia delegate to the United States House of Representatives.

Julie Rose O'Sullivan  
Professor of Law

A.B., Stanford; J.D., Cornell

Professor O’Sullivan joined the faculty in November 1994 from her position in the Office of Independent Counsel (Little Rock, Arkansas), where she worked on the “Whitewater” investigation. She served as an assistant U.S. attorney in the Criminal Division of the U.S. Attorney's Office of the Southern District of New York. In addition, Professor O’Sullivan was a litigation associate with Davis Polk & Wardwell and served as clerk to the Honorable Levin H. Campbell of the First Circuit Court of Appeals and to Justice Sandra Day O'Connor of the U.S. Supreme Court.

Robert L. Oakley  
Director, Law Library; Professor of Law

B.A., J.D., Cornell; M.S.L.S., Syracuse

Professor Oakley is the Law Librarian as well as a professor at the Law Center. Before joining the Law Center in 1982, he served as Associate Law Librarian at Cornell Law School and Director of the Law Library and associate professor of law at Boston University School of Law. His writings include articles entitled “Intellectual Property Issues and Information Networks,” “The Deteriorating Historical Record: Implications for Scholars and Libraries,” “Collection Development: The Impact of a National Law Library,” “Education for Law Librarianship: Avoiding the Trade School Mentality,” and “Copyright and Preservation: A Serious Problem in Need of a Thoughtful Solution.” He represents the interests of the American Association of Law Libraries in matters on Capitol Hill and around Washington and he has served on numerous other professional committees. Professor Oakley has served two three-year terms on the Executive Board of the American Association of Law Libraries, and served as its President in 2000-2001.

James C. Oldham  
St. Thomas More Professor of Law and Legal History

B.S., Duke; LL.B., Stanford; M.S.B.A., Denver

In addition to his teaching duties at the Law Center, Professor Oldham spends considerable time in London doing manuscript research in English legal history. His major work is The Mansfield Manuscripts and the Growth of English Law in the Eighteenth Century, two volumes, published by the University of North Carolina Press for the American Society for Legal History. An updated one-volume abridgement of this work was published by the UNC Press in the summer of 2004. Professor Oldham collects books from and about early modern England and teaches Seminars at the Law
Center on English Legal History and on the history of the jury. He also teaches Contracts, Labor Law, and Labor Arbitration. He specialized in labor law with the Denver firm of Sherman and Howard, and now serves as a Labor Arbitrator on several permanent panels. He is currently the Grievance Arbitrator for the National Hockey League and the NHL Players’ Association, as well as the Permanent Umpire for Alcoa and the United Steelworkers of America. He is a Vice President of the National Academy of Arbitrators and has served as chair of the Foreign Service Grievance Board at the State Department. He serves on the Board of Directors of the American Society for Legal History and on the editorial board of *Law and History Review*. He is the author of a student text, *Labor Law*, and has published numerous articles on legal history and on labor and employment discrimination topics.

**Ángel R. Oquendo**  
*Visiting Professor of Law*  
A.B., M.A., Ph.D., Harvard; J.D., Yale  

**Ladislas M. Orsy, S.J.**  
*Visiting Professor of Law*  
M.A., Oxford; D.C.L., Gregorian University, Rome; L.Ph., L.S.T., School of Theology St. Albert, Louvain, Belgium  
Father Orsy was formerly a professor of canon law at the Catholic University of America. He has taught Canon Law at the Gregorian University in Rome, Fordham University, the University of Fribourg, Switzerland, and the Law Center. Father Orsy is the author of nine books and more than two hundred articles on topics in theology and canon law. He is a regular visitor at the Law Center where he teaches Roman Law, History of Philosophy of Law, and Canon Law.

**Joseph A. Page**  
*Director, Center for the Advancement of the Rule of Law in the Americas; Professor of Law*  
B.A., LL.B., LL.M., Harvard  

**Troy A. Paredes**  
*Visiting Professor of Law*  
A.B., California (Berkeley); J.D., Yale  
Troy Paredes is a professor of corporate and securities law at Washington University School of Law. His research interests include corporate governance; the impact of psychology on corporate decision making and investor behavior; the development of corporate governance and securities law systems in developing countries; and executive compensation. Professor Paredes has written several articles and made numerous presentations on a wide range of
topics about corporate governance, securities regulation, and law and economics.

Professor Paredes graduated with highest honors from the University of California at Berkeley with a degree in economics. His emphasis was on industrial organization, market structure, and regulatory economics. He then attended Yale Law School, where he served on the editorial board of the Yale Journal on Regulation and was an Olin Fellow in Law and Economics.

Before joining Washington University’s faculty, Professor Paredes was a corporate and regulatory lawyer. As an attorney, he worked on a variety of transactions, including leveraged buyouts, mergers and acquisitions, and private equity and venture capital financings, as well as on antitrust and regulatory matters in the energy industry. Professor Paredes maintains his connection to the legal and business communities by consulting on a variety of corporate, securities, and regulatory issues.

Elizabeth Hayes Patterson
Associate Professor of Law
A.B., Emmanuel; J.D., Catholic University

Before joining the Law Center faculty in 1980, Professor Patterson served as Chair of the D.C. Public Service (Utilities) Commission and was a Commissioner of the D.C. Public Service Commission. She now teaches Conflicts, Contracts, Race and American Law, and Commercial Law: Sales Transactions at the Law Center. From 1993-97, she served as Associate Dean for the J.D. and Graduate Programs at the Law Center. She has been Treasurer of the D.C. Bar and a member of the Secretary of State’s Advisory Committee on Private International Law (the Study Group on the Law Applicable to International Sales), the D.C. Bar Screening Committee, and the Editorial Board of the Washington Lawyer. She currently serves on the Board of Trustees of the Frederick B. Abramson Memorial Foundation, Emmanuel College, and of the Florence Crittenton Mission Foundation. She was the 2001 recipient of the Law Center’s Frank F. Flegal Teaching Award. Before becoming involved in public service, she practiced privately with the D.C. firm of Hogan and Hartson and taught Conflicts at Catholic University. After graduation from law school, she served as a clerk for the Honorable Ruggero J. Aldisert of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit. Professor Patterson is a member of the American Law Institute.

Ronald A. Pearlman
Professor of Law
B.A., J.D., Northwestern; LL.M., Georgetown

Professor Pearlman teaches Tax I, Partnership Taxation, and a seminar on the Taxation of Electronic Commerce. Prior to joining the faculty, he was a tax partner in the law firm of Covington & Burling. Previously, he served in three tax positions with the Federal Government. In the mid-1960s, Professor Pearlman served with the Office of Chief Counsel of the Internal Revenue Service in Washington. After 15 years of private law practice in St. Louis, he returned to Washington in 1983 to serve first as the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Tax Policy at the U.S. Treasury, and then as the Assistant Treasury Secretary for Tax Policy, a presidential appointment. At the Treasury, he had overall responsibility for development of the Department’s 1984 tax reform proposals and President Reagan’s 1985 tax reform recommendations to the Congress. He represented the Administration during the reconsideration of the Tax Reform Act of 1986 by the House of Representatives. After a brief return to private practice, he was appointed Chief of Staff of the Congressional Joint Committee on Taxation where he served from 1988–1990. Over the years, Professor Pearlman has served in a number of professional organizations and advisory groups, including as Vice-Chair (Government Relations) of the ABA Section of Taxation, as a consultant to two tax policy projects of the American Law Institute, and as President of the American Tax Policy Institute. He also has served as a visiting professor at Harvard Law School and on the adjunct faculties of the University of Virginia School of Law and Washington University School of Law in St. Louis and has lectured at the Japan Ministry of Finance and ESADE Law School in Barcelona, Spain. Professor Pearlman has testified before Congress over 30 times on tax policy matters.

Gary Peller
Professor of Law
B.A., Emory; J.D., Harvard

Professor Peller joined the Georgetown faculty from the University of Virginia Law School where he taught from 1982-88. After graduating from law school, where he served on the Harvard Law Review, Professor Peller clerked for the Honorable Morris Lasker of the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York. He has taught Contracts, Constitutional Law, Criminal Procedure, and Jurisprudence at Georgetown. His writings are primarily in the fields of legal theory and legal history.

Thomas Pfeiffer
Visiting Professor of Law
Dr. iur. (J.S.D.), University Frankfurt am Main; Dr. iur. habil., University of Frankfurt am Main

Professor Pfeiffer is visiting from the University of Heidelberg, where he is the Dean of the Faculty of Law and Professor Ordinarius. He is also the Director of the Institute for Foreign and Private
International Law and the holder of the Chair for
Civil Law, Private International Law, Comparative
Law and International Civil Procedure. Prior to
joining the University of Heidelberg, Professor
Pfeiffer was Professor Ordinarius of the Faculty of
Law at the University of Bielefeld, Germany, and
judge at the Court of Appeals of Hamm, Germany.
Professor Pfeiffer has written more than 250 publi-
cations in civil law, private international law, civil
procedure, and comparative law.

Nina Pillard
Professor of Law

B.A., Yale; J.D., Harvard

After serving as a law clerk to the Honorable Louis
H. Pollak of the U.S. District Court for the Eastern
District of Pennsylvania, Professor Pillard held the
Marvin M. Karpatkin fellowship at the ACLU and
then worked for several years at the NAACP Legal
Defense and Education Fund, Inc. She joined the
U.S. Department of Justice Office of the Solicitor
General as Assistant to the Solicitor General in
1994 where she served until 1997 when she joined
the faculty at Georgetown. In 1998–2000, Professor
Pillard took leave from the Law Center to work in
the Department of Justice as Deputy Assistant
Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel. She has
litigated numerous cases, including more than
twenty that she has briefed and eight that she has
argued before the Supreme Court.

Robert Pitofsky
Dean Emeritus; Joseph and Madeline Sheehy Professor
in Antitrust and Trade Regulation Law

A.B., New York; LL.B., Columbia

Professor Pitofsky has had a distinguished career
in government and is especially known for his work
in the antitrust field. He has served as a commis-
sioner and later chairman of the Federal Trade
Commission, the director of the Bureau of
Consumer Protection of the FTC, counsel to the
Commission, the director of the Bureau of
Enforcement in a Global Economy.” Professor
Pitofsky served as Dean of the Law School from
1983 to 1989, and has taught courses at the Law
Center in Antitrust, Consumer Protection, Federal
Courts, and Constitutional Law. He practices law as
counsel to the D.C. firm of Arnold and Porter and
was an attorney with Dewey, Ballantine, Bushby,
Palmer and Wood. In addition, he served as a mem-
er of the Council of the Administrative Conference
to the United States and the Board of Governors of
the D.C. Bar Association.

John Podesta
Distinguished Visitor from Practice

B.A., Knox College; J.D., Georgetown

Professor Podesta is the former Chief of Staff to the
President. He served in the first Clinton adminis-
tration as an assistant to the President and staff sec-
retary at the White House, where he managed the
paper flow to and from the President, including
coordination of White House Senior Staff advice on
Presidential decision memoranda and approval on
all Presidential documents. He also served as the
principal White House spokesperson on the
Whitewater investigation and as the senior policy
advisor to the President on government informa-
tion, privacy, telecommunications, and regulatory
policy. Before joining the Clinton administration,
Professor Podesta was president and general counsel
of Podesta Associates, Inc., a Washington, D.C.,
government relations and public affairs firm. He has
had extensive Capitol Hill experience, serving as
chief counsel for the Senate Committee on
Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry and as chief
minority counsel to the Senate Judiciary Committee
Subcommittees on Patents, Copyrights, and
Trademarks; Security and Terrorism; and
Regulatory Reform. He was special assistant to the
director of Action, a federal volunteer agency, and
served as trial attorney in the Department of Justice,
Land and Natural Resources Division. Professor
Podesta has taught as an adjunct at the Law Center
and has been a guest lecturer at American
University Washington College of Law and at
Harvard Law School. He was a visiting professor at
the Law Center in the 1995-1996 and 1996-1997
academic years, and has been a summer faculty
member since 1997.

Kevin P. Quinn, S.J.
Professor of Law

A.B., Fordham; M.Div., S.T.L., Jesuit School of
Theology at Berkeley; J.D., Ph.D., California
(Berkeley)

Father Quinn joined the faculty in 1994 after clerk-
ing for Judge Joseph M. McLaughlin of the Second
Circuit Court of Appeals. In addition, he has served
as a visiting lecturer in criminal law at the Santa
Clara University School of Law and was an instruc-
tor in social studies, philosophy, and theology at
Regis High School in New York City. Father Quinn
is a Faculty Affiliate of the Kennedy Institute of
Ethics and his scholarship is primarily in health care
ethics. At Georgetown, he teaches Decedents’
Estates, Jurisprudence, and offers seminars in
Bioethics and the Law and Legal Justice.
Jill J. Ramsfield
*Director, Legal Research and Writing; Professor of Law*

B.A., Wellesley; B.M., J.D., Wisconsin

Professor Ramsfield specializes in the study of legal discourse, both in the United States and abroad. By combining studies in linguistics, composition theory, and cognitive psychology, she has created a unique approach to teaching legal writing. She teaches continuing legal education courses nationally and internationally, helping lawyers to write better, faster. She also helped create Georgetown’s *United States Legal Discourse*, a course designed especially for international lawyers. She has assisted South Africa’s 22 law schools to create new four-year curricula that incorporated classes in legal discourse. She has also presented classes and workshops to many international lawyers and judges, including justices from Iceland, South Africa, and Slovenia; lawyers from Russia, France, Germany, Sweden, and Uganda; and legal educators from Italy, Australia, and New Zealand. She is the author of “Is Logic Culturally Based? A Contrastive International Approach to the U.S. Law Classroom,” *47 J. Legal Ed. 157* (1997), co-author with Mary Ray of Legal Writing: *Getting It Right and Getting It Written* (3d ed. 2000), and the author of *The Law as Architecture: Building Legal Documents* (2000).

Milton C. Regan, Jr.
*Professor of Law*

B.A., Houston; M.A., California (Los Angeles); J.D., Georgetown

Professor Regan received his Bachelors in Political Science and his Masters in Urban and Regional Planning. At Georgetown, he was a member of *The Law Journal* and received several awards. Upon completing his studies at Georgetown, Professor Regan clerked for Judge Ruth Bader Ginsburg on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit and Justice William J. Brennan, Jr. of the Supreme Court of the United States. He was an associate at Davis Polk & Wardwell in Washington, D.C., where he specialized in defense of attorneys and accountants in liability actions and in white-collar criminal practice, and performed pro bono work on behalf of tenant associations. Professor Regan has served as an adjunct faculty member in the University of Maryland Urban Affairs Program. He is the author of *Eat What You Kill: The Fall of a Wall Street Lawyer* (University of Michigan Press, 2004); *Alone Together: Law and the Meanings of Marriage* (Oxford University Press, 1999); *Family Law and the Pursuit of Intimacy*, (New York University Press, 1993); and several articles on family law, legal ethics, and legal theory, and is the co-editor with Anita L. Allen of *Debating Democracy’s Discontent: Essays on American Politics, Law, and Public Philosophy* (Oxford University Press, 1998).

Kristen Konrad Robbins
*Professor of Legal Research and Writing*

B.A., Wellesley College; J.D., Georgetown

After graduating from the Law Center, Professor Robbins joined the firm of Kirkland & Ellis in Washington, D.C. While at Kirkland & Ellis, she specialized in litigation, including products liability, breach of contract, copyright infringement, and shareholder derivative suits. She also represented pro bono clients seeking social security disability benefits. Professor Robbins has previously taught Legal Research and Writing at the George Washington University National Law Center.

John G. Roberts, Jr.
*Distinguished Visitor from the Judiciary*

A.B., J.D., Harvard


Richard L. Roe
*Director, D.C. Street Law Clinic; Professor of Law*

B.A., Yale; J.D., Maine

Professor Roe directs the Law Center’s D.C. Street Law Project and specializes in educating the public about the law. In the Street Law High Schools Clinic, law students teach practical law in high schools in the District of Columbia. In the Street Law Community Clinic, law students teach in community and correctional settings, such as the D.C. Jail, homeless shelters, addiction treatment centers and juvenile correctional settings. He also teaches the Literacy and Law seminar in fall semesters, examining how emergent readers develop their legal culture. Prior to joining the Law Center faculty full time in 1983, he served as Program Director of the National Institute for Citizen Education in the Law
and Executive Director of the Coalition for Law Related Education in Washington, D.C., and as an adjunct professor in the former Street Law Corrections clinic. He also conducts numerous workshops throughout the country and the world on teaching about the law to the public. Since 2000, he has consulted with Street Law programs in the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Turkey, England and Cambodia and has participated in several international conferences in the field. He is the co-author of the high school textbook, *Great Trials in American History*. He has reviewed upcoming arguments in *Preview of Supreme Court Cases*, written several articles for *Update on Law Related Education*, edited the ABA publication “Putting on Mock Trials” and is the author of “Valuing Student Speech” in *California Law Review*. Professor Roe founded and directed the D.C. Family Literacy Project, which taught prisoners and homeless families how to read with their children and other developmentally appropriate practices. His present research focuses on learning theory and its implications for law and law teaching.

**Nicholas Quinn Rosenkranz**  
*Associate Professor of Law*

B.A., J.D., Yale


**Julia L. Ross**  
*Professor of Legal Research and Writing*

B.A., Hamilton College; J.D., Harvard Law School

Professor Ross was an attorney at Gipson Hoffman & Pancione, Los Angeles, where she was a shareholder and member of the firm's management committee. Her civil trial practice included copyright, trademark, defamation, breach of contract, and shareholder derivative actions, with experience in all aspects of civil litigation, including pleadings, discovery, motions practice, trial, ADR, and appeals. While at Gipson Hoffman, she wrote a successful Petition for *Certiorari* and brief on the merits in the U.S. Supreme Court in *Fogerty v. Fantasy*, a copyright dispute. Professor Ross was a summer associate for Smith & Hulsey, Jacksonville, Florida, and Hecht & Associates, Toronto, Canada, and was Assistant Director of Admissions at Flagler College in Florida. She was law clerk to Honorable H. Lee Sarokin, U.S. District Judge, Newark, New Jersey.

**Susan Deller Ross**  
*Director, International Women’s Human Rights Clinic; Professor of Law*

B.A., Knox; J.D., New York

Professor Ross is Director of the Law Center's International Women's Human Rights Clinic. Before joining the Law Center faculty in 1993, she was Special Litigation Counsel to the U.S. Justice Department's Civil Rights Division, and before that the Clinical Director of the ACLU's Women's Rights Project and an attorney with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. She also practiced privately with the firm of Bellamy, Blank, Goodman, Kelly, Ross and Stanley and has taught as an adjunct professor at the law schools of Columbia University, Rutgers University, New York University, and George Washington University, and also as a visiting professor at George Washington. She has served on the Screening and Advisory Committees of the Women's Legal Defense Fund and has been General Counsel and a member of the Board of Directors of the Women's Equity Action League's Educational and Legal Defense Fund. Her recent writings include two books on civil rights law, *Sex Discrimination and the Law* (co-author, 1st ed. 1975; 2nd ed. 1996) and *The Rights of Women* (1st ed. 1973; co-author, 2nd ed. 1983; 3rd ed. 1984). Before receiving her J.D. she served for two years in the Peace Corps in West Africa (Ivory Coast).

**Paul F. Rothstein**  
*Professor of Law*

B.S., J.D., Northwestern

Professor Rothstein is well known for his work in evidence, civil and criminal lawsuits, and the judicial process from the Supreme Court on down. He is the author of *Evidence: Cases, Materials and Problems; Evidence in a Nutshell: State and Federal Rules; Federal Rules of Evidence* and several other books and over 100 articles. His background is that of a practicing litigation attorney. His numerous professional activities include positions as chair of the ABA Rules of Evidence and Criminal Procedure Committee, Board member and Education Chairman of the FBA, chair of the AALS Evidence Section, and consultant to the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, the U.S. Congress, and the National Academy of Sciences. In addition, he has been a regular contributing editor to the *Legal Times*, the *New York Law Journal*, and the *Criminal Law Bulletin* and is on the Publication Advisory Board of...
Matthew Bender Co. Professor Rothstein was a Fulbright Scholar at Oxford University in England prior to entering the profession.

Peter J. Rubin
Professor of Law
B.A., Yale; J.D., Harvard

After graduating from law school, where he served as an editor of the Harvard Law Review, Professor Rubin clerked for Judge Collins J. Seitz of the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit and Justice David H. Souter of the United States Supreme Court. Professor Rubin spent several years before joining the faculty as a practicing lawyer specializing in constitutional litigation. He served as counsel in the U.S. Supreme Court for, among others, Dr. Timothy Quill and two other doctors in Vacco v. Quill, a challenge to the constitutionality of New York’s ban on physician-assisted suicide, and Planned Parenthood in Rust v. Sullivan, the Supreme Court challenge to the abortion “gag rule” imposed in the 1980s upon family planning clinics that received federal funding. He also represented a group of pregnant women who sought prenatal care at the Medical University of South Carolina but who instead were arrested after their medical records indicating positive drug tests were turned over to police without their consent; the women’s constitutional claims were recently vindicated by the Supreme Court in Ferguson v. City of Charleston.


Steven C. Salop
Professor of Economics and Law
B.A., Pennsylvania; M.Phil., Ph.D., Yale

Professor Salop teaches courses in Antitrust Law, Economic Reasoning and the Law, and conducts a Faculty Workshop in Law and Economics. His recent writings include several articles in the Yale Law Review, Georgetown Law Journal, American Economic Review, Antitrust Law Journal, and other scholarly journals. His research focuses on antitrust law and economics and economic analysis of industrial competition and imperfect information. Before joining the Law Center faculty in 1981, he served as Associate Director for Special Projects with the Bureau of Economics of the FTC, as an adjunct professor of economics at the University of Pennsylvania, where he received his B.A. in 1968, and as an economist with the Civil Aeronautics Board and Federal Reserve Board. He is a member of the American Economic Association and the Econometric Society. He has been an associate editor of the Journal of Economic Perspectives, The International Journal of Industrial Organization and the Journal of Industrial Economics. He is currently an associate editor of the Review of Industrial Organization.

Paul C. Saunders
Distinguished Visitor from Practice
A.B., Fordham; J.D., Georgetown

Paul C. Saunders is a partner at Cravath, Swaine & Moore LLP, where he has been since 1971. His practice includes complex litigation and international arbitration and he has been lead counsel in a number of patent, copyright, trade secret, antitrust, securities, employment discrimination and unfair competition cases. Professor Saunders has also written and lectured in areas of securities law, intellectual property, antitrust and church-state issues. He is a Fellow of the American College of Trial Lawyers. Also, he is a former Co-Chair of the Lawyers’ Committee for Civil Rights Under Law and is currently a member of its board and of the boards of the Office of the Appellate Defender, Volunteers of Legal Service and Chair of The Constitution Project. Professor Saunders currently serves on the Board of Trustees of Fordham University and the Board of Visitors of Georgetown University Law Center. He has also been a member of the board and Vice President of the Legal Aid Society, and a member of the Georgetown University Board of Regents. He served as a Captain in the United States Army Judge Advocate General’s Corps from 1967 to 1971.

Susan Scafidi
Visiting Associate Professor of Law
A.B., Duke; J.D., Yale

Professor Scafidi is a member of the law and history faculties at Southern Methodist University. She is also a native Washingtonian and is pleased to be returning to the D.C. area. Her teaching and research interests center around the concept of ownership, in the form of property, intellectual property, international intellectual property, cultural property, trusts and estates, and legal history. Professor Scafidi is the author of Who Owns Culture? Appropriation and Authenticity in American Law, and she has taught at a number of institutions, including most recently the Yale Law School. She will offer both Property and a seminar on New Dimensions of Cultural Property during the Spring 2006 semester.
Andrew I. Schoenholtz
Deputy Director, Georgetown University Institute for the Study of International Migration; Visiting Professor of Law

B.A., Hamilton College; J.D., Harvard; Ph.D., Brown

Professor Schoenholtz is the Deputy Director at the Georgetown University Institute for the Study of International Migration (ISIM), where he directs studies on all aspects of international migration. Previously, he served as Deputy Director of the U.S. Commission on Immigration Reform. In this role, Professor Schoenholtz directed the analysis of immigration policies and preparation of reports to Congress detailing Commission findings and recommendations, and directed Commission fact-finding missions in Haiti, Cuba, Germany, Croatia, and Bosnia to study root causes, refugee protection, and long-term solutions to mass migration emergencies. He has briefed members of Congress and staff on policy issues related to refugees and immigrants, testified at public hearings, and represented the Commission at national conferences and symposia. Prior to his current position, Professor Schoenholtz was an associate at Covington & Burling, where his primary practice areas were immigration, human rights, and international law. He has authored numerous articles on international refugee law, comparative asylum policy, temporary protection, and the Supreme Court.

Roy A. Schotland
Professor of Law

A.B., Columbia; LL.B., Harvard

After graduation from law school, Professor Schotland served as a law clerk for U.S. Supreme Court Justice William J. Brennan and was an associate with the New York firm of Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton and Garrison. He has also taught law as a professor at the University of Virginia, as a visiting professor at the University of Pennsylvania, and came to Georgetown as Associate Dean. He is co-editor of Administrative Law, Cases and Comments (9th ed., 1995). His writings include Conflicts of Interest in the Securities Markets (ed.), Divergent Investing of Pension Assets, Campaign Financing of Elective Judges, and Proposals for Campaign Finance Reform. In addition, he has served as a consultant to the Federal Reserve Board, several Congressional committees and state pension systems, the Government of Bermuda, and the ABA on campaign finance. He is a member of the American Law Institute and Senior Advisor to the National Center for State Courts.

Philip G. Schrag
Director, Center for Applied Legal Studies and Public Interest Law Scholars Program; Professor of Law

A.B., Harvard; LL.B., Yale

Professor Schrag teaches Civil Procedure and directs the Center for Applied Legal Studies, in which students represent refugees from persecution who are seeking asylum in the United States. He is also the Director of the Public Interest Law Scholars Program, through which selected law students who plan careers as public interest lawyers receive scholarship grants and special academic enrichment and guidance in that field. Before joining the Law Center faculty in 1981, he was assistant counsel to the NAACP Legal Defense Educational Fund, Consumer Advocate of the City of New York, a professor at Columbia University Law School, and Deputy General Counsel of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, from which he received a Meritorious Honor Award in 1981. Professor Schrag has also had a distinguished and varied career in civic service, which has included positions as a delegate to the District of Columbia Statehood Constitutional Convention in 1982, an editor and consultant on consumer protection during the Carter-Mondale transition, a consultant to the New York State Consumer Protection Board, a consultant to the Governor’s Advisory Council of Puerto Rico, an advisor to the Committee of Chinese Legal Educators, and an Academic Specialist for the United States Information Agency in the Czech Republic and Hungary. In addition, he drafted New York City’s Consumer Protection Act of 1969. He is also a prolific author, having written dozens of articles on consumer law, nuclear arms control, political asylum, and various other topics for both law journals and popular publications. He is the author of twelve books, including the innovative professional responsibility textbook Ethical Problems in the Practice of Law (with Professor Lisa G. Lerman) (Aspen Publishers 2005).

Louis Michael Seidman
John Carroll Research Professor of Law

A.B., Chicago; J.D., Harvard

After graduating from Harvard Law School in 1971, Professor Seidman served as a law clerk for J. Skelly Wright of the D.C. Circuit and U.S. Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall. He then was a staff attorney with the D.C. Public Defender Service until joining the Law Center faculty in 1976. He teaches a variety of courses in the fields of constitutional and criminal law. He is co-author of a constitutional law casebook and the author of several articles concerning criminal justice and constitutional law. His most recent books are Our Unsettled Constitution: A New Defense of Constitutionalism and Judicial Review (Yale 2001) and Equal Protection of the Laws (Foundation 2002).
Greg Sidak  
*Visiting Professor of Law*  
A.B., A.M., J.D., Stanford  

Professor Sidak's teaching and research concerns antitrust law, the regulation of telecommunications and other network industries, and constitutional issues regarding economic regulation. He is the founding U.S. editor of the *Journal of Competition Law & Economics*, published by the Oxford University Press. He formerly held the F. K. Weyerhaeuser Chair in Law and Economics at the American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research (AEI) and was a Senior Lecturer at the Yale School of Management.  

Professor Sidak served as Deputy General Counsel of the Federal Communications Commission (1987-89) and Senior Counsel and Economist to the Council of Economic Advisers in the Executive Office of the President (1986-87). After leaving government, he practiced law with Covington & Burling in Washington, D.C.  


Laurence H. Silberman  
*Distinguished Visitor from the Judiciary*  
A.B., Dartmouth; LL.B., Harvard  

Judge Silberman is a senior judge on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. Before ascending to the bench, he was a partner at Steptoe & Johnson, where he specialized in administrative law, and Morrison & Foerster, where his practice concentrated on banking, telecommunications, and administrative law. Judge Silberman was an attorney in the appellate division of the General Counsel's Office, National Labor Relations Board, and served as a solicitor and later as Undersecretary of Labor at the U.S. Department of Labor. He also has served as Deputy Attorney General and the United States Ambassador to Yugoslavia.

Abbe Smith  
*Co-Director, Criminal Justice Clinic and E. Barrett Prettyman Fellowship Program; Professor of Law*  
B.A., Yale; J.D., New York  

From 1990 to 1996, Professor Smith was Education Director and then Deputy Director of the Criminal Justice Institute at Harvard Law School. While at Harvard, she was also a clinical instructor in the criminal defense clinic and a lecturer on law in the Trial Advocacy Workshop. Since 1987, Professor Smith has taught criminal law, criminal procedure, and trial advocacy at American University Washington College of Law, Temple University School of Law, and City University New York School of Law. She is the author of articles on feminism and criminal law, clinical legal education, legal ethics, and juvenile justice. Professor Smith is the co-author (with Monroe Freedman) of *Understanding Lawyers' Ethics* (2nd ed. 2002, 3rd ed. 2004). She is also a cartoonist. A collection of her cartoons, *Carried Away: The Chronicles of a Feminist Cartoonist*, was published in 1984. From 1982 to 1990, Professor Smith was a trial attorney with the Defender Association of Philadelphia. She has practiced criminal law in Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, Maryland, and the District of Columbia. Professor Smith has been a member of the Board of Directors of the American Civil Liberties Union—National Capital Area and the Civil Liberties Union of Massachusetts, and is an active member of the National Lawyers Guild.

Girardeau A. Spann  
*Professor of Law*  
A.B., Princeton; J.D., Harvard  

Professor Spann served as a staff attorney for Ralph Nader's Public Citizen Litigation Group before joining the Law Center faculty in 1979. He is the author of books and articles concerning race and the nature of legal reasoning. He has been a trustee of the D.C. Bar Client Security Fund and has served on the board of the Law Center’s Institute for Public Representation. He has also served on the board of the D.C. Legal Services Program, the Board of Governors of the D.C. Bar, and as a member of the D.C. Circuit Advisory Committee on Procedures.

Jane E. Stromseth  
*Co-Director, Joint Degree in Law and International Studies; Professor of Law*  
B.A., Swarthmore; D.Phil., Oxford; J.D., Yale  

Professor Stromseth joined the Law Center faculty in 1991. She received her doctorate in International Relations at Oxford, where she was a Rhodes Scholar. At Yale Law School, she served as an articles editor of the *Yale Law Journal* and a student director of the Lowenstein International Human Rights Clinic.

Robert K. Stumberg

*Clinical Director, Harrison Institute for Public Law; Professor of Law*

B.A., Macalester; J.D., LL.M., Georgetown

Professor Stumberg is the author of various reports on reinvestment, housing, welfare reform, economic development, sustainable agriculture, and the impact of trade agreements on state law. He has been affiliated with the Law Center since receiving his J.D. here in 1975, as a Georgetown teaching Fellow from 1975-77, and as Deputy Director of the D.C. Project of Georgetown University from 1977-79. In addition, he has served as the chair of the Section on Legislation of the AALS, the coordinator of the D.C. Housing Action Council, on the Board of Directors of *Washington Consumer Checkbook Magazine*, the Committee of 100 on the Federal City, and the D.C. Mutual Housing Association. His past positions include service as Policy Director of the Center for Policy Alternatives in Washington, D.C.

Peter W. Tague

*Professor of Law*

A.B., Harvard; J.D., Michigan

Professor Tague’s principal areas of expertise are evidence, criminal procedure, criminal law, and professional responsibility. Since joining the Law Center faculty in 1976, he has also served as the Scholar in Residence of King’s College in London, as visiting professor at the Universities of New South Wales and Melbourne and at New York University Law School, twice as visiting professor for San Diego Law School’s summer law programs in Oxford and in Dublin, and once for its program in Paris, twice at GULC’s Summer Law Program in Florence, and four times as director of GULC’s summer program in London. He practiced law for over four years as a lawyer with the Public Defender’s Office in Alameda County, California and for two years with the San Francisco firm of Howard and Prim, and clerked for J. Walter Mansfield, then of the District Court in the Southern District of New York. He is active in the American Bar Association, having served as chair of the Committee on Defense Counsel Competency and as vice-chair of the Committees on Professional Responsibility and on Rules of Criminal Procedure and Evidence. He has published a book about the practice of criminal law by barristers in England, and numerous articles in the areas of professional ethics, evidence, and criminal defense.

Daniel K. Tarullo

*Professor of Law*

A.B., Georgetown; M.A., Duke; J.D., Michigan

Professor Tarullo teaches in the areas of international economic regulation, international law, and banking law. From 1993 to 1998 he was, successively, Assistant Secretary of State for Economic and Business Affairs, Deputy Assistant to the President for Economic Policy, and Assistant to the President for International Economic Policy. From 1995 to 1998 he was also President Clinton’s personal representative to the G7/G8 group of industrialized nations. Prior to joining the Administration, he had practiced law for several years in Washington, mostly in the areas of antitrust, financial markets, and international transactions. From 1987-1989 he was chief counsel on the staff of Senator Edward M. Kennedy. From 1981-1987 he taught at Harvard Law School. Outside the Law Center, Professor Tarullo moderates the bi-monthly World Economic Update series of the Council on Foreign Relations, a forum for debate on the U.S. and global economies among leading Wall Street economists. Professor Tarullo is also a non-resident senior Fellow at the Brookings Institution.

John R. Thomas

*Professor of Law*

B.S., Carnegie Mellon; J.D., Michigan; LL.M., George Washington

Professor Thomas was formerly Associate Professor of Law at George Washington University. He has previously joined the visiting faculties at Cornell Law School and the University of Tokyo, and also been the Congressional Research Service Visiting Scholar in Economic Growth and Entrepreneurship. Professor Thomas formerly served as law clerk to Chief Judge Helen W. Nies of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit; visiting Fellow at the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and Comparative Patent, Copyright and Unfair Competition Law in Munich, Germany; and
research scholar at the Institute of Intellectual Property in Tokyo, Japan. He was previously associated with the law firm of Finnegan, Henderson, Farabow, Garrett & Dunner, L.L.P., in Washington, D.C. Professor Thomas has published numerous articles and five books on the subject of intellectual property law.

Mark V. Tushnet  
*Carmack Waterhouse Professor of Constitutional Law  
B.A., Harvard; M.A., J.D., Yale*

After receiving his J.D. from Yale, Professor Tushnet served as a clerk to U.S. Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall from 1972-73. He then was a member of the law faculty of the University of Wisconsin at Madison until joining the Law Center faculty in 1981. He is co-author of three casebooks, _Federal Courts in the 21st Century: Policy and Practice_, _Constitutional Law: Cases and Commentary_, and co-author with Vicki Jackson of a coursebook on Comparative Constitutional Law. His other recent writings include _The NAACP's Legal Strategy Against Segregated Education 1925-1950_, which received the Littleton Griswold Award of the American Historical Association; _Red, White and Blue: A Critical Analysis of Constitutional Law; Making Civil Rights Law: Thurgood Marshall and the Supreme Court, 1936-1961; Making Constitutional Law: Thurgood Marshall and the Supreme Court, 1961-1991; and Taking the Constitution Away from the Courts_. He was the secretary of the Conference on Critical Legal Studies from 1976-85, and was President of the Association of American Law Schools for 2004.

Rebecca Tushnet  
*Associate Professor of Law  
B.A., Harvard; J.D., Yale*

Professor Tushnet comes to Georgetown from New York University School of Law. Previously, she worked at Debevoise & Plimpton in Washington, D.C., where she specialized in intellectual property. She has clerked for Chief Judge Edward R. Becker of the Third Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia and Associate Justice David H. Souter of the U.S. Supreme Court.

Professor Tushnet graduated from Harvard University in 1995 and from Yale Law School in 1998. At Yale, Professor Tushnet served as an articles editor for the Yale Law Journal and as an editor of the Yale Journal of Law and Feminism. During her law school summers, she worked for the Center for Reproductive Law & Policy and for Bredhoff & Kaiser.

Professor Tushnet’s publications include “Copyright as a Model for Free Speech Law” (*B.C. L. Rev.* 2000), “Legal Fictions: Copyright, Fan Fiction, and a New Common Law” (*Yale L.J.* 1997), and a student note entitled “Rules of Engagement” (*Yale L.J.* 1988), making her the nation’s expert on the law governing engagement rings. Her research currently focuses on the relationship between copyright and free speech, in particular why copyright is, after over two centuries of relative obscurity, now being seen as a restriction on speech subject to First Amendment constraints, and the implications of this new attention to copyright for other areas of free speech law. She is also interested in the law governing false advertising and the roles of the various actors—consumers, competitors, and government—who bring the law to bear against advertisers.

Carlos Manuel Vázquez  
*Professor of Law  
B.A., Yale; J.D., Columbia*

After graduating from law school, where he was Articles and Book Reviews Editor of the *Columbia Law Review*, Professor Vázquez served as a law clerk to the Honorable Stephen Reinhardt of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. He then practiced law with Covington and Burling in Washington, D.C., before joining the law school faculty as a visiting professor of law in 1990, and then as an associate professor in 1991. From 2000 to 2003, he was the United States member of the Inter-American Juridical Committee, the organ of the Organization of American States responsible for juridical matters and for promoting the progressive development and codification of international law in the Americas. Professor Vázquez has written and taught primarily in the areas of international law, constitutional law, and federal courts.

David C. Vladeck  
*Associate Professor of Law  
B.A., New York; J.D., Columbia; LL.M., Georgetown*

Professor Vladeck joined the Law Center faculty from Public Citizen, where he was director of the Litigation Group. He is a Scholar with the Center for Progressive Regulation and served as a public member of the Administrative Conference of the U.S. and a consultant in American Law for the Institute for Liberty and Democracy in Lima, Peru. Professor Vladeck was a graduate teaching Fellow at the Law Center’s Institute for Public Representation, and he joined the adjunct faculty in 1987. He was a visiting professor at the Law Center from spring 1999 through spring 2000 teaching Civil Procedure and an upperclass seminar in First Amendment litigation. He has also taught both the Public Interest Advocacy Seminar and the Civil Litigation Seminar.
William T. Vukowich
Professor of Law
A.B., Indiana; J.D., California (Berkeley); J.S.D., Columbia

Professor Vukowich teaches Contracts, Comparative Consumer Protection, Bankruptcy, Remedies and Commercial Law. He has served as a consultant on bankruptcy and consumer law matters to the State Department, Federal Trade Commission, Pension Benefit Guarantee Corporation, and the Montgomery County Office of Consumer Affairs. He is on the Advisory Board of the American Bankruptcy Institute Law Review and is a member of the Institute, ABA, D.C. Bar, California Bar, and International Association for Consumer Law. His scholarly interests are in the fields of European Union law, bankruptcy, and consumer law. His book, Consumer Protection in the 21st Century: A Global Perspective, was published in 2002. He recently was a Visiting Professor at Libera Universita Internazionale degli Studi Sociali, Rome (Fall 1999; Spring 2004), University of Heidelberg (Spring 2000), and the University of Fribourg, Switzerland (Spring 2005).

Heathcote Woolsey Wales
Associate Professor of Law
A.B., North Carolina; J.D., Chicago

Professor Wales is perhaps best known to students for his performances with the Georgetown Gilbert and Sullivan Society. Off-stage, he teaches Constitutional Law, Criminal Law, and Psychiatry, and Law and Social Science at the Law Center. Before joining the faculty, he was an associate professor at the University of Mississippi. He also has been a visiting professor at the University of Colorado, the University of Texas Law Schools, and the University of Heidelberg. His recent writings focus on the role of the criminal jury and proposals for its reform. He has also been active on committees of the American Psychiatric Association and the American Psychology-Law Society relating to the presentation of expert psychological information in the courts.

Silas J. Wasserstrom
Professor of Law
A.B., Amherst; LL.B., Yale

Professor Wasserstrom joined the Law Center faculty in 1981 and has since taught courses in Property, Criminal Justice, Constitutional Law, and Criminal Law. After receiving his LL.B. in 1967, he served as a law clerk for Judge J. Skelly Wright of the D.C. Circuit and for U.S. Supreme Court Justice Potter Stewart. His criminal law experience includes positions as Trial Lawyer and Chief of the Appellate Section of the D.C. Public Defender Service and Commissioner of the D.C. Law Review Commission.

Seth P. Waxman
Distinguished Visitor from Practice
A.B., Harvard; J.D., Yale

Professor Waxman is a partner at the firm of Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering, where he specializes in Supreme Court, appellate, and complex civil and criminal litigation, and in advising clients with multifaceted legal and public policy challenges. Professor Waxman served as the 41st Solicitor General of the United States, from 1997 until January 2001. Prior to his confirmation as Solicitor General, Professor Waxman served in several other senior positions in the United States government, including Acting Deputy Attorney General. Before entering government service in 1994, Professor Waxman practiced law for 17 years in Washington, D.C. After leaving government, Professor Waxman taught both as a Visiting Fellow at Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government and as a Visiting Professor at the Law Center. Professor Waxman has argued 33 cases in the Supreme Court and has tried and argued dozens of other high-profile, complex civil and criminal cases in federal and state courts across the country. Professor Waxman is a summa cum laude graduate of Harvard College and a former Rockefeller Fellow. He received his law degree from the Yale Law School, where he was managing editor of the Yale Law Journal. Before commencing the practice of law, he served as law clerk to the Honorable Gerhard A. Gesell of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia.

Stephen Weatherill
Visiting Professor of Law
M.A., Cambridge; M.Sc., Edinburgh

Stephen Weatherill received his schooling in Hull and Bradford, before being awarded M.A. and M.Sc. degrees by the universities of Cambridge and Edinburgh respectively. He held lecturing posts at the universities of Reading and Manchester, before moving to the University of Nottingham where he occupied the Jean Monnet Chair of European Law until the end of 1997. Since the beginning of 1998 he has held the title of Jacques Delors Professor of European Community Law in the University of Oxford and is a Fellow of Somerville College, Oxford. He has delivered papers on European Community and Union law to many academic and professional audiences in the UK, other member states of the Community and the wider Europe. He is the co-author of Weatherill and Beaumont’s EU Law (3rd ed; 1999, with Paul Beaumont). He is the author of Law and Integration in the European Union (1995), EC Consumer Law and Policy (1997), and...
Peter P. Weidenbruch, Jr.
*Ralph H. Dwan Professor of Taxation*

B.S., Northwestern; J.D., LL.M., LL.D. (Hon.),
Georgetown

Professor Weidenbruch teaches a variety of courses in the fields of federal taxation and decedents' estates and also serves as the faculty adviser to *The Tax Lawyer*. His extensive professional experience in the taxation field includes six years in various positions with the Internal Revenue Service, including service as Assistant Commissioner (Technical) and Acting Commissioner. He also served for four years as tax counsel to Mobil Oil Corporation. He is the co-author of *Federal Income Taxation of Corporations and Stockholders in a Nutshell* and has lectured at many institutes on federal taxation. In addition, he has served on the Legal Activities Policy Board of Tax Analysts and Advocates and on the Tax Advisory Board of Maxwell Macmillan, Inc. He is a Fellow of the American Bar Foundation.

Edith Brown Weiss
*Co-Director, Joint Degree in Law and Political Science; Francis Cabell Brown Professor of International Law*

A.B., Stanford; J.D., Harvard; Ph.D., California (Berkeley); LL.D.(Hon.), Chicago-Kent

Professor Weiss is highly active in the areas of public international, environmental, and water resources law. In September 2002 she was appointed to the three-member Inspection Panel of the World Bank. Her past professional experience includes positions as Associate General Counsel for International Activities at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1990-92, Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering and Politics at Princeton University, and Research Associate at Columbia University and the Brookings Institution. She has served as an attorney-advisor to the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Her numerous professional activities in both international and environmental law have included positions as president of the American Society of International Law, April 1994-96, chair of the Committee for Research in Global Environmental Change of the Social Science Research Council, 1989-94, U.S. Special Legal Advisor to the North American Commission on the Environment 1996–present, and elected member of the Council on Foreign Relations, the American Law Institute, and the Commission on Environmental Law of the IUCN. She has been a member of the National Academy of Science's Commission on Geosciences, Environment and Resources, NAS Water Science and Technology Board, the NAS/Israel, Jordan, Palestinian Territories Panel on Sustainable Water Supplies in the Middle East, and the NAS Environmental Studies Board. She serves on the Board of Directors of the Japanese Institute for Global Environmental Strategies, the Advisory Council of the National Center for Atmospheric Research, and the Council of Advisors to the Cousteau Society. From 2001-2002, she was on the Board of Trustees for the Center for International Environmental Law and has served as Vice-Chair of the ABA Committee on International Environmental Law. Professor Brown Weiss is a member of the Board of Editors of the *American Journal of International Law*, *Journal of International Economic Law*, *Berkeley Journal of International Law*, *Environmental Magazine*, *Global Governance*, *Global Environmental Politics*, *International Environmental Agreements: Politics, Law and Economics*, *International Review for Environmental Strategies*; and is the faculty advisor to the *Georgetown International Environmental Law Review*. She is also on the advisory board for Transnational Publishers and the United Nations University Press. She has published numerous articles in international and environmental law, and is the author of many books, including *Reconciling Environment and Trade* (co-author, 2001), *Engaging Countries: Strengthening Compliance with International Environmental Agreements* (co-author, 1998), *International Environmental Law and Policy* (co-author 1998), and *In Fairness to Future Generations: International Law, Common Patrimony, and Intergenerational Equity* (1989), which received the Certificate of Merit Award in 1990 from the American Society of International Law, and has been published in French, Japanese, Spanish, and Chinese. In 1995, Professor Brown Weiss won the Elizabeth Haub Prize for international environmental law given by the Free University of Brussels and the IUCN, and in 1996 received the Prominent Women in International Law Award from the American Society of International Law.

Franz Werro
*Professor of Law*

Licence en droit, Docteur en droit, University of Fribourg; LL.M., California (Berkeley)

Professor Werro is professor of private law at the Faculty of Law of the University of Fribourg (ordinarius) and holds the chair for civil law, the law of obligations, and European private law. He teaches and researches in tort law, European private law, European contract law, and comparative law. Professor Werro is an invited professor at the Federal Polytechnic School (Lausanne) teaching the introductory course on private construction law for
architecture students. He was a visiting professor at the University of Pau (France), University of Bordeaux (France), and University of Poitiers (France), and he has been teaching for a number of years with the Tulane Summer law program in Paris. Professor Werro is also a private consultant for law firms on various commercial disputes and arbitrator in contract disputes. He was a special assignment attorney at the law offices of Farella, Braun & Martel, San Francisco, California, where he focused on American commercial disputes. Professor Werro is president of the Federal Commission of Experts (medical research). He is currently working on a treatise on Swiss tort law, as well as on a monograph in European tort law. Professor Werro taught as a visiting professor at the Law Center in the fall semesters of 1999 and 2000. He has been a permanent member of the law school since 2001.

Robin L. West  
Professor of Law  
B.A., J.D., Maryland; J.S.M., Stanford

Professor West came to the Law Center from the University of Maryland Law School, where she taught from 1986-1991. She has been a visiting professor at the University of Chicago and Stanford Law Schools. She also taught at Cleveland-Marshall College of Law at Cleveland State University, from 1982-1985. Professor West has written extensively on gender issues and feminist legal theory, constitutional law and theory, jurisprudence, legal philosophy, and law and literature.

Timothy M. Westmoreland  
Visiting Professor of Law  
B.A., Duke; J.D., Yale

From 1979 through 1995, Professor Westmoreland served as Counsel to the Subcommittee on Health and the Environment in the U.S. House of Representatives. From 1995 through 1999, he was the Senior Policy Fellow at the Law Center's Federal Legislation Clinic. From mid-1999 through January 2001, Professor Westmoreland was the Director of the Medicaid program for the Federal government. He has worked extensively on public health and health finance policy. Professor Westmoreland was counsel to the Advisory Committee on Tobacco Policy and Public Health and an advisor to the Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation and the Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation. He is currently a Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Investigator in Health Policy, working on budget process and health policy.

Wendy Webster Williams  
Professor of Law  
B.A., J.D., California (Berkeley)

Professor Williams is well known for her work in the area of gender and law, especially concerning issues of work and family, and is the co-author of a recent casebook on gender and law. She helped draft and testified before Congressional committees on the Pregnancy Discrimination Act of 1978 and the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993. Before joining the Law Center faculty in 1976, she was a law clerk for Justice Raymond Peters of the California Supreme Court, a Reginald Heber Smith Fellow, and a founder of Equal Rights Advocates, a public interest law firm in San Francisco. Professor Williams served on the National Research Council Panel on Employer Policies and Working Families and the Blue Ribbon Advisory Committee to the Yale Bush Center Project on Infant Care Leaves. She is a past-president of the Society of American Law Teachers and is a member of the American Law Institute. Since 1983, she has been a member of the board of the Georgetown Women's Law and Public Policy Fellowship Program. She served as Associate Dean of the Law Center from 1989-93.

Ethan Yale  
Associate Professor of Law  
B.S., Cornell; J.D., Tulane

Professor Yale specializes in tax law. He was previously a member of the faculty of the New York University School of Law, where he taught in the J.D. and LL.M. programs. While at NYU, he also served as assistant editor to the Tax Law Review. He has also practiced tax law with Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz in New York City, and served as a law clerk to Judge Jacque L. Wiener, Jr., a Circuit Court Judge in the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit.

Kathryn Zeiler  
Associate Professor of Law  
B.S., Indiana; M.S., Golden Gate; J.D., Southern California; M.S., Ph.D., California Institute of Technology

Professor Zeiler joins the faculty from the California Institute of Technology, where she completed a doctoral degree in Economics. While at Caltech, she received the Industrial Relations Center Hicks Award (2002-2003) and the Eleanor Searle Memorial Prize (2001-2002). She also received a Fellowship from the Social Science Research Council Program in Applied Economics (2001-2002). She studied law at the University of Southern California Law Center, where she received the USC Center for Communications Law and
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The Law Center offers both a Full Time and a Part Time program leading to the Juris Doctor degree. The same standards of performance are required of students in both programs. Members of the full time faculty teach the courses in both programs, assisted by members of the adjunct faculty in certain specialized courses.

FULL TIME PROGRAM
The program of instruction for the Full Time Program requires a minimum of six full time semesters (three academic years) for completion of the degree requirements. Full time students may not advance their date of graduation by attendance at Summer sessions. Students enrolled in the Full Time Program are expected to devote substantially all of their time during the academic year to the study of law.

During the first year of academic studies, students in the Full Time Program take a required program of 30 academic credits. During the second and third years, full time students pursue an elective program of instruction while completing the required course in Professional Responsibility and the upperclass legal writing requirement.

A student in the Full Time Program may not enroll in fewer than 12 or more than 16 academic credits without the permission of the Registrar, an Assistant Dean for the J.D. Program, or the Director of J.D. Academic Services. Students in the Full Time Program are expected to graduate at the end of three academic years, and may take no longer than five consecutive calendar years from the date of matriculation to meet all J.D. degree requirements. If after five consecutive calendar years a student has not yet completed all academic requirements necessary to graduate, the student will be withdrawn from the Law Center with no possibility of readmission or graduation, unless excused by operation of law (i.e., military call-up, Americans with Disabilities Act, etc.) or by grant of a waiver. Students seeking a waiver of the six-year requirement must submit their written petition and supporting documentation to the Registrar as soon as their situation becomes apparent. Unless a written waiver of this rule is granted, the six-year rule is strictly enforced.

PART TIME PROGRAM
The Part Time Program is designed to allow the part time student to complete the J.D. degree requirements in eight academic semesters. Students may accelerate their program to seven semesters plus 8 or more credits over two or more Summer sessions. See Required Time in Residence: Part Time Program.

During the first year, students in the Part Time Program take a required program of 23 academic credits. During the second year, part time students take a required program of 7 academic credits together with elective courses. During the third and fourth years, part time students pursue an elective program of study. In addition to the required first and second year courses, students must complete a course in Professional Responsibility and the upperclass legal writing requirement.

A part time student may not enroll in fewer than 8 or more than 11 academic credits without the permission of the Registrar, an Assistant Dean for the J.D. program, or the Director of J.D. Academic Services. Permission to enroll in 12 academic credits may be given under the following circumstances:

1. A student registers in a clinic that awards 12 credit hours; (2) a student registers for a seminar meeting the upperclass legal writing requirement and he or she has not previously fulfilled the legal writing requirement; (3) a student in either the Fall or Spring semester of his or her final year (but not in both semesters) needs to take 12 academic credits to meet the graduation requirements; or (4) a student is a law fellow in the Legal Research and Writing or USLD program.

A part time student enrolled in a clinic his or her third or fourth year may seek permission from the Registrar, an Assistant Dean, or the Director of JD Academic Services to exceed the 11-credit maximum in order to take a course required or recommended for the clinic. Part time students who are permitted to take 12 credits in a given semester will continue to be part time students charged tuition on a per-credit basis.

First year classes in the Part Time Program generally meet from 5:45 p.m. until 7:45 p.m. on weekdays; in the first year, Legal Research and Writing classes are scheduled from 7:55 p.m. to 8:50 p.m. Some upperclass electives are scheduled until 8:50 p.m. on weeknights and a limited number of electives are offered on Saturdays between 9:30 a.m. and early afternoon. Elective courses meeting during the day are open to part time students.

Students in the Part Time Program are expected to graduate within four academic years of matriculation and may take no longer than six consecutive calendar years from the date of matriculation to meet all graduation requirements. If after six consecutive calendar years a student has not completed all academic requirements necessary to graduate, the student will be withdrawn from the Law Center with no possibility of readmission or graduation, unless excused by operation of law (i.e., military call-up, Americans with Disabilities Act, etc.) or by grant of a waiver. Students seeking a waiver of the six-year requirement must submit a written petition and supporting documentation to the Registrar as soon as their situation becomes apparent. Unless a written waiver is granted, the six-year rule is strictly enforced.
ACADEMIC REQUIREMENTS AND POLICIES
The Law Center reserves the right to change academic requirements. Notice of changes to academic or administrative policies in this Bulletin are sent to students via e-mail. The primary means by which the Law Center communicates with students is through the Law Center’s student e-mail system called “LawMail.” Each student is given a LawMail e-mail address and must check this e-mail address regularly.

JURIS DOCTOR DEGREE REQUIREMENTS
In order to earn the J.D. degree, a student must successfully complete the following academic requirements:

- 83 academic credits for students who matriculated before August, 2005, or who transfer to the Law Center after their first year of law school, and 84 academic credits for those who matriculate in August 2005 or thereafter (a minimum of 53 academic credits must be earned at the Law Center);
- The required first year curriculum;
- The upperclass legal writing requirement, described below;
- A course in Professional Responsibility;
- The required time in residence (“Residency Requirement”), described below; and
- The minimum cumulative grade point average of 2.00 in Law Center courses.

Students may not extend their program beyond the semester in which they have completed all academic requirements for the J.D. degree.

In addition to the academic requirements, a J.D. diploma will not be issued until a student’s account balance has been paid in full. In addition, transcripts, diplomas, bar certificates, and other educational certificates will not be released if there is an outstanding student account balance or a student who has received financial aid has not fulfilled the federal requirement for a financial aid “exit interview.” The Law Center will not confer a J.D. degree on a student who is the subject of a pending administrative or disciplinary action, as described in the Student Disciplinary Code, printed in the Conduct Policies section of this Bulletin.

In meeting the graduation requirements, students should be aware of the following academic regulations and policies of the Law Center.

REQUIRED FIRST YEAR PROGRAM
Students must successfully complete the required first year program described in the First Year J.D. Curriculum section of this Bulletin.

UPPERCLASS LEGAL WRITING REQUIREMENT
Students must complete the upperclass legal writing requirement as follows: (1) by successfully completing a seminar or clinic approved by the Legal Research and Writing Committee as meeting the legal writing requirement, or (2) by completing a supervised research project that has been approved by the Chair of the Legal Research and Writing Committee.

The upperclass legal writing requirement is intended to provide students with the opportunity to refine research and writing skills learned in the first year, and to develop the skills necessary to undertake writing projects on their own following graduation from law school. Students choose topics, submit outlines, prepare and submit a first draft, and complete the final paper in consultation with faculty members in approved seminars and clinics.

The upperclass writing project should show the student’s mastery of the in-depth research undertaken and demonstrate how the student has organized, clarified, or advanced this body of knowledge in resolving the issues raised by the paper. Final papers must be submitted to the Office of the Registrar and not directly to the professor.

The technical requirements for writing in approved seminars include: (1) use of legal forms of citation (when appropriate); (2) submission of an outline and a first draft, in accordance with the professor’s instructions and schedule; (3) submission of a revised final paper based on the professor’s comments; and (4) both the first draft and the final paper of at least 6,000 words (excluding footnotes), which is approximately 25 typewritten pages using customary margins and spacing. All work must be that of the student in consultation with the professor or must be cited for attribution to others.

SUPERVISED RESEARCH
The faculty augments the Law Center’s seminar offerings by providing a Supervised Research option, which students may undertake under the supervision of a faculty member for 2 academic credits. Supervised Research provides faculty guidance to students in areas where there is no curricular offering or where a student wishes to explore a subject in greater depth than would be possible in an existing course or seminar. The professor and student establish a calendar of meetings that allows for the kind of interaction contemplated for writing seminars.

To be eligible for Supervised Research, a student must have a “C” average (2.00) and ordinarily must be sponsored by a full time faculty member. If a student makes a good faith effort to obtain sponsorship by a full time member and is unable to do so, sponsorship by an adjunct faculty member sometimes may be approved.

To apply for Supervised Research, a student must complete an application form (available from the Office of the Registrar, Room 315) and submit it to the Office of the Registrar by the deadline for the relevant semester (see the Registrar’s website for details, at www.law.georgetown.edu/registrar/). The application form requires that the student describe
the topic for research; demonstrate why the topic would lead to an original paper satisfying the legal writing requirement; show the sponsoring professor's agreement; indicate the scheduled meeting dates with the professor and the due dates for submission of the outline, first draft, and final draft; list the semester(s) in which the project is to be completed; and, if approval is sought for sponsorship by an adjunct faculty member, describe the student's efforts to obtain sponsorship by a full time faculty member. After submission of the completed form, the Registrar will check to ensure that the student has the required “C” average and will then forward the form to the Legal Research and Writing Committee for its decision on the application. Because the Committee wants to ensure that the proposals will be completed successfully, it will be guided by the principles set out below in reviewing a student's proposal:

1. The Committee will be receptive to all proposals meeting the goals of Supervised Research and expects, within the limits of faculty resources, to approve most proposals.
2. Because the time demanded of the professor is substantial, the Committee expects that students ordinarily will seek sponsorship from full time faculty. The Committee and the academic deans will help students identify possible faculty sponsors. When no full time faculty member can serve as a sponsor, the Committee may approve a proposal with an adjunct faculty sponsor.
3. A student ordinarily may not undertake Supervised Research more than once. (Students proposing to take Supervised Research for a second time must disclose this to the Committee.) Similarly, Supervised Research will not be approved when the proposal repeats work for which credit previously has been granted in another course or for which the student has been compensated during employment. Supervised Research credit cannot be awarded for internships or externships.
4. Proposals may call for research to be completed in one semester or two; only 2 academic credits, however, can be awarded. Final drafts of papers prepared for Supervised Research should be submitted to the Office of the Registrar. The paper will be graded under the usual evaluation system by the sponsoring professor. It also may be reviewed by members of the Legal Research and Writing Committee. Credit for the upperclass writing requirement will be given for papers receiving a passing grade.

**OTHER PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO LEGAL WRITING SEMINARS**

Students may submit one paper to satisfy the requirements in two seminars or writing projects by securing the written approval of both professors and the Registrar in advance of writing the paper. When permission is granted, the student will be required to write a paper of at least 12,000 words excluding footnotes (approximately 50 pages), and meet all other requirements of both seminars. Students will be expected to indicate the joint nature of the paper on the cover page of all submissions. Each professor approving such a project independently will submit a final grade indicating his or her judgment of the paper as it pertains to his or her course, and the final grades given for the two seminars need not be identical.

**PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY REQUIREMENT**

Each student must successfully complete either an upperclass course meeting the Professional Responsibility requirement or the first year perspective elective, American Legal Profession. J.D. students will not satisfy their Professional Responsibility requirement by completing Professional Responsibility courses offered in the Graduate Program.

**REQUIRED TIME IN RESIDENCE (RESIDENCY REQUIREMENT)**

In addition to all other degree requirements, students must complete the required time in residence.

**FULL TIME PROGRAM**

A full time student must complete six semesters in which he or she enrolls in a minimum of 12 academic credits, and passes at least 10 of these credits. After six full time semesters, a student achieves the required time in residence needed to graduate. A full time student who fails to pass at least 10 academic credits in a given semester will not have successfully completed that full time semester and will need to attend a Summer session or a seventh semester in order to meet the residency requirement.

Full time students may not advance the date of their graduation by taking classes during the Summer session.

A full time student should consult with the Registrar if he or she does not successfully complete a minimum of 10 academic credits during any semester.

**PART TIME PROGRAM**

A part time student can achieve the required time in residence in either of two ways:

*Eight Semesters:* A part time student can meet the residency requirement upon the completion of eight semesters. A part time student who fails to pass at least 8 academic credits in a given semester will need to attend a Summer session or a ninth semester in order to meet the residency requirement.
**Transfer between Full Time and Part Time Programs**

Students who wish to transfer from one program to the other should apply to the Registrar by March 15 of their first full year at the Law Center. (At the beginning of the Spring semester, part time students will receive information from the Office of the Registrar about the process for applying to transfer.) The Law Center may limit the number of interdivisional transfers. Students must complete all first year courses, including those normally taken in the second year by part time students, in the program in which they began.

To meet the residency requirement and graduate after two more years of law studies, students who transfer to the Full Time Program would subsequently need to take four full time semesters plus at least 6 credits of Summer course work.

A student may not transfer from the Full Time Program to the Part Time Program in the student’s sixth semester. Attendance at Summer sessions does not constitute a basis for a transfer. In addition, a student may not transfer to the Full Time Program in a semester in which the student receives tuition benefits as an employee of Georgetown University, including the Law Center. Students who have questions concerning a transfer between programs should consult with the Registrar to ascertain the required periods of attendance and the earliest date upon which graduation may occur as a result of a transfer.

Students who transfer to the Full Time Program must pay a tuition equalization fee equal to the tuition charge for 6 credits. The tuition equalization fee is assessed in two installments—one after the first year in the Part Time Program and the other after the first semester in the Full Time Program. The tuition equalization fee covers the tuition for up to 7 credits of Law Center Summer course work. Summer classes not taken at the Law Center or at a Law Center-sponsored Summer Abroad program are not covered by the tuition equalization fee.

Students with financial aid concerns should discuss the application procedures and awarding policies with the Assistant Dean for Financial Aid to learn what funds might be available. Scholarship funding for upperclass aid applicants is extremely limited because awards are made on a three-year basis to entering students.

Students seeking to transfer at times other than the end of the first year must submit a request in writing to the Office of the Registrar. The request must include a statement of the student’s compelling personal need to transfer.

**Specific Requirements for Students on Non-Immigrant Visas**

By provision of Federal law, any school that enrolls foreign nationals is required to comply with strict reporting requirements. Before the start of each semester, all newly enrolled international students (including U.S. permanent residents) at the Law Center are required to provide documentation proving they are legally permitted to be in the country and attend school. Students in F-1 or J-1 status are additionally required to attend a Visa Information Session given by the Graduate Programs Office. The Graduate Programs Office will provide all new international students with detailed information concerning the time, date, and location of the session prior to the start of the semester. Visa and regulatory information is also available at the Graduate Program’s website at www.law.georgetown.edu/intl/visa.html

Note: Foreign national students who fail to provide documentation of a valid non-immigrant status permitting study at a U.S. university prior to the start of classes will not be permitted to complete registration or attend classes. For further information, please contact the Graduate Programs Office by calling the Visa Hotline, (202) 662-9471 and/or e-mail your immigration related questions to visa@law.georgetown.edu

**Academic Evaluation and Attrition Standards**

**Academic Evaluation System**

The Law Center’s faculty awards the grades of A, A-, B+, B, B-, C+, C, C-, D and F. Some courses available to upperclass students are graded under the Pass/Fail Option described below. In the clinical programs, the graduate fellows also participate in the grading process. Each student’s grade point average is computed at the end of each semester.
Grading System
The following numerical equivalents are assigned to each letter grade:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Numerical Equivalent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-</td>
<td>3.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B+</td>
<td>3.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B-</td>
<td>2.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C+</td>
<td>2.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-</td>
<td>1.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A student’s cumulative grade point average is computed by multiplying the numerical equivalent of each letter grade by the credit value of the course, adding the results together, and then dividing the total by the total number of credits. In computing a student’s average, computations are carried to two decimal places. While the cumulative grade point average is based upon all the student’s Law Center grades, the annual grade point average is based only upon a student’s Law Center grades for one academic year. The academic year begins with the Summer term and ends with the following Spring semester. In calculating the student’s cumulative grade point average, the Law Center will include the academic credits for any course the student has failed, even when the student has successfully retaken the course.

The grading processes for examination courses are anonymous and are designed to be as fair as possible. Faculty are asked to submit grades approximately four weeks after the end of an examination period. Students may access their grades through Student Access+.

Grades cannot be released for any student who has an outstanding student account balance. The Law Center will not release grades over the telephone, even to the student, because of concern for students’ privacy.

Grades for courses taken at other law schools are not included in the computation of the student’s Law Center cumulative grade point average, but all grades (including failing grades) earned by a Law Center student transferring from or visiting at another law school will appear on his or her Law Center transcript. See Graduation Honors Policy for Transfer/Visitor Students, below.

Pass/Fail Option
In order to encourage students to be more adventurous in their curricular choices, the faculty adopted the following limited Pass/Fail option.

Eligible Courses
The following courses are not eligible for the Pass/Fail option: (1) all required courses; that is, first-year courses, including the first year elective; any course that meets the Professional Responsibility requirement; and Writing Requirement seminars and supervised research projects; (2) clinics, except for Street Law: Community; (3) Law Center graduate courses which are not cross-listed; and (4) courses where the faculty member has elected not to make a course available for the Pass/Fail option.

Other Restrictions
Students may take a total of 6 academic credits Pass/Fail during their J.D. program. All Pass/Fail courses, including externships and courses offered only Pass/Fail, count toward the 6 credit limit, except for the Law Fellow Seminar.

Students may use the Pass/Fail option for only one course or seminar per semester. Externships and Ethics and Professional Responsibility Seminars may be taken in addition to another Pass/Fail course in the same semester.

Grading
A student must decide whether to use the Pass/Fail option and designate to the Office of the Registrar the pass/fail course during the first two weeks of the relevant semester. By the end of the sixth week, the student must designate to the Registrar’s Office the target grade the student hopes to receive. Students sign up for the Pass/Fail option online and receive complete directions on how to do so from the Office of the Registrar.

If the student earns the target grade or above, the actual grade will appear on the student’s transcript. If the student earns a grade below the target but at least a grade of C, a pass will appear on the transcript. If the student earns a grade of C- or lower, the actual grade will appear on the transcript. Whether a student receives a pass or the grade, the academic credits associated with the course will count toward the 6 credit limit. If a student withdraws from a course taken on a Pass/Fail basis, the academic credits associated with the course will count toward the 6 credit limit.

Academic Honors
The Law Center does not rank its students. The faculty has, however, authorized three separate academic honors for students with distinguished academic records.

Eligible Students
Upperclass J.D. students are eligible to use the Pass/Fail option for upperclass electives and cross-listed Law Center graduate courses that are available for Pass/Fail. The option is not available to first year J.D. students. The Pass/Fail option is not available to LL.M. students.
**Dean's List**

J.D. students whose annual cumulative grade point averages place them in the top one-third of their class at the Law Center will have their transcripts marked “Dean's List” for the appropriate academic year. All candidates for the J.D. degree at the Law Center are eligible for the Dean’s List provided they completed, during the academic year, at least 24 academic credits at the Law Center if enrolled in the Full Time Program or 16 academic credits at the Law Center if enrolled in the Part Time Program. Students who transfer from one program to the other during an academic year must earn a minimum of 12 academic credits in the semester in which they are a full time student, and a minimum of 8 academic credits for the semester in which they are a part time student, to be eligible for Dean’s List. Joint degree students are eligible for Dean’s List recognition, based solely on their J.D. courses, if they carry at least 16 J.D. credits during the academic year and maintain full time status in their joint program. Students earning fewer than the minimum number of academic credits are not eligible for the Dean's List in the academic year in question. Courses taken at the Law Center in the preceding Summer session or in the Graduate Program at the Law Center are included in the calculation of the required minimum number of academic credits for Dean’s List eligibility.

Dean’s List eligibility is computed separately for first year students, upperclass, and graduating students, as follows. For the first year class, the Dean’s List is calculated separately for each of the five first year sections. The Dean’s List for first year students consists of the students whose annual cumulative grade point averages place them in the top one-third of their particular first year section. The sections are not further subdivided on the basis of the “small section” or first year elective in which a student was enrolled.

The upperclass Dean's List is calculated separately in two groups. The first group consists of students in their final year of law school; that is, third year full time students and fourth year part time students. The second group consists of all other upperclass students, that is, second year full time students and second and third year part time students.

**Diplomas with Honors**

Students who meet the academic standards set by the faculty may be awarded the J.D. degree with honors and their diplomas will be marked *cum laude*, *magna cum laude*, or *summa cum laude*, as appropriate.

The degree *cum laude* is awarded to students whose cumulative grade point averages place them in the top one-third of those graduating, and the degree *magna cum laude*, to the top 10%. The J.D. degree *summa cum laude* is the highest academic honor that the faculty can bestow upon a graduating student. There is no cumulative grade point average that automatically entitles a student to that honor. Instead, the J.D. degree *summa cum laude* is granted at the sole discretion of the faculty. To be eligible for consideration for the award of *summa cum laude*, a graduate must have completed at least 71 academic credits at the Law Center and have a minimum cumulative grade point average of 3.70.

For the purpose of calculating students’ eligibility for degrees with honors, students graduating in October will be included with the class that graduated the previous May. Students who graduate in February will be included with the class graduating the following May.

**Graduation Honors Policy for Transfer/Visitor Students**

Graduation honors for students who transfer to Georgetown after their first year of law school or for students who visit another institution will be based solely on grades earned at Georgetown University Law Center. This policy applies only to *magna cum laude* and *cum laude* graduation honors.

To be eligible for consideration for the award of *summa cum laude*, a graduate must have completed at least 71 academic credits at Georgetown.

**Order of the Coif, Georgetown Chapter**

The Order of the Coif was established in 1912 to recognize graduating students who achieved an exemplary cumulative grade point average. Graduating students whose cumulative grade point averages place them in the top 10% of the class are elected to membership in the Order, the national law school honor society for the encouragement of scholarship and advancement of ethical standards in the legal profession.

**ACADEMIC ATTRITION**

Unless excused by operation of law (i.e., military call-up, Americans with Disabilities Act, etc.), a full time student must satisfy all graduation requirements within five consecutive calendar years; a part time student, within six consecutive calendar years. A student who has completed three or more semesters in the full time program is considered a full time student for purposes of establishing the maximum period to meet all degree requirements. If the student fails to satisfy the graduation requirements within the appropriate time period, he or she will be dismissed with no possibility of readmission or graduation.

**First Year Students**

(1) A student must successfully complete every first year required course and a first year “perspective” elective course (this includes those required courses taken in the second year by students in the Part Time Program). A student must retake any first year required course (including the required first year...
elective) in which he or she received a grade of F. In the case of a first year elective, a student who fails the course may repeat that elective or substitute another first year elective. Both the original grade of “F” and whatever grade the student receives upon retaking the course will appear on the student’s transcript. The Registrar will include the grades and the academic credits for both times the student took the course in calculating the student’s cumulative grade point average for purposes of honors, attrition, and graduation.

(2) When a student has completed the first year with a cumulative grade point average of less than 1.67, the student must retake any course in which he or she received a grade of D or F. Both the Ds and Fs the student first received and the grade he or she receives in retaking the course will appear on the student’s transcript, and the credit hours for both the first and retaken courses will be included in calculating the student’s cumulative grade point average for purposes of honors, attrition and graduation. The student will receive academic credit toward the requirement of obtaining 83 hours of credit only for the courses he or she successfully retakes.

If, in retaking a course, a student receives a grade of D, the student has satisfied the requirement that he or she pass every required and first year elective course.

(3) A first year student whose cumulative grade point average is less than 1.67 but 1.33 or higher must take a leave of absence from the Law Center for one calendar year. In order to return, the student must submit a written request to the Registrar no later than August 1 for the following Fall semester. If the student returns, he or she must satisfy all degree requirements within the required time limits.

(4) A first year student whose cumulative grade point average is less than 1.33 will be withdrawn for academic insufficiency, with the right to apply for readmission after one full year. Readmission is not guaranteed. To seek readmission after one year, the student must submit a written petition to the Registrar no later than August 1 for the following Fall semester. The petition will be considered by the Registrar and the Associate Dean for Academic Administration. The student will be allowed to return only if the Registrar and the Associate Dean find that it is probable that the student will be able to attain a cumulative grade point average of 2.00 and satisfy all graduation requirements within the allotted time period. Petitions by students who have been absent from the rolls for more than one year under the circumstances of this subsection will be governed by Provisions for Readmission of Withdrawn Students, below.

Upperclass Students
A student no longer in his or her first academic year at the Law Center and any transfer student will be withdrawn from the Law Center for academic insufficiency if at the end of any academic year he or she has a cumulative grade point average of less than 1.67. For a transfer student, only Law Center grades will be counted. See Provisions for Readmission of Withdrawn Students, below.

Counseling Requirement for Certain Students
A student who has a cumulative grade point average of less than 2.33 at the end of any semester must meet with an Assistant Dean for the J.D. Program or the Registrar to discuss the requirements for graduation and ways for the student to improve his or her performance.

Summer Session Attendance
If a student is enrolled in a Law Center Summer program when a failure to maintain the required minimum cumulative grade point average is determined, that student may elect to continue in the Summer session, and the student’s cumulative grade point average will be recalculated taking the Summer session grades into account. If such a student has secured approval to attend the Summer session at another law school, that school will be notified of the student’s academic dismissal from the Law Center.

Provisions for Readmission of Withdrawn Students
Students withdrawn for academic insufficiency after their first year must petition the Professional Responsibility/Appeals Committee, a faculty/student committee, for readmission to the Law Center. Readmission will be granted only if the Committee, by majority vote, finds that it is probable that the student will satisfy all graduation requirements within the allotted time period. In applying this test, the Committee may consider any factors its members believe are relevant, including the student’s apparent ability and desire to become a lawyer, the record of academic performance at the Law Center, and circumstances that may have temporarily impeded the student’s performance. The Committee may readmit the student subject to any conditions the Committee chooses to impose.

If the Committee votes not to readmit the student, the student may appeal to the faculty only if at least one-third of those Committee members who voted cast votes to readmit the student. If the student has new evidence indicating that he or she will successfully meet the graduation requirements, he or she may seek Committee reconsideration, but no more than once every six months.

The provisions for readmission outlined in this section apply to upperclass students and to first year students who, after failing to secure the required minimum cumulative grade point average of 1.67 at the end of any academic year, fail to re-enroll during the prescribed time period.
ATTENDANCE, EXAMINATIONS, AND WRITTEN WORK

ATTENDANCE AND PARTICIPATION
The Law Center must be satisfied at all times of the serious purpose of each student. Any student will be withdrawn if it is found that the student is not giving proper time and attention to his or her studies.

Regular and punctual attendance at all class sessions is required of each student. Student participation is expected in all courses. A student who, even though registered for a course, has not regularly attended and participated may, at the professor’s option, be withdrawn, excluded from the course or examination (with the same consequences as a voluntary failure to appear for a final examination) or receive a lowered grade in the course. Even if a student has passed all examinations, academic credit will not be awarded and no student will be advanced, nor will his or her degree be conferred, if attendance or participation is unsatisfactory.

A student who has not properly registered for a course may not take the final examination or receive any credit for participation in the course.

EXAMINATIONS
Written examinations are held at the end of the classwork in all courses unless otherwise indicated on the schedule of courses. No examination will be given prior to its originally scheduled date. Curricular offerings designated as “seminars” generally do not have examinations; instead, substantial written work is required. Clinical programs do not have written final examinations.

The Law Center requires students to take their examinations at the regularly scheduled time. Dates for all examinations are announced at the time the course schedule is released so that students may anticipate the date of their examinations and schedule personal, travel and employment plans that do not interfere with the announced dates of their examinations. If, however, a student experiences a serious medical or personal situation that makes it impossible to take an examination on the scheduled date, the student may request a deferred examination. See the Exam Deferral Policy in the General Administrative Policies section of this Bulletin.

A student failing to appear for any examination because of illness or other extraordinary cause must contact the Registrar on the day of the examination prior to the start of the examination, if not earlier. If the Registrar is satisfied that the absence is legitimate and supported by appropriate documentation (doctor’s note, etc.), permission may be given for the student to take a deferred examination. The requirements of a student’s employment will not be regarded as an “extraordinary cause.” If the Registrar does not permit a deferral, the student must take the examination as originally scheduled.

Any student who does not take an examination as originally scheduled, and who does not obtain permission from the Registrar prior to the start of an examination to take a deferred examination, will receive a grade of F in the course. A student who presents himself or herself for examination in a course but fails to submit that examination for grading will receive a grade of F for that course. No post-examination relief will be granted. If a student becomes ill prior to the administration of the examination, it is the student’s responsibility to determine, in consultation with the Registrar, whether he or she should request a deferred examination. If a student becomes ill during the examination, or if some outside force disrupts the examination, the student must immediately make the proctor aware of the situation and follow the instructions of the proctor or Registrar, as the case may be.

No re-examination will be given in any course for the purpose of raising a grade obtained in a previous final examination in that course.

Students may review their graded exams during specified exam review periods by completing a request form at the Office of the Registrar.

The Library collects copies of past examinations administered at the Law Center. Students may use these prior examinations as study aids in preparing for examinations. In many cases, model or “best” answers to past examinations are also on file in the Library.

WRITTEN WORK
Final papers in seminars and other courses are due on the date announced in the academic calendar. By announcement at the beginning of the semester, a professor may advance or extend for up to a maximum of 60 days in the fall semester and 45 days in the spring semester the due date of all papers for the seminar (except for those of graduating students). All final papers must be submitted to the Office of the Registrar and not to the professor.

Due dates for papers are as firm as the dates of examinations. Individual extensions for fewer than the maximum allowable days (mentioned above) may be granted by the professor provided the student submits an Individual Extension Form to the Office of the Registrar. The form, available at the Office of the Registrar, must be signed by the professor. Extensions for more than the maximum are rare and not granted solely by the professor. Any request for an extension beyond the maximum is effective only upon review and signature of the Individual Extension Form by the Associate Dean, Academic Administration.

If a student fails to submit a final paper by the due date (including any extension), the student will receive a grade of F for the course. Once a final paper is submitted for grading, a revised version of that paper may not be substituted for the final paper.

Note to International Students: U.S. visa restrictions dictate that extending the paper due date beyond the expected date of graduation as listed in
the certificate of eligibility (I-20 or DS-2019 form) can be permitted only for compelling academic and/or medical reasons. Any such paper extension must be approved in writing by the International Student Director in consultation with the Associate Dean of Graduate Programs in advance of the paper submission deadline. The faculty member must agree to the extension but cannot grant the extension.

**REVIEW PROCESS FOR A PASSING GRADE**
Once a grade is reported to the Registrar, a faculty member may change a grade for an examination, seminar or research paper, or clinic only upon written proof of demonstrable clerical error in the grading or grade reporting process.

**REVIEW PROCESS FOR A FAILING GRADE**
Any student who has received a failing grade on an examination or paper may, after first discussing the matter with the professor who reported the failing grade, request that the Registrar submit that examination or paper to another professor teaching in the subject for evaluation. Students receiving a failing grade in a clinic may request a conference with the Associate or Assistant Dean for Clinical Programs to discuss the evaluation, once they have discussed their grade with the professor offering the clinic. The other professor, or the Associate or Assistant Dean in the case of a clinical grade, serves merely in a consulting capacity. Final decision for the course grade rests with the professor conducting the course, but the course professor shall give due and appropriate consideration to the views of the consulting colleague. A request for such evaluation must be made by the student within the time period set by the Office of the Registrar for students’ review of examinations and papers.

**CREDIT FOR LAW CENTER SUMMER PROGRAMS**
Except as expressly modified in the Summer Session Brochure, all academic regulations applicable during the regular academic year are applicable during Summer sessions. Students in good standing at the Law Center may enroll in Summer session courses at the Law Center and earn academic credit toward degree requirements. Full time students may not advance the date of their graduation by attending Summer session courses.

**CREDIT FOR COURSES IN THE LAW CENTER GRADUATE PROGRAM**
Upperclass students may take up to 6 credits of courses in the Graduate Program of the Law Center without special permission. Permission from an Assistant Dean of the J.D. Program is required, however, to take more than 6 credits of Graduate Program offerings. Grades for Law Center graduate courses and seminars are displayed on students’ transcripts and computed into students’ grade point averages.

**CREDIT FOR COURSES IN THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY**
Upperclass students may take a maximum of 6 credits in the Graduate School of the University with the permission of Assistant Dean Everett Bellamy at the Law Center and the professor teaching the graduate course. For some courses, the approval of the academic department is required in addition to the permission of the professor. Course descriptions may be found in the Graduate Catalogue. Language classes and undergraduate courses may be taken on a space-available basis, but will not be credited towards the J.D. degree. Full time students may take graduate courses and undergraduate language courses during the Fall and Spring semesters without additional charge. Part time students pay for all courses at the applicable Law Center credit hour rate. Full time or part time students taking courses in a Main Campus Summer session, are billed at the applicable Main Campus tuition rate. All courses, credits, and grades taken in the Graduate School will appear on the student’s Law Center transcript, but the grades will not be counted in the student’s grade point average.

**CREDIT FOR STUDY OUTSIDE THE LAW CENTER**
Credit for courses taken outside the Law Center’s J.D. or Graduate Programs is given under the circumstances described below. Students should be aware of the following academic policies that apply to transfer of credit from another division of the University or another institution.

- Students considering taking classes and transferring credit from other ABA/AALS-approved law schools must consult with Assistant Dean Everett Bellamy to be advised of all applicable rules and necessary procedures and obtain approval for the course work.
- Under certain circumstances credit for clinical programs will not transfer. Students contemplating taking a clinical course at another ABA/AALS-approved law school must consult the Associate or Assistant Dean for Clinical Programs before enrolling in the course.
- In order to earn a J.D. degree, 83 credits are required for transfer students and students who matriculated before August, 2005, and 84 credits for student who matriculate in August, 2005 or thereafter; a minimum of 53 credits must be earned at the Law Center.
- A passing grade is required for transfer of any credits from another school toward the degree requirements at the Law Center.
- All approved courses, credits, and grades undertaken at another ABA/AALS-approved law school will be displayed on the student’s Law Center transcript whether or not transfer credit is
actually granted. These grades are not included in the student's Law Center cumulative grade point average.

- Please refer to the preceding section on Academic Evaluation and Attrition Standards for the rules that govern how courses taken at other schools affect academic evaluation and attrition and academic and graduation honors.

- No academic credit is given for internships or externships offered at other institutions.

**Credit for Work Completed at Other Law Schools**

The Law Center will not grant credit for any course work completed prior to a student's matriculation in a J.D. program at an American Bar Association (ABA) or Association of American Law Schools (AALS) approved law school. This includes law courses taken at law schools.

**Summer Sessions**

Law Center students may take up to 6 academic credits at a Summer session of another ABA/AALS-approved law school, if the courses taken are approved in advance by Assistant Dean Everett Bellamy. Students must send a written request to Dean Bellamy indicating the school they wish to attend and the course(s) they wish to take. Students must have a compelling reason in order to attend a Summer session at another law school in the Washington, D.C. area.

**Study Abroad Programs**

While enrolled at the Law Center, students may earn a limited number of credits at study abroad programs conducted by other ABA/AALS-approved law schools. Students may earn no more than 4 credits from study abroad programs held during the Summer other than those sponsored by the Law Center.

Most study abroad programs are held during the Summer session. There are, however, a limited number of ABA-approved study abroad programs offered during the regular academic year. The policy described below regarding visiting at another law school applies to those programs.

Permission to apply to a study abroad program (other than those sponsored by the Law Center) must be obtained from Assistant Dean Everett Bellamy prior to applying. The Law Center reserves the right to designate the schools to which a student may apply and to approve the student's selection of courses. The Law Center does not give credit for clinical work done abroad. Residency points for Summer programs are calculated based on the number of class hours each week and the number of weeks in the program, as determined by the Registrar.

**Visiting at Another Law School**

In extraordinary circumstances, a student may be granted permission to attend another ABA/AALS-approved law school for his or her final semester or year of law school, while still earning the Georgetown degree. Before applying to another school, the student must obtain permission from Assistant Dean Everett Bellamy. Permission to visit away is granted only to students showing compelling personal circumstances that require their relocation.

There are a limited number of law schools that sponsor study abroad programs during the Fall or Spring semesters. A list can be obtained from the Assistant Deans' Office for the J.D. Program or on the ABA's website, ABAnet.org (www.abanet.org/legaled/studyabroad/abroad.html). Under the Law Center's policy, no more than 12 credits earned abroad may be applied toward the J.D. degree.

The Law Center reserves the right to designate the schools to which a student may apply, to approve the student's selection of courses, and to limit the number of students to whom permission to visit is granted. In order to visit another law school, students must submit their request, in writing, to Assistant Dean Everett Bellamy by April 1.

Students who petition to visit away must have earned the minimum 2.0 grade point average required for graduation before permission to visit away will be given, since grades earned at other schools, while displayed on the Georgetown transcript, will not be calculated into a student's grade point average. A student with an unpaid student account balance will not be approved to visit away until the student's account is paid in full. There is an administrative fee of $200.00 for each semester a student visits at another school.

It is the student's responsibility to make sure transcripts of grades and petitions for graduation are submitted to the Registrar in a timely fashion. Students who petition to visit at another ABA/AALS-approved law school during their final year of study are cautioned that difficulties in course selection and the timely submission of grades may affect graduation clearance.

In addition, students requesting to visit away must complete a degree audit with Assistant Dean Everett Bellamy to assure that they can meet all degree requirements. Students must complete the upperclass legal writing requirement at the Law Center.

Students visiting at another law school must carry private medical insurance, be covered by a student policy at the visited school, or purchase medical insurance provided by Georgetown.
For information on the policy governing academic and graduating honors for students who visit at other schools, see *Graduation Honors Policy for Transfer/Visitor Students*, above.

**Duplication of Courses**

Students will not receive credit for a course that is substantially similar to any other course completed by the student as part of the requirements for the J.D. degree. Students with questions about the applicability of this rule to their course choices should consult the Registrar, an Assistant Dean for the J.D. Program, or the Director of J.D. Academic Services. Waivers must be secured in writing, with a copy to be maintained in the student’s file.

**Restrictions on Student Employment**

The program of instruction in the Full Time Program is a demanding one designed to command substantially all of the student’s time during the academic year. Devoting too much time to employment is a frequent cause of disappointing academic performance and, sometimes, of academic failure. For these reasons, professional organizations, including accrediting agencies, require that a student enrolling in the Full Time Program be in a position to devote substantially all of his or her working hours to the study of law.

The Law Center strongly urges first year full time students not to accept outside employment. All full time students should carefully restrict their hours of employment and in no event may a full time student exceed 20 hours of employment per week during the academic year, as required by the American Bar Association. A student enrolled in the Full Time Program who is contemplating substantial employment should request a transfer to the Part Time Program, which is structured to accommodate those who are employed full time during their study at the Law Center.

**Withdrawals and Leaves of Absence**

**Withdrawals from Individual Courses**

A student may withdraw from a required or elective first year course (including those required courses taken during the second year of study by part time students) only with the permission of the Registrar, an Assistant Dean for the J.D. Program, or the Director of J.D. Academic Services. In order to withdraw from any course for which the permission of the professor was required to enroll, a student must obtain the permission of that professor.

After the end of the Add/Drop period for the relevant semester, an upperclass student may withdraw from a course only with the permission of the Registrar, an Assistant Dean for the J.D. Program, or the Director of J.D. Academic Services. A withdrawal is recorded on a student’s transcript either as a “withdrawal” or an “excused withdrawal.” After the fourth week of the semester, a withdrawal will be considered “excused” only under exceptional circumstances. Special rules regarding withdrawal from a clinic are set forth in the section on *Policies Related to Clinic Enrollment*, below.

**Leaves of Absence and Withdrawal from the Law Center**

Upperclass students in good standing may request a leave of absence from the Law Center. Leaves of absence are rarely granted for longer than two academic semesters.

In general, students may retain credit for work successfully completed prior to their leave of absence if (1) their leave of absence is approved in advance; (2) they do not attend another law school while on leave without the prior written approval of an Assistant Dean for the J.D. Program; and (3) they can complete their degree program within the required time period for their program, as specified above. Circumstances surrounding the leave of absence may lead to a determination that the student must apply for readmission.

Under the following circumstances, students will be withdrawn and must reapply through regular admissions channels for readmission to the Law Center: (a) students who withdraw from the Law Center before completing their first semester; (b) students who have been absent from the Law Center longer than their approved leave of absence; or (c) students who have withdrawn without having received approval for a leave of absence in advance. The time limitations for completion of the J.D. degree, described above in the section on *Academic Evaluation Attrition Standards*, apply to all leaves of absence and withdrawals.

**Clinic Enrollment Policies**

**General Eligibility**

Georgetown’s clinics are open to upperclass J.D. students. LL.M. students are not permitted to enroll in any clinic. Six clinical courses (the Center for Applied Legal Studies, Federal Legislation, Harrison Institute Policy, Harrison Institute Housing and Community Development, Institute for Public Representation, and International Women’s Human Rights), are open to students (full time and part time) who will have completed a minimum of 28 academic credits before the beginning of the semester in which the students are enrolled in a clinic. The two Street Law clinics will also accept part time students who have completed the required 22 academic credits of their first year. Five clinical courses (Criminal Justice, Domestic Violence, Family Advocacy, Juvenile Justice, and Law Students in Court) are only open to students who have completed the courses and credits required by the D.C. Student Practice Rule (see Tribunal Rules Governing Student Practice below).
The Appellate Litigation Clinic is only open to third year full time students and part time students who have completed the equivalent of four full time semesters by the end of their Fall semester in the clinic.

**PART TIME STUDENT ENROLLMENT**
While part time students are encouraged to apply, those with substantial job responsibilities during the day may find it difficult to participate in a clinic. Clinic directors, however, are often able to accommodate part time students whose job schedules have some degree of flexibility. In addition, Summer session clinics give preference to part time students and generally schedule their clinic seminar classes at night. Second year part time students may not defer taking their required second year courses (Criminal Justice and the perspective elective) until their third or fourth year in order to participate in a clinic.

**VISITING STUDENT ENROLLMENT**
Visiting students are eligible to enroll in a clinic, but will be admitted only after all interested Georgetown students have been accepted.

**MINIMUM CUMULATIVE GRADE POINT AVERAGE AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE**
Students seeking to enroll in a clinic during their second year in law school must have maintained at least a 2.0 cumulative grade point average at the end of their first year. Students who fail or withdraw from any of their required first year courses will not be permitted to enroll in a clinic in any year until they have retaken and successfully completed the course(s) they failed or from which they withdrew. Part time and interdivisional (part time to full time) transfer students are permitted to enroll in certain clinics prior to completing Criminal Justice and the perspective elective.

**TRIBUNAL RULES GOVERNING STUDENT PRACTICE**
Students seeking admission to clinics requiring practice in the courts or agencies of the District of Columbia must be certified for practice under the **D.C. Student Practice Rule**. To be certifiable under this rule, a student must have successfully completed 41 academic credits, including Evidence, Civil Procedure and Criminal Procedure (both curricula A and B satisfy the Civil Procedure and Criminal Procedure requirements), and receive a character clearance from the Bar Character Committee before the beginning of the semester in which the student is enrolled in a clinic. Students who have transferred or are visiting from another school should note that a Criminal Law course taken at the student’s former school generally will not fulfill the Criminal Procedure prerequisite. As a result, students who have not taken Criminal Procedure at their former schools will need to complete Georgetown’s Criminal Procedure course before being admitted to a clinic that practices before the courts or agencies of the District of Columbia.

Students with felony and some misdemeanor convictions or arrests (including juvenile cases or cases in which expungement has taken place), students with a history of dishonesty including plagiarism, students with a recent history of drug or alcohol abuse, and students with a history of serious financial irresponsibility might not be cleared by the D.C. Bar Character Committee in time to actually appear in court while a member of the clinic. The D.C. Bar Character Committee is also unwilling to admit students who have matters pending before the law school’s Professional Responsibility Committee.

Students applying to clinics that practice in other jurisdictions, such as federal court, may also need to comply with student practice rules. Most federal courts require certification by the Dean of a student’s good character before the student is permitted to appear before the court. An adverse disciplinary ruling in law school or college could prevent a student from receiving the required certification.

Students with questions about the character clearance and Dean’s certifications should contact Assistant Dean Lisa Porcari.

**CONFLICT OF INTEREST**
Because of the federal conflicts of interest statute (see 18 U.S.C. §205-207), students with part time or full time jobs with the Federal government may not be eligible to participate in the Appellate Litigation Clinic, the Criminal Justice Clinic, the Center for Applied Legal Studies, the Family Advocacy Clinic, the Federal Legislation Clinic, the Harrison Institute, Law Students in Court or the Institute for Public Representation. Students with part time or full time jobs with the District of Columbia or the U.S. Attorney’s Office for the District of Columbia may not be eligible to participate in the Juvenile Justice Clinic, the Harrison Institute, the Family Advocacy Clinic, Law Students in Court, or the Institute for Public Representation. Students who are uncertain about the application of this rule to them should consult Assistant Dean Lisa Porcari.

**LIMITS ON CLINICAL CREDITS**
It is theoretically possible to take more than one client representation clinic, although limited clinical resources make this extremely unlikely. To ensure equitable access to clinics, preference will be given to students who have not previously taken a clinical course other than Street Law. As a result, students who enroll in a clinic other than Street Law will probably not be able to gain access to another clinic in a subsequent year. Participating in two clinics in the same year (not including Summer) is prohibited.

The Bar admission rules of certain states limit the number of clinical credits an applicant may
apply toward their degree (e.g., New York permits students to take a maximum of 20 clinical credits out of a required 80 credit degree program). Applicants should consult the jurisdiction in which they plan to take the Bar to determine whether such a restriction applies. For assistance in obtaining information regarding the rules in a particular jurisdiction, students may contact Professor Michael Frisch, Ethics Counsel, (202) 662-9926.

OVERLAP WITH SKILLS TRAINING COURSES
If a student has taken or is currently enrolled in Civil Litigation Practice, Patent Trial Practice, Trial Practice – Expert Witnesses, or any section of Trial Practice, that student may not also enroll for credit in the Center for Applied Legal Studies, Criminal Justice, Domestic Violence, Family Advocacy, Juvenile Justice, or Law Students in Court (or vice versa). If a student has taken or is currently enrolled in the Appellate Practice Seminar, that student cannot also enroll for credit in the Appellate Litigation Clinic (or vice versa).

DROPPING A CLINIC OR WITHDRAWAL FROM A CLINIC IN PROGRESS
The Law Center’s policy regarding withdrawal from a clinic is very strict. Any student seeking to withdraw from a Fall semester or full-year clinic must obtain permission from the professor who originally admitted the student. A student may withdraw his or her acceptance of a Spring semester clinic no later than November 11, 2005, by notifying the clinic director in writing. After November 11, 2005, professor permission is required for withdrawal from a Spring semester clinic. Permission is not readily granted.

In the absence of permission to withdraw, a student failing to participate in the clinic to which he or she was admitted will receive a grade of F for the appropriate number of credits. Strict enforcement of this policy is necessary to protect students who might otherwise be foreclosed from obtaining a clinic seat, clients who might not be adequately served, clinic morale, and the Law Center’s relationships with other institutions.

In the absence of a showing of special hardship, students taking full-year clinics may not obtain any credit unless they remain in the clinic for the full academic year and complete all required work. If the clinic director and the Associate Dean for Clinical Education permit a student to withdraw from a clinic prior to completing the clinic requirements, the amount of credit received for work the student has actually completed will be determined by the professor responsible for assigning the student’s grade. Credits for year-long clinics are allocated in accordance with a fixed formula set by the faculty on the basis of classroom seminars, skills training, and field work. No additional credits will be awarded regardless of the amount of time or effort involved in fulfilling clinic obligations.

CLINIC EXTENSION POLICY
Clinic students are generally expected to work for their clinic until the end of the examination period unless the clinic director has established a shorter period. In some cases, the needs of clinic clients will require that a student perform some tasks after the semester ends. In other cases, students may request an extension to complete a project. In either case, if a student’s grade is to be delayed, an extension form must be filled out before the examination period begins and will be effective only upon review and signature of the Associate Dean for Clinical Education. If a tribunal or legislative body has continued a clinic case for hearing beyond the period of the student’s clinic enrollment, the Associate Dean will generally grant an extension until the completion of the hearing. Except in unusual cases, an extension requested for any other reason will not be approved if it exceeds one month from the end of the examination period. If an extension is approved, grades will be submitted to the Registrar’s office within three weeks after the extension expires.
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Juris Doctor/PH.D in Philosophy 65
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JOINT DEGREE PROGRAMS
The Law Center sponsors degree programs in which a student may simultaneously pursue study leading to the Juris Doctor (J.D.) from the Law Center and a graduate degree from the Georgetown University School of Business Administration (M.B.A.), Georgetown Institute of Public Policy (M.P.P), School of Foreign Service (M.S.F.S., M.A.A.S., M.A.RE.E.S., M.A.G.E.S., M.A.L.A.S., and M.A.S.S.P.), the Department of Government (J.D./Ph.D.), or the Department of Philosophy (J.D./M.A., J.D./Ph.D.). A J.D./M.P.H. is also offered in cooperation with the Johns Hopkins University Bloomberg School of Public Health (M.P.H.).

The J.D./M.B.A., J.D./M.P.P., and J.D./School of Foreign Service programs provide for accelerated achievement of two degrees in four years instead of the five normally required to complete the degrees separately (three years for the J.D. and two years for the M.B.A. or School of Foreign Service programs). J.D./Philosophy and J.D./Government degrees are also accelerated with completion depending on whether a student is full time or part time and is a Masters or Doctoral candidate.

The J.D./M.P.H. degree program, while not an accelerated program, affords students who are not health professionals the opportunity to coordinate the study of law and public health at two highly respected institutions.

For information on admissions requirements and application procedures for the joint degree programs, see the Law Center’s J.D. Admissions Brochure available at the Office of Admissions. Students must apply separately to the Law Center and to the companion graduate program.

Transfer students must complete a minimum of 53 credits at the Law Center. Credits awarded for work completed in a graduate program will not count toward the 53 Law Center credits.

JURIS DOCTOR/MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
J.D./M.B.A. students must satisfactorily complete course requirements for both the J.D. and M.B.A. degree programs. In addition to the J.D. and M.B.A. degrees, a Joint Program Certificate will be awarded upon completion of the program.

The J.D./M.B.A. program requires completion of 123° academic credits (75° credits in law and 48 credits in M.B.A. courses with 9 credits of MBA course work counted toward the J.D.). Upperclass J.D. courses must fulfill distribution requirements for either the Corporate Law or the Public Policy focus as outlined below.

The 123 credit hours constituting the J.D./M.B.A. curriculum are distributed as follows:

- 30 credits of the required first year law curriculum;
- 25.5 credits of required and 4.5 credits of elective M.B.A. courses taken in the second year.


- The M.B.A. requirements include both traditional functional courses and 5 integrated experiences. These are intensive team-based experiences lasting approximately one week that focus on a critical business issue that incorporates various functional topics and tools;
- 4.5 credits of selective M.B.A. courses taken in the Spring of the third or fourth year of the program. Selective courses are required but students may select from several versions. The selective courses are the Global Experience and the Decision Sciences;
- 13.5 credits of M.B.A. electives in the third or fourth year. Students are encouraged to focus their elective course work in a particular functional area related to a career track. Examples include, but are not limited to: finance (either investment banking or corporate finance); marketing (consumer product marketing); and strategy (consulting);
- 21–27 credits in upperclass law courses, including Professional Responsibility and satisfactory completion of the legal writing requirement. Credit requirements in this area will vary depending upon the student’s choice of courses within one of the focus areas described below;
- Residency Requirement (see J.D. Program section, page 47); and
- Minimum cumulative grade point average of 2.0.

CORPORATE LAW FOCUS
In addition to the core requirements, students selecting the corporate law focus must complete:

- 12 credits of required business related law courses taken in the third and fourth years, which include: Corporations, Taxation I and Taxation II; and
- 6 credits of business related law courses to be taken in the third or fourth year (in addition to those listed above).

PUBLIC POLICY FOCUS
In addition to the core requirements, students selecting the public policy focus must complete:

- 18 credits of required public policy related law courses taken in the third and fourth years, which include: Administrative Law, Constitutional Law II, Corporations, Legislation and Statutory Interpretation, and Taxation I; and
- 6 credits of required public policy related law courses to be taken in the third or fourth year (in addition to those listed above).

* 1 fewer credits is required for students who completed the first year law curriculum prior to 2005-2006.
A typical distribution of semester hours in this joint degree program, 75 J.D. and 48 M.B.A. academic credits, is as follows:

First Year: 30* J.D. credits
Second Year: 30 M.B.A. credits
Third Year: 30 J.D. credits
Fourth Year: 15 J.D. credits 18 M.B.A. credits

NOTE: J.D./M.B.A. students typically commit one Spring semester in the last two years of the program to business school studies. Individual decisions about participation in law school clinical programs and other curriculum choices will determine which year students complete the business school curriculum.

JURIS DOCTOR/MASTER OF SCIENCE IN FOREIGN SERVICE
J.D./M.S.F.S. degree candidates must satisfactorily complete course requirements for both the J.D. and M.S.F.S. degrees. In addition to the J.D. and M.S.F.S. degrees, a Joint Program Certificate will be awarded upon satisfactory completion of the program.

The J.D./M.S.F.S. program requires completion of 114* academic credits (75* credits in law and 39 credits in M.S.F.S. courses with 9 credits of M.S.F.S. course work counted toward the J.D.), satisfactory performance on the M.S.F.S. oral proficiency examination in a foreign language and the M.S.F.S. oral examinations.

The required 113 J.D./M.S.F.S. academic credits are distributed as follows:
- 30 credits in the required first year law curriculum*;
- 15 credits of required M.S.F.S. courses taken during the first year: International Trade; International Finance; History: Globalization of Intersocietal Relations; International Relations: Theory and Practice; and Statistics for International Analysis;
- 21 credits in M.S.F.S. electives generally in one of six broad divisional concentrations: Foreign Policy/International Security; International Commerce and Finance; International Business-Government Relations; International Development; International Economic Policy Analysis; International Conflict Management; or a self-designed concentration (subject to approval, including regional studies) taken in the first, third and fourth years;
- a 3-credit M.S.F.S. Workshop, taken in the third or fourth year;
- 16 credits in the international law curriculum taken in the third and fourth years;
- 29 credits in additional upperclass law courses, including Professional Responsibility and successful completion of the legal writing requirement, taken in the third and fourth years;
- Residency Requirement (see J.D. Program section, page 47); and
- Minimum cumulative grade point average of 2.0.

A typical distribution of the 114 academic credits in the J.D./M.S.F.S. Program is as follows:

First Year: 24 M.S.F.S. credits (students are also expected to a complete 15-20 hours/week internship during this year)
Second Year: 30 J.D. credits
Third Year: 21 J.D. credits 9 M.S.F.S. credits
Fourth Year: 24 J.D. credits 6 M.S.F.S. credits

JURIS DOCTOR/MASTER OF ARTS IN ARAB STUDIES
J.D./M.A.A.S. degree candidates must satisfactorily complete course requirements for both the J.D. and M.A.A.S. degrees. In addition to the J.D. and M.A.A.S. degrees, a Joint Program Certificate will be awarded upon satisfactory completion of the program. Students undertake a four-year course of study comprising a minimum of 108* academic credits (78* credits of Law Center courses and 30 credits of M.A.A.S. work, with 6 credits from the Law Center counted toward the M.A.A.S. degree and 6 credits of M.A.A.S. course work counted toward the J.D.). Candidates for this joint degree must satisfy the academic standards of the two programs: maintain a minimal B (3.0/4.0) average, demonstrate advanced language ability through successful completion of the M.A.A.S. Arabic language oral and written proficiency examinations, and successfully complete the oral comprehensive examination of the M.A.A.S. Program (or the thesis option).

Students may pursue the joint program toward the M.A. in Arab Studies/Juris Doctor from a number of different M.A.A.S. concentrations:
- M.A.A.S. concentration in Women/Gender (with law focus on Family Law or International/Comparative Law – Human Rights)
- M.A.A.S. concentration in Politics (with law focus on International/Comparative Law – Human Rights, or on International/National Security Law)
- M.A.A.S. concentration in Culture/Society – especially Islam/Islamic societies (with law focus on International/Comparative Law, Family Law, or Law and Other Disciplines)

CURRICULUM OUTLINE
- 24 credits of M.A.A.S. course work, or 18 credits plus intensive Arabic if necessary, taken during the first year of the joint program (see Language Requirement);
- 30 credits of the required first year law curriculum taken during the second year (see Language Requirement) of the joint program*;

* 1 fewer credits is required for students who completed the first year law curriculum prior to 2005-2006.
• 29 credits in further law courses including Professional Responsibility and legal writing requirement. These courses are distributed among the third and fourth years;
• 19 credits in international law courses including: 3 credits in the required course: International Law I: Introduction to International Law; 4 credits in further international law courses; and 12 other credits in international law or international law-related courses which complement the student’s area of concentration. These courses are taken in the third and fourth years. Students should focus their electives on their M.A.A.S. divisional concentration, integrating their interests in law and the Arab world;
• 6-12 credits (depending on how many hours were completed in the first or second year) of M.A.A.S. course work, taken in the second, third, and/or fourth years or during Summer sessions; and
• Residency Requirement (see J.D. Program section, page 47).

LANGUAGE REQUIREMENT
The M.A. in Arab Studies program is distinct from the other School of Foreign Service Masters programs in that it builds intensive study of Arabic language (for those who need it) into its curriculum. Thus, the Arabic language requirement will have some bearing on the proposed joint M.A.A.S./J.D. program.

The first year may be pursued at either Law Center or Main Campus, primarily depending on student’s Arabic status. In most cases, first year will be at Law Center, in those cases in which the student has just completed a course of intensive Arabic language study prior to matriculation, such that a disruption in study of the language would be counterproductive, the student should start at the Main Campus in the appropriate level of Arabic. In all cases, before starting Main Campus course work, a student should be at least at an intermediate level of Arabic, i.e., have completed one year or a Summer program in intensive beginning Arabic, totaling 12 credits.

JURIS DOCTOR/MASTER OF ARTS IN RUSSIAN AND EASTERN EUROPEAN STUDIES
J.D./M.A.R.E.E.S. degree candidates must satisfactorily complete course requirements for both the J.D. and M.A.R.E.E.S. degrees. In addition to the J.D. and M.A.R.E.E.S. degrees, a Joint Program Certificate will be awarded upon satisfactory completion of the program. Students undertake a four-year course of study comprising a minimum of 108* academic credits (75* credits of Law Center courses and 33 credits of M.A.R.E.E.S. courses), with 9 credits from the Law Center counted toward the M.A.R.E.E.S. degree and 9 credits of M.A.R.E.E.S. course work counted toward the J.D. Candidates for this joint degree must satisfy the academic standards of the two programs including: maintain a minimal B (3.0/4.0) average, demonstrate advanced relevant foreign language ability through successful completion of the M.A.R.E.E.S. written and oral language examinations, and successfully complete the oral examination of the M.A.R.E.E.S. Program.

CURRICULUM OUTLINE
• 24 credits of M.A.R.E.E.S. course work taken in the first year of the joint program;
• 30 credits of the required first year law curriculum (taken in the second year of the joint program)*;
• 29 credits in further law courses including Professional Responsibility and legal writing requirement. These courses are distributed among the third and fourth years;
• 16 credits in international law courses including: 3 credits in the required course International Law I: Introduction to International Law; 4 credits in further international law courses; and 9 other credits in international law or international law-related courses which complement the student’s area concentration. These courses are taken in the third and fourth years;
• 9 credits of additional M.A.R.E.E.S. course work, taken in the second, third, and/or fourth years or during Summer sessions; and
• Residency Requirement (see J.D. Program section, page 47).

JURIS DOCTOR/MASTER OF ARTS IN GERMAN AND EUROPEAN STUDIES
J.D./M.A.G.E.S. degree candidates must satisfactorily complete course requirements for both the J.D. and M.A.G.E.S. degrees. In addition to the J.D. and M.A.G.E.S. degrees, a Joint Program Certificate will be awarded upon satisfactory completion of the program. Students undertake a four-year course of study comprising a minimum of 114* academic credits: 75* Law Center credits and 39 credits of M.A.G.E.S. work, with 9 credits from the Law Center counted toward the M.A.G.E.S. degree and 9 credits of M.A.G.E.S. course work counted toward the J.D. Candidates for this joint degree must satisfy the academic standards of the two programs including: maintain a minimal B (3.0/4.0) average, demonstrate relevant foreign language ability through successful completion of the M.A.G.E.S. written and oral language examinations, and successfully complete the oral examination of the M.A.G.E.S. Program.

CURRICULUM OUTLINE
• 30 credits of required first year law curriculum (normally taken in the first year of the joint program)*;

* 1 fewer credits is required for students who completed the first year law curriculum prior to 2005-2006.
• 24 credits of M.A.G.E.S. course work normally taken in the second year of the joint program;
• 29 credits in further law courses including Professional Responsibility and legal writing requirement. These courses are distributed among the third and fourth years;
• 16 credits in international law courses including: 3 credits in the required course: International Law I: Introduction to International Law; 4 credits in further international law courses; and 9 other credits in international law or international law-related courses which complement the student’s area concentration. These courses are taken in the third and fourth years;
• 15 credits of additional M.A.G.E.S. course work, taken in the second, third, and/or fourth years; and
• Residency Requirement (see J.D. Program section, page 47).

**JURIS DOCTOR/MASTER OF ARTS IN LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES**

J.D./M.A.L.A.S. degree candidates must satisfactorily complete course requirements for both the J.D. and M.A.L.A.S. degrees. In addition to the J.D. and M.A.L.A.S. degrees, a Joint Program Certificate will be awarded upon satisfactory completion of the program. Students undertake a four-year course of study comprising a minimum of 108* academic credits (78* Law Center credits and 30 credits of M.A.L.A.S. courses). 6 credits from the Law Center will satisfy M.A.L.A.S. degree requirements and 6 credits of M.A.L.A.S. course work will satisfy J.D. requirements. Candidates for this joint degree must satisfy the academic standards of the two programs: maintain a minimum B (3.0/4.0) average; demonstrate advanced foreign language ability through successful completion of a Spanish or Portuguese oral proficiency examination; and successfully complete the written comprehensive examination of the M.A.L.A.S. Program.

**CURRICULUM OUTLINE**

- 24 credits of M.A.L.A.S. course work, ordinarily taken in the first year of the joint program;
- 6 credits of additional M.A.L.A.S. course work, in the second, third, and/or fourth years or during Summer session;
- 30 credits of the required first year law curriculum, ordinarily taken in the second year of the joint program;
- 32 credits in further law courses including Professional Responsibility and legal writing requirement. These courses are distributed among the third and fourth years;
- 16 credits in international law courses including: 3 credits in the required course International Law I: Introduction to International Law and 13 credits in further international law courses at least 6 of which should focus on Latin America.

These courses are taken in the third and fourth years of the joint program; and

**Residency Requirement (see J.D. Program section, page 47).**

**JURIS DOCTOR/MASTER OF ARTS IN SECURITY STUDIES**

J.D./M.A.S.S.P. degree candidates must satisfactorily complete course requirements for both the J.D. and M.A.S.S.P. degrees. In addition to the J.D. and M.A.S.S.P. degrees, a Joint Program Certificate will be awarded upon satisfactory completion of the program. Separately, the J.D. program requires 84* credits over three years and the M.A.S.S.P. requires 36 credits over two years. Students in the joint degree program undertake a four-year course of study comprising a minimum of 108* academic credits (78* Law Center credits and 30 credits of M.A.S.S.P. courses). 6 credits from the Law Center will satisfy M.A.S.S.P. degree requirements, and 6 credits of M.A.S.S.P. course work will satisfy J.D. requirements.

**CURRICULUM OUTLINE**

- 24 credits of M.A.S.S.P. course work taken in the first year of the joint program, including completion all of all core classes for the program. Students will also be responsible for completing most of the M.A.S.S.P. requirements in this first year, specifically:
  1. Completion of SEST-500, Theory and Practice of Security;
  2. Selection and completion of a concentration—either U.S. National Security, International Security, Technology and Security, or a customized concentration negotiated with the Director or Executive Director of the SSP. This concentration includes: a core class for the concentration, three electives within the concentration, and a research seminar in the concentration;
- 30 credits of the required first year law curriculum (taken in the second year of the joint program);
- 32 credits in further law courses including Professional Responsibility and legal writing requirement. These courses are distributed among the third and fourth years;
- 16 credits in international law courses, including three hours in International Law I and 13 credits in further international law courses at least 3 of which need to be in international/national security law;

* 1 fewer credits is required for students who completed the first year law curriculum prior to 2005-2006.
JURIS DOCTOR/PH.D. IN GOVERNMENT

The J.D./Government program awards the Juris Doctor and a Doctorate in Government (with an M.A. en passant). The program allows students to specialize in American government, international relations, comparative government, or political theory.

J.D./Ph.D. students must satisfactorily complete requirements for both the J.D. and the Ph.D. degrees. Separate diplomas will be awarded, and upon satisfactory completion of the program, a Joint Degree Certificate will be awarded as well. An M.A. degree is awarded en passant to students enrolled in the Ph.D. program upon completion of 24 academic credits and course distribution requirements in the government program and at least 6 credits of upperclass J.D. course work. Students who enter the government program with advanced standing are excluded from applying for the M.A. en passant.

Students in the joint degree program are required to take the first year of law school as an intact block. This school year may be taken prior to or after completing one year of government course work, but no earlier or later. Students may spend a year entirely devoted to government course work, but they need not do so.

J.D./Government students must complete all required courses and the total number of academic credits for graduation (75* in law and 24 in government for the M.A. with 9 credits of Government course work counted toward the J.D., and an additional 15 for the Ph.D. in the fields of Comparative Government, International Relations, and Political Theory, or an additional 18 for the Ph.D. in American Government); perform satisfactorily in both the oral/reading foreign language examinations and the major and minor comprehensive examinations; submit a dissertation proposal; successfully complete and defend a dissertation in government; satisfy the J.D. professional responsibility and legal writing requirements; and meet the J.D. residency requirement (see J.D. Program section, page 47).

Students may enroll in the joint degree program on a full or part time basis. (International Relations Ph.D. students must be full time when enrolled in the Government Department.) A student in this joint degree program may receive his or her law degree before the completion of the program providing that the course work for the law degree has been completed and the student has completed 24 credits of government course work.

JURIS DOCTOR/PH.D. IN PHILOSOPHY

J.D./Philosophy students must satisfactorily complete the course requirements for both the J.D. and Philosophy degrees. A Joint Program Certificate will be awarded upon completion of the entire program. The J.D./M.A. program requires the student to complete 99* academic credits (75* credits in J.D. course work and 24 in philosophy course work with 9 credits of Philosophy course work counted toward the J.D.), pass a comprehensive examination in philosophy, satisfy the legal writing requirement, complete a course in Professional Responsibility, and meet the J.D. residency requirement. The J.D./Ph.D. in Philosophy requires an additional 12 credits of philosophy course work and a dissertation. Philosophy degrees are available in general philosophy, ethics, business ethics, or bioethics.

J.D./Philosophy students are required to take the first year of law school and the first year of philosophy course work as intact blocks. The law school year may be taken prior to or after completing one year of philosophy course work, but no earlier or later.

JURIS DOCTOR/MASTER OF PUBLIC HEALTH

The J.D./M.P.H. program comprises two individual degrees. A student in this program is expected to complete the required 84* academic credits for the J.D. at Georgetown, as well as the 80 units necessary for the M.P.H. at Johns Hopkins, in four years.

Students may request, by written petition, to apply 10 M.P.H. credits (equivalent to 6 Law Center credits) to their J.D. academic credit requirement.

The student will spend his or her first year at the Law Center, taking the standard curriculum of 30* credits for a first year J.D. student. The student then will spend the ensuing 11 months in residence at Johns Hopkins completing the M.P.H. component of the joint degree program. After completing the M.P.H., the student will return to the Law Center to complete the remaining two years of the J.D. program, including a course in Professional Responsibility and the legal writing requirement.

Participants in this joint degree program complete the following:

• 30* credits in required first year law curriculum;
• 11 months (starting in July) in residence at Johns Hopkins. During this period, students complete a series of M.P.H. core courses. While at Johns Hopkins, they are also required to take: Public Health and the Law, and Ethical Issues in Public Health. Students are also directed to suggested elective courses;
• During the final two years at the Law Center students are strongly urged to take the Advanced Health Law seminar, Administrative Law, Constitutional Law II, and at least one additional seminar in health law, biomedical ethics, law and science, or a related subject; and

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* 1 fewer credits is required for students who completed the first year law curriculum prior to 2005-2006.
Residency Requirement (see J.D. Program section, page 47).

With permission, students are eligible to enroll in courses at Georgetown’s Kennedy Institute of Ethics. The M.P.H. degree will not be awarded until requirements for the J.D. degree have been completed.

JURIS DOCTOR/MASTER OF PUBLIC POLICY

J.D./M.P.P. degree candidates must satisfactorily complete all course requirements of both the J.D. and M.P.P. degrees. In addition to the J.D. and M.P.P. degrees, a Joint Program Certificate will be awarded upon satisfactory completion of the program.

The J.D./M.P.P. program requires completion of 114* academic credits (75* credits in law and 39 credits in M.P.P. courses).

The required 114 J.D./M.P.P. credit hours are distributed as follows:

- 30* credits in the required first year law curriculum;
- 21 required M.P.P. courses taken during second or third year: Innovations in Public Management; Introduction to Microtheory; Ethics Values and Public Policy; Public Finance; Public Policy Process; and Quantitative Methods I and II;
- 9 credits of M.P.P. required courses taken in the third or fourth year: Quantitative Methods III and a two-semester practicum;
- 9 credits of M.P.P. elective courses taken in the second, third, and fourth years;
- 10 required J.D. courses: Administrative Law; Constitutional Law II; and Legislation and Statutory Interpretation;
- 35 credits in additional J.D. courses, including Professional Responsibility and a seminar meeting the legal writing requirement, taken in the third and fourth years; and
- Residency Requirement (see J.D. Program section, page 47).

A typical distribution of the 114 semester hours in the J.D./M.P.P. Program is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Credits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Year</td>
<td>30*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Year</td>
<td>21 M.P.P. credits (students are expected to complete 15-20 hours/week internship during this year)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Year</td>
<td>9 M.P.P. credits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth Year</td>
<td>6 M.P.P. credits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 1 fewer credits is required for students who completed the first year law curriculum prior to 2005-2006.
MASTER OF LAWS, CERTIFICATE AND NON-DEGREE PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

General Requirements for All LL.M. Students

General Requirements for LL.M. Degree Students Wishing to Qualify for Distinction

Specific Requirements for LL.M. Degrees Open to U.S. Educated J.D. Graduates

Specific Requirements for LL.M. Degrees Open to Foreign-Educated Attorneys

Specific Visa Reporting Requirements for International Students

Requirements for Two Separate LL.M. Degrees

Transfer between LL.M. Degree Programs

Transfer between Full Time and Part Time Status

Requirements for Certificate in Employee Benefits Law

Requirements for Certificate in International Human Rights Law

Requirements for Certificate in National Security Law

Requirements for Certificate in World Trade Organization (WTO) Studies

Non-Degree Enrollment

REQUIREMENTS FOR DOCTOR OF JURIDICAL SCIENCE

ACADEMIC REQUIREMENTS

ENROLLMENT AND CREDIT POLICIES

ATTENDANCE AND EVALUATION POLICIES

OTHER PROVISIONS

WITHDRAWAL AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE POLICIES

PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY
This section of the *Bulletin* describes the various graduate programs offered, summarizes the requirements for completion of each program, then explains the requirements to graduate *with distinction* or Dean’s List.

This section of the *Bulletin* also lists the rules, policies and procedures pertaining to graduate students, including enrollment, attendance, examinations, grading, and other matters. Students are expected to have knowledge of the provisions of the *Bulletin*.

The Graduate Program offers the following courses of study for U.S.-educated J.D. graduates:

- Master of Laws, individualized program
- Master of Laws in Securities and Financial Regulation
- Master of Laws in Taxation
- Master of Laws in Advocacy, for students who complete a Clinical Teaching Fellowship
- Doctor of Juridical Studies (S.J.D.)
- Certificate in Employee Benefits Law
- Certificate in International Human Rights Law
- Certificate in National Security Law
- Certificate in World Trade Organization (WTO) Studies

The Graduate Program offers the following courses of study for foreign-educated attorneys:

- Master of Laws, general program
- Master of Laws in International Legal Studies
- Master of Laws in Securities and Financial Regulation
- Master of Laws in Taxation
- Doctor of Juridical Science (S.J.D.)
- Certificate in International Human Rights Law
- Certificate in National Security Law
- Certificate in World Trade Organization (WTO) Studies

The S.J.D., the LL.M. in Advocacy, and the LL.M. programs for international students on student visas require full time enrollment. Otherwise, the graduate program of instruction is designed both for full time and part time students.

Most graduate courses are offered in the evening. Therefore, a student completing a program on a full time basis should be prepared for inevitable time conflicts between courses. The Law Center’s Summer session offerings are limited, and most students are able to schedule at most 2 or 4 academic credits during the Summer.

### MASTER OF LAWS, CERTIFICATE AND NON-DEGREE PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

#### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ALL LL.M. STUDENTS (BOTH U.S. AND FOREIGN-EDUCATED ATTORNEYS)

Candidates for all Master of Laws Degrees (with the exception of the Master of Laws in Advocacy) must:

- Complete the required number of academic credits for the degree, including any minimum number of hours in a specialization and/or required courses as described in the appropriate section below;
- Earn a minimum cumulative grade point average of 2.00;
- Complete all requirements for the degree within the prescribed period of study (see section on *Academic Requirements* below.) Full time students are expected to complete the degree in one academic year, and part time students may take up to three years.
- All foreign-educated attorneys on student visas are required to enroll as full time students unless they receive special permission from the Graduate Admissions Committee and an international student advisor to attend part time. *Note:* Such permission is rarely granted because of the nature of the program of study and U.S. visa restrictions. A student’s visa cannot be extended to provide additional time for the student to complete a paper or course work except for compelling academic or medical reasons consistent with U.S. visa regulations.
- All Graduate Tax Scholars and Scholars in State and Local Taxation (COST Fellows) must complete a Graduate Seminar in the Tax LL.M. program, as described below.

*Note:* The requirements and policies of the Graduate Fellowship Programs in Advocacy are described in the section on *Master of Laws in Advocacy*, below, and supersede the policies set forth elsewhere in all other sections of the *Bulletin* where inconsistent.

#### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR LL.M. DEGREE STUDENTS WISHING TO QUALIFY FOR DISTINCTION:

- **Students who matriculate in Fall 2005 or later** — To graduate *with distinction*, a student must attain a cumulative grade point average that places the student in the top one-third of the graduating LL.M. class and complete a minimum of 20 academic credits in an LL.M. degree program at the Law Center. (For the requirements applicable to LL.M. Advocacy candidates, see the section on *Master of Laws in Advocacy*, below.)
- **Students who matriculated in Fall 2004 only** — To graduate *with distinction*, a student must attain (i) a cumulative grade point average that places the student in the top one-third of the graduating
LL.M. class, (ii) receive a minimum grade of “B” in a Graduate Seminar in the student’s major field of study, and (iii) complete a minimum of 20 academic credits in an LL.M. degree program at the Law Center. (For the requirements applicable to LL.M. Advocacy candidates, see the section on Master of Laws in Advocacy, below.)

- Students who matriculated prior to Fall 2004, but after Summer 2003 – To graduate with distinction, a student must attain both (i) a cumulative grade point average that places the student in the top one-third of the graduating LL.M. class and (ii) receive a minimum grade of “B” on a Graduate Paper in the student’s major field of study. (For the requirements applicable to LL.M. Advocacy candidates, see the section on Master of Laws in Advocacy, below.)
- Students who matriculated prior to Fall 2003 – To graduate with distinction, a student must achieve a minimum cumulative grade point average of 3.42 in courses taken at the Law Center and successfully complete a Graduate Paper.

**Specific Requirements for LL.M. Degrees Open to U.S. Educated J.D. Graduates:**

**Master of Laws, Individualized Program**
requires, in addition to the general requirements above:
- 24 academic credits in a program of study approved by the Graduate Admissions Committee. There is no limitation on the number of J.D. upperclass courses that may be included in the approved program, but approval does not guarantee entry into any particular course or seminar.
- LL.M. students cannot enroll in the clinical programs, and no more than one 2-credit Graduate Independent Research project will be approved for any student.
- An approved program of study may be revised during the course of the degree program, if approved by the Associate Dean for Graduate Programs; students seeking to revise their program of study must provide a written request to the Associate Dean for Graduate Programs explaining the need for the revision.

**Master of Laws in Advocacy**
requires, in place of the general requirements above:
- 24 months of residency during two academic years as a Clinical Teaching Fellow, engaged in class work and the full-time supervision and instruction of J.D. students who are enrolled in a clinic, or as a 2002–2004 or 2003–2005 Fellow in the Georgetown-Hewlett Program in Conflict Resolution and Legal Problem Solving. Clinical Teaching Fellows must complete their residency with one of the following clinics: Appellate Litigation, Center for Applied Legal Studies, Criminal Justice, Domestic Violence, Family Advocacy, Federal Legislation, Harrison Institute (Policy Clinic or Housing & Community Development Clinic), Institute for Public Representation, International Women's Human Rights, Juvenile Justice, or Street Law.
- 24 academic credits awarded for satisfactory performance of some combination of the following, as determined by their supervising faculty member: teaching, course development, the practice of law, supervision of students, participation in clinic seminar, and completion of course work. Grades are recorded Pass/Fail.
- All Fellows affiliated with the Georgetown-Hewlett Program in Conflict Resolution and Legal Problem Solving, or with the Center for Applied Legal Studies, must also complete a paper of publishable quality within five years of their date of matriculation in order to obtain the LL.M. in Advocacy. Clinical Teaching Fellows who matriculated in 2002 or earlier, and who complete their residency with any of the following clinics, must also complete a paper of publishable quality within five years of their date of matriculation in order to obtain the LL.M.: Appellate Litigation, Criminal Justice, Domestic Violence, Family Advocacy, and Juvenile Justice.
- The with distinction designation is available to all Master of Laws in Advocacy candidates who matriculate in 2003 or later. To achieve the with distinction designation, Master of Laws in Advocacy candidates must receive certification from their supervising faculty member that they have performed outstanding work throughout their two years in residence, and have completed a paper of publishable quality meeting the length, form, footnote, citation, and review requirements described in the Technical Requirements for the Graduate Seminar Papers below, within five years of their date of matriculation.
- With the exception of Clinical Teaching Fellows affiliated with the Center for Applied Legal Studies or Street Law, all Clinical Teaching Fellows must be admitted to practice in the District of Columbia bar. Clinical Teaching Fellows affiliated with the Center for Applied Legal Studies must be admitted to practice in the bar of any state or the District of Columbia.
- The Academic Policies pertaining to the Clinical Teaching Fellowships are further defined in the Clinical Fellowship Handbook and supersede the policies set forth elsewhere in this Bulletin where inconsistent.
MASTER OF LAWS IN SECURITIES AND
FINANCIAL REGULATION
requires, in addition to the general requirements above:

• 24 academic credits, including 16 academic credits in courses listed under Securities and Financial Regulation in the course schedule.

• Prior completion of a basic course in securities regulation. At the discretion of the Graduate Admissions Committee, an applicant for this degree who has not completed the prerequisite course, but who is otherwise qualified, may be permitted to enroll in the J.D. course Securities Regulation in the applicant’s first semester of matriculation at the Law Center subject to space availability. When this is permitted, credit for the course will count as elective credit toward the 24 total academic credits required for the degree and not toward the 16 credits that must be taken in Securities and Financial Regulation courses.

MASTER OF LAWS IN TAXATION
requires, in addition to the general requirements above:

• 24 academic credits, including 20 academic credits in courses listed under Taxation in the course schedule.

• Prior completion of a basic course in individual federal income taxation. (Note: This requirement may not be waived nor may the course be taken after matriculation in the Graduate Tax Program.)

• Completion of the courses (1) Income Tax Accounting and (2) Corporate Income Tax Law I. Students who have taken prior courses on these subjects may petition the Director of Graduate Tax Programs to have a required course waived in order to substitute a tax elective. Petitions to waive either of these required courses will be considered only if (i) the student, in writing, petitions for the waiver during the first semester of enrollment in the Master of Laws in Taxation Program and (ii) the student received a minimum grade of “B” in a comparable course from an ABA/AALS-approved law school.

SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS FOR LL.M. DEGREES
OPEN TO FOREIGN-EDUCATED ATTORNEYS

MASTER OF LAWS, GENERAL PROGRAM
requires, in addition to the general requirements above:

• 20 academic credits in a program of study approved by an international student advisor.

• The required course for international students, U.S. Legal Discourse.

• Civil law educated students must either attend the summer Foundations of American Law and Legal Education or enroll in the Fall course entitled Introduction to U.S. Legal Methods.

MASTER OF LAWS IN INTERNATIONAL LEGAL STUDIES
requires, in addition to the general requirements above:

• 20 academic credits approved by an international student advisor, including at least one course in U.S. law in which students are exposed to common law cases and methods, and a minimum of 12 academic credits listed under International and Comparative Law in the course schedule.

• The required course for international students, U.S. Legal Discourse.

• Civil law educated students must either attend the summer Foundations of American Law and Legal Education or enroll in the Fall course entitled Introduction to U.S. Legal Methods.

MASTER OF LAWS IN SECURITIES AND
FINANCIAL REGULATION
requires, in addition to the general requirements above:

• 24 academic credits in a program of study approved by an international student advisor, including the basic course in Securities Regulation, and a minimum of 12 academic credits listed under Securities and Financial Regulation in the course schedule.

• The required course for international students, U.S. Legal Discourse.

• Civil law educated students must either attend the summer Foundations of American Law and Legal Education or enroll in the Fall course entitled Introduction to U.S. Legal Methods.

MASTER OF LAWS IN TAXATION
requires, in addition to the general requirements above:

• 24 academic credits, in a program of study approved by an international student advisor, of which a minimum of 16 academic credits must be listed under Taxation courses.

• Completion of the courses The U.S. Income Tax: Principles and Practices, and Corporate Income Tax Law I or Taxation II.

• The required course for international students, U.S. Legal Discourse.

• Civil law educated students may use The U.S. Income Tax: Principles and Practices requirement to satisfy the Introduction to U.S. Legal Methods requirement.

SPECIFIC VISA REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS

By provision of Federal law, any school that enrolls foreign nationals is required to comply with strict reporting requirements. Before the start of each
and professional experience meet the criteria set by the Graduate Admissions Committee for admission to the desired program.

Note: Students will not be permitted to transfer between LL.M. degree programs more than once.

**TRANSFER BETWEEN FULL TIME AND PART TIME STATUS**

A student in one of the LL.M. degree programs may apply to transfer from full time to part time status, or from part time to full time status, subject to visa requirements, by submitting a written request detailing the reasons for requesting the transfer to the Associate Dean for Graduate Programs.

Note: Students will not be permitted to transfer between full time and part time status more than once during their LL.M. degree program, except under extraordinary circumstances as determined by the Associate Dean for Graduate Programs.

**REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTIFICATE IN EMPLOYEE BENEFITS LAW**

The Employee Benefits Law Certificate is available to students admitted to the Taxation or Individualized LL.M. degree programs or to attorneys admitted separately for the Employee Benefits Law Certificate program. Successful completion of a basic course in federal individual income taxation is a prerequisite to commencing work on the Employee Benefits Law Certificate program.

The following are requirements for the Employee Benefits Law Certificate:

- Candidates must successfully complete 10 credits of course work in the Employee Benefits area to receive the Employee Benefits Law Certificate.
- Six of the 10 required credits are satisfied by successfully completing the following two required courses: Retirement Plans Qualification Requirements, Retirement Plan Design and Taxation, and ERISA: The Fiduciary Provisions.
- A minimum grade of “B-” must be attained in each course that is counted toward the Certificate program’s requirements.

For purposes of earning the LL.M. in Taxation, Employee Benefits Law Certificate courses will be counted toward the 20 required academic credits in taxation. Students who wish to apply for the Employee Benefits Law Certificate must do so by the end of the add/drop period of their last semester before graduation.

Note: Students admitted for the Employee Benefits Law Certificate only (i.e. not an LL.M. degree program) are not eligible for financial aid, nor are they eligible for graduation with distinction or the Dean’s List.
REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTIFICATE
IN INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS LAW
The International Human Rights Law Certificate is available to students admitted to the Individualized LL.M. program for U.S.-educated students and the General LL.M. or the International Legal Studies programs for foreign-educated attorneys. The Law Center will not admit students solely for the International Human Rights Law Certificate program. The following are requirements for the International Human Rights Law Certificate:

- Candidates must successfully complete a basic course in International Law I (or its equivalent) in a J.D. program (or an equivalent course in their home country for foreign-educated LL.M. students) or during the first year at the Law Center. This course does not count towards the 10 elective credits for the program.
- Students must successfully complete 10 elective credits of course work in the International Human Rights Law area to receive the International Human Rights Law Certificate. All elective credits must be taken in courses listed as eligible for the International Human Rights Law Certificate in the course schedule and posted on the Law Center website.
- In addition to the 10 elective credits, each student must successfully complete the basic International Human Rights Law course.
- A minimum grade of “B-” must be attained in each course that is counted toward the International Human Rights Law Certificate program's requirements.

For purposes of earning the LL.M. in International Legal Studies, International Human Rights Law courses will count towards the 12 required academic credits. However, if a student is registered for the International Human Rights Law Certificate, the National Security Law Certificate, and/or the WTO Studies Certificate, a student can only count an otherwise eligible course once toward one of the certificate programs (i.e., the course cannot be counted toward the credit requirements for two certificates).

Note: Academic credit transferred from other institutions and/or graduate programs will not count toward the National Security Law Certificate.

REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTIFICATE
IN NATIONAL SECURITY LAW
The National Security Law Certificate is available to students admitted to the Individualized LL.M. program for U.S.-educated students and the General LL.M. or the International Legal Studies programs for foreign-educated attorneys. The Law Center will not admit students solely for the National Security Law Certificate program. The following are requirements for the National Security Law Certificate:

- Candidates must successfully complete a basic course in International Law I (or its equivalent) in a J.D. program (or an equivalent course in their home country for foreign-educated LL.M. students) or during the first year at the Law Center. This course does not count towards the 10 elective credits for the program.
- Students must successfully complete 10 elective credits of course work in the National Security Law area to receive the National Security Law Certificate. All elective credits must be taken in courses listed as eligible for the National Security Law Certificate in the course schedule and posted on the Law Center website.
- In addition to the 10 elective credits, each student must successfully complete one of the following two required courses: the graduate course, National Security Law, or the J.D. course, Law & Use of Force in International Relations.
- A minimum grade of “B-” must be attained in each course that is counted toward the National Security Law Certificate program's requirements.

For purposes of earning the LL.M. in International Legal Studies, National Security Law courses will count toward the 12 required academic credits. However, if a student is registered for the National Security Law Certificate, the International Human Rights Law Certificate, and/or the WTO Studies Certificate, a student can only count an otherwise eligible course once toward one of the certificate programs (i.e., the course cannot be counted toward the credit requirements for two certificates).

Note: Academic credit transferred from other institutions and/or graduate programs will not count toward the National Security Law Certificate.

REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTIFICATE
IN WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION (WTO) STUDIES
The WTO Studies Certificate is available to students earning a degree (J.D., LL.M. or S.J.D.) at the Law Center or an M.S.F.S. at the Georgetown School of Foreign Service. Students will not be admitted solely for the WTO Studies Certificate program. Successful completion of a basic international law course, either at the Law Center or elsewhere, is a prerequisite for the WTO Studies Certificate, and this qualifying course does not count toward the 12 credits required for the WTO Studies Certificate.

The following are requirements for the WTO Studies Certificate:

- Students who wish to apply for the WTO Studies Certificate must do so through the Law Center’s Institute of International Economic Law by the end of the second week of classes in the first semester of graduate studies, or, for J.D.
students, by the end of the second week of classes in the first semester of their second year.

• To receive the WTO Studies Certificate, students must successfully complete 12 elective credits of coursework on WTO-related subjects, selected from specific courses listed as eligible for the WTO Studies Certificate and posted on the website of the Law Center’s Institute of International Economic Law (www.iiel.org).

• Students must maintain an overall grade point average of “B” or higher.

• Students must complete a seminar paper on a WTO law subject approved by the IIEL.

• Students must participate in two extracurricular activities related to WTO subjects (attending a conference, congressional or court hearing, or equivalent event each semester).

Note: Academic credit transferred from other institutions and/or graduate programs will not count toward the WTO Studies Certificate.

NON-DEGREE ENROLLMENT

Attorneys who wish to take courses in a particular field may apply for admission as a non-degree student. Such admission is limited to applicants holding a J.D. from an ABA/AALS–approved law school with at least a C+ cumulative grade point average.

Students accepted into the non-degree program are not candidates for a graduate degree.

Non-degree students may enroll in a total of no more than four graduate courses or 8 credit hours, with no more than two courses per semester. Non-degree students must satisfy the same academic requirements and abide by the same Law Center rules and policies as candidates for graduate degrees.

Non-degree students are not eligible to enroll in Juris Doctor level courses unless they are Georgetown University Law Center graduates. Non-degree students cannot enroll in J.D. first year or clinical courses, nor can they enroll in a Graduate Seminar or in a program of Graduate Independent Research.

Students in the non-degree program who subsequently apply for and are accepted into a degree program, will be awarded up to 8 academic credits for course work with a C or better completed at the Law Center during the two years immediately preceding the student’s entry into the degree program. The period of study allowed for completion of the LL.M. will be reduced by one semester for every 4 academic credits of non-degree course work counted under this rule.

Note: Enrollment is on a space-available basis with enrollment priority given to degree candidates.

REQUIREMENTS FOR DOCTOR OF JURIDICAL SCIENCE

Georgetown offers a program of study leading to a doctorate in law (S.J.D.). Admission to the S.J.D. program is extremely rare and is open only to outstanding applicants. Admission is based upon the applicant’s academic qualifications, scholarly potential, dissertation topic and the availability of a full time faculty member willing to supervise the applicant throughout the program.

Candidates complete a two-year full time course of study, research, and writing under the supervision of a full time member of the faculty. If a candidate received an LL.M. from the Law Center within the past five years, he or she may ask to transfer 4 credits from the LL.M. degree towards the S.J.D. by applying in writing to the Associate Dean for Graduate Programs. During the first year, the candidate must complete an approved program of at least 10 credit hours of course work, with an average of “B” or better, and substantial written work. The candidate’s dissertation committee will then decide whether to recommend that the student continue for the second year. A copy of the dissertation committee’s recommendation will be provided to the Office of the Registrar.

During the second year, the student will focus on the research and writing of the dissertation. A student is expected to be in frequent contact with his or her supervisor, who will monitor progress and provide advice throughout the writing process. After the faculty supervisor accepts the final version of the dissertation, the student must make an oral defense before a dissertation committee of three members of the faculty, who may recommend the conferral of the S.J.D. degree. Where the scholarship is truly exceptional, the committee may recommend that the degree be awarded with distinction.

Tuition for the S.J.D. degree is charged at the full time LL.M. rate for the first year, and at a rate equivalent to 4 academic credits each semester for the second year. If a student is not in residence, the rate of 2 credits per semester is charged. Beyond the first two years, students are charged a continuing registration fee equal to the cost of one academic credit.

The candidate must complete the required first year of course work and research while in residence in the Washington, D.C., area, and is expected to complete the dissertation year here as well. In special circumstances, usually involving the nature of the research required for the dissertation, the candidate may, with permission from his/her faculty supervisor and the Associate Dean for Graduate Programs, be given permission to complete the dissertation away from the Washington, D.C., area. In this case, the candidate will be expected to return to the Law Center at least once a semester to meet with his or her faculty supervisor. S.J.D. students

Note: Enrollment is on a space-available basis with enrollment priority given to degree candidates.
shall complete their degrees within two years after the residence period. Up to two additional years of study may be granted if the candidate obtains the consent of his/her faculty supervisor, and the request is approved by the Associate Dean for Graduate Programs. Approval will only be granted under extraordinary circumstances.

**Note:** S.J.D. students are limited to a maximum of 10 hours per week of on-campus employment in the first year, and up to 20 hours per week of employment (on- or off-campus) in their second year, subject to visa restrictions. There are no university employment restrictions after the second year.

### ACADEMIC REQUIREMENTS

The following requirements apply to all LL.M. and Certificate programs except those requirements and policies of the Graduate Fellowship Programs in Advocacy that are described in the section on *Master of Laws in Advocacy*, above, which supersedes these policies where inconsistent.

#### PERIOD OF STUDY

The LL.M. and Certificate programs must be completed within three years from the date of matriculation; however, full-time students are expected to graduate within one year from the date of matriculation unless a waiver is granted.

A student may petition the Associate Dean for Graduate Programs in writing to extend this limit for up to two additional years. Permission to extend the period of study will be granted for extraordinary circumstances.

Where credit for non-degree course work has been granted, the maximum period of study allowed will be reduced by one semester for every 4 academic credits granted.

**Note:** The period of study for international students is limited by U.S. visa restrictions. Please see the section above on **Special Requirements for International Students**.

### GRADUATE SEMINARS

Graduate Seminars are open to all LL.M. students in the Graduate Program. However, the following students are required to take a Graduate Seminar: (1) Graduate Tax Scholars, (2) Scholars in State and Local Taxation (COST Fellows) and (3) LL.M. students who matriculated in Fall 2004 and who wish to graduate *with distinction*. To graduate *with distinction*, an LL.M. candidate who matriculated in Fall 2004 must attain a cumulative grade point average that places the student in the top third of the graduating LL.M. class and complete a Graduate Seminar in his or her major field of study with a grade of “B” or better.

*Note: Students who matriculate in Fall 2005 or later are no longer required to complete a Graduate Paper or enroll in a Graduate Seminar in order to be eligible for graduation *with distinction*. Students who matriculated prior to Fall 2004, please see the LL.M. Graduate Paper Option below for additional options.*

Graduate Seminars are small-enrollment courses developed to give LL.M. students an opportunity to discuss and debate topics in specified areas of the law, and to write a substantial research paper. These courses meet for two hours per week, but carry 3 academic credits because of the more extensive work load involved. Students are limited to one Graduate Seminar during their degree program (except for students completing two degrees, who may enroll in one Graduate Seminar in each specialization).

**Note:** Attendance at the first class of a Graduate Seminar is mandatory, and students may not withdraw from a Graduate Seminar after the end of the add/drop period.

As part of every Graduate Seminar, students will be required to write a substantial research paper meeting the scope, quality, and minimum length requirements described below. Professors provide consultation on each student’s paper and comment on a complete draft, which must subsequently be revised based on those comments. Course meetings are primarily devoted to the presentation and analysis of student papers. A student must satisfy any prerequisites established by the professor in order to enroll. Some seminars require students to have completed 8 credits within their area of specialization prior to enrolling.

**Note:** A student cannot offer any work, or part thereof, prepared, submitted or used for any other purpose (such as, by way of example, work prepared for a law journal or other publication, clinic, law firm, government agency or other organization) except upon receipt of written permission, after full disclosure, from the professor to whom the work is offered and from the Associate Dean for Graduate Programs. Such permission is rare and will be granted only where the student demonstrates that the proposal is academically and ethically sound. This rule does not limit the student’s right to seek publication of work prepared as part of the LL.M. degree after the final paper has been submitted to the professor for grading.

### TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE GRADUATE SEMINAR PAPER

- Minimum of 10,000 words of text, which is approximately 40 typewritten pages. This length requirement does not include citations but
may include substantive footnotes. Substantive footnotes are narrative discussions that advance the arguments or analysis, and are not merely parenthetical explanations of the citation in the footnote.

- Footnotes must be at the bottom of the page, single-spaced, unless the reviewing professor approves placing them at the end of the paper.
- Citations must follow standard “Blue Book” form, as set forth in the booklet “A Uniform System of Citation.”
- Final papers must be typed, double-spaced, in a readable type, with 1” margins on standard 8 1/2” X 11” paper.
- Final papers must include a title page showing the paper title, name of reviewing professor, student’s name, local address, e-mail and telephone number.
- All Graduate Seminar papers must be reviewed in draft form by the professor prior to being submitted for grading. If a student has failed to submit a draft, the reviewing professor will return the paper for revisions, regardless of whether the student has submitted it as his or her final paper, or whether or not the required revision will delay the student’s expected date of graduation.
- All final papers must be submitted to the Office of the Registrar, not directly to the professor. The Registrar will review the paper for compliance with technical requirements, record the date of submission, and forward it to the reviewing professor.
- For LL.M. students who matriculated in Fall 2004, the final Graduate Seminar paper must receive a grade of “B” or better in order for the student to qualify for graduation with distinction.

Note: The Office of the Registrar cannot accept an e-mail or faxed copy of a Graduate Seminar paper.

LIMITATION ON GRADUATE SEMINAR PAPERS

EXTENSIONS (OR ANY OTHER PAPER EXTENSION) FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS

U.S. visa restrictions require that extending a paper due date beyond the expected date of graduation as listed in the certificate of eligibility (I-20 or DS-2019 form) can be permitted for compelling academic and/or medical reasons only. Any such paper extension must be approved in writing by an international student advisor in advance of the paper submission deadline. The faculty member must agree to the extension but cannot grant the extension.

A Graduate Independent Research project is not automatic. Students must demonstrate that they have a well-developed topic suitable for a substantial scholarly paper. In addition, Graduate Independent Research projects will only be approved if they are unavailable as a class option in the graduate program. Students are limited to one during their degree program.

To undertake a Graduate Independent Research project, a student must first identify a faculty member with relevant expertise who is willing to supervise the project. After agreeing upon a topic, the student and the faculty supervisor both sign the registration form available from the Office of the Registrar, the Graduate Programs Office and on the Graduate or Registrar’s web page. The registration form is due no later than August 10, 2005 for the Fall 2005 semester, December 1, 2005 for the Spring 2006 semester and May 2, 2006 for the Summer 2006 session. Exceptions or waivers to these dates will only be granted under extraordinary circumstances (which does not include the unavailability of a professor).

Approval of a registration form for the Graduate Independent Research project is not automatic. Students must demonstrate that they have a well-developed topic suitable for a substantial scholarly paper. In addition, Graduate Independent Research projects will only be approved if they are unavailable as a class option in the graduate program. Students are limited to one during their degree program.

For students who matriculated prior to Fall 2004, a Graduate Independent Research project is not eligible for “Graduate Paper” designation associated with graduating with distinction, nor can it be used to expand on a paper written for a prior course.

The student and faculty supervisor must meet regularly to discuss the project. The student must submit an outline and a draft to the faculty supervisor for review and comment on an agreed upon schedule. The final paper must be submitted to the Office of the Registrar, not directly to the professor. The final paper must be submitted by the date set in the approved proposal, which may be no later than 60 days in the fall semester or 45 days in the spring semester beyond the date set for paper submission in the academic calendar, except that students in their final semester must submit the paper by the date announced in the academic calendar for graduating students. Students who do not receive the approval of the Associate Dean for Graduate Programs for extensions beyond the maximum or who fail to submit a final paper by the due date (including any extension) will receive a grade of F for the Graduate Independent Research project.

A Graduate Independent Research project is not a substitute for a Graduate Seminar.

SEMINAR PAPERS

2 credit seminars offered by the Graduate Program require a substantial research paper, or series of shorter papers, totaling approximately 6,000 words of text excluding footnotes. Papers submitted in lieu of an examination in a course (permitted only when announced in the schedule of courses) must also meet this minimum standard. J.D. students may not satisfy their writing requirement in LL.M. seminars. Final papers in seminars and other courses are normally due on the date announced in the academic
calendar. By announcement at the beginning of the semester, a professor may advance, or extend for up to 60 days in the fall semester and up to 45 days in the spring semester, the due date of all papers for the seminar (except for graduating students in their final semester).

**Note:** Due dates for papers are as firm as the dates of examinations, unless a student submits a request for an extension to the Office of the Registrar after receiving the professor's approval and signature on the request form. If a student fails to submit a final paper by the due date (including any extension), the student will receive a grade of F in the course.

A seminar paper submitted for grading may not be revised or rewritten for the purpose of raising the grade on that paper. All final papers submitted for academic credit are to be submitted to the Office of the Registrar and not to the individual professor. Students should make copies of all papers submitted since they become part of the records of the Law Center and will not be returned.

**Note for International Students:** U.S. visa restrictions dictate that extending the paper due date beyond the expected date of graduation as listed in the certificate of eligibility can be permitted for compelling academic and/or medical reasons only.

**LL.M. Externship Program**

The Law Center offers a competitive “for-credit” externship program course for LL.M. students each Spring semester. All current LL.M. students are eligible to participate in the externship program application process, except for COST and Tax Scholars. Please note that each employer selects their own students and the Graduate Office has no say in which students receive “for-credit” offers. Although LL.M. students may participate in the credit program only once during their LL.M. program, they are free to participate in as many non-credit internships as they can arrange and manage, subject to Visa rules and the Law Center’s regulations on student employment.

LL.M. students selected for the credit program will receive 2 credits graded on a pass/fail basis. If an LL.M. student is selected for one of the credit externship slots, the LL.M. student must register for the 2 credits in order to participate in the program (i.e. students are still limited to 13 academic credits per semester even if they participate in the “for-credit” externship). Please note that some participating organizations have non-credit slots available in addition to their “for-credit” slots. If an LL.M. student is given one of the non-credit slots, the LL.M. student will not receive academic credit for that externship.

LL.M. students selected for the externship program during the Fall application season will be required to attend an orientation class in the first week of the Spring semester and at least one additional class or meeting at the end of the Spring semester. LL.M. students are then required to devote a minimum of 10 hours per week for at least 11 weeks to the externship. LL.M. students must keep a weekly diary that reflects the number of hours the student has worked and describes the nature of the work performed without disclosing any confidential information.

**Note:** The Office of Graduate Programs selects the externships available as part of the LL.M. Externship Program prior to the start of the Fall semester in which the LL.M. students apply for the program. Students are not allowed to arrange their own externships for credit. Furthermore, LL.M. Students who are working for, volunteering for, or interning for any of the organizations on the approved list (including beginning such work at any time during the Fall semester), or who have worked for, volunteered for, or interned for such organization in the previous 12 months before applying for the LL.M. Credit Externship Program, are not eligible to participate in the credit program as it relates to that specific organization. However, LL.M. students are free to apply to any of the other organizations participating in the credit program.

**LL.M. Graduate Paper Requirement or Option**

LL.M. students who matriculated before Fall 2004 are subject to the degree requirement applicable at the time of matriculation.

**ENROLLMENT AND CREDIT POLICIES**

**Enrollment for Bar Purposes**

The Law Center’s Graduate Program is not designed to prepare students for admission to the ranks of the American legal profession. Accordingly, the Graduate Program does not guarantee enrollment in any course, graduate or J.D., which Bar authorities may require as a condition of eligibility to sit for a bar examination.

**Duplication of Courses**

The Graduate Program discourages students from repeating courses for which they have previously received credit in another degree program, but recognizes that there may be circumstances where such repetition is appropriate. Hence, students are not required to seek permission to take course that may duplicate previous work, except that U.S. students in the Tax program may not receive credit toward the LL.M. (Taxation) for Tax I or an equivalent basic course in individual income taxation.

**Registration after Completion of Degree Requirements**

No student will be permitted to extend his or her degree program beyond the semester in which he or she has completed all degree requirements, unless the
student has been admitted to a second LL.M. program or the S.J.D. program. Furthermore, if a student has completed all academic credit requirements for his or her degree, but still has additional degree requirements (e.g., needs additional academic credit for a Certificate program, etc.), then the student will be allowed to register in those courses that would satisfy the remaining certificate or degree requirements. Registration for any additional courses will not be authorized.

FULL TIME AND PART TIME ENROLLMENT DEFINED
The Graduate Program defines full time enrollment as 8 or more semester hours of academic credit during the Fall and Spring semesters, and as 4 or more semester hours of academic credit during the Summer session. Part time enrollment is 7 or fewer semester hours of academic credit during the Fall and Spring semesters. By the end of the add/drop period, students must ensure that they are enrolled in the appropriate number of academic credits required to maintain their full time or part time status. For example, if a part time student registers for 8 or more academic credits, he or she will automatically be charged full time tuition despite his or her designation as a part time student.

LIMITATIONS ON ACADEMIC CREDITS PER SEMESTER
No full time student may enroll in more than 13 semester hours of academic credit. Part time students may not enroll in more than 7 semester hours of academic credit in any semester without the prior written approval of the Associate Dean for Graduate Programs to be a full time student for that semester, in which case full time tuition will apply.

Note: No student who is or anticipates being employed more than 20 hours per week during a semester may enroll for more than 7 semester hours of academic credit in that semester. Deviations from these limitations will be approved only under exceptional circumstances.

CREDIT FOR COURSES IN THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY
LL.M. students may take a maximum of 4 academic credits in the Graduate School of Georgetown University with both the permission of the Associate Dean for Graduate Programs and permission from the professor teaching the graduate course. For some main campus courses, the approval of the academic department is required in addition to the permission of the professor. The completed registration form for main campus Graduate School courses must be turned into the Office of Graduate Programs in order to register for such courses. Course descriptions may be found in the catalog of the Graduate School.

Language classes may be taken on a space-available basis, but will not be credited towards the LL.M. degree.

Full time students may take graduate courses and undergraduate language courses during the Fall and Spring semesters without additional charge. Part time students pay for all courses at the applicable Law Center credit hour rate. Full time or part time students taking Summer Main Campus courses are billed at the applicable Main Campus tuition rate. All courses, credits, and grades taken in the Graduate School will appear on the student’s Law Center transcript, but the grades will not be counted in the student’s grade point average.

LL.M. students are limited to 4 total credits outside of the Law Center. Any credits taken in the Graduate School of Georgetown University are subtracted from the number of credits that can be taken at another institution (see below).

Note: Undergraduate level courses cannot be applied toward the LL.M.

CREDITS EARNED AT OTHER INSTITUTIONS
With the prior approval of the Associate Dean for Graduate Programs, and subject to the conditions listed below, a student may apply to the LL.M. degree a cumulative maximum of 4 academic credits earned at institutions while the student is an LL.M. student at the Law Center. The Law Center does not award LL.M. credit for courses taken at another institution before a student matriculated at the Law Center.

• Credits for course work and grades earned at another ABA/AALS-approved law school and accepted for credit toward a Georgetown degree by the Associate Dean for Graduate Programs will be entered on the Georgetown transcript but will not be taken into account in the computation of a student’s grade point average at the Law Center.

• Even if prior approval is obtained for taking a course at another ABA/AALS-approved law school, students who do not receive a minimum grade of “C+” in the course will not be allowed to transfer the academic credits.

• Credits earned at other institutions will not count toward the specialization requirement for any degree or certificate program. Except for the International Human Rights Law Certificate and the National Security Law Certificate (limited to eligible Law Center courses), all credit transferred from another institution will count as elective credit only.

• The Law Center does not allow distance learning in connection with meeting LL.M. degree requirements.

• LL.M. students are limited to 4 total credits outside of the Law Center. Any credits taken at
advanced standing credit for specific courses will be required for the J.D. degree. Courses and grades will be entered on the transcript, but grades applied to the LL.M. degree. The courses and curricular offerings designated as “seminars” generally do not have examinations; instead, substantial written work is required. Clinical programs do not have written final examinations.

The Law Center requires students to take their examinations at the regularly scheduled time. Dates for all examinations are announced at the time the course schedule is released so that students may anticipate the date of their examinations and schedule personal, travel and employment plans that do not interfere with the announced dates of their examinations. If, however, a student experiences a serious medical or personal situation that makes it impossible to take an examination on the scheduled date, a deferred examination may be requested. See Exam Deferral Policy in General Administrative Policies section of this Bulletin.

A student failing to present himself or herself for any examination because of illness or other extraordinary cause must contact the Registrar on the day of the examination prior to the start of the examination, if not before. If the Registrar is satisfied that the absence is legitimate and supported by appropriate documentation (doctor’s note, etc.), permission may be given for the student to take a deferred examination. The requirements of a student’s employment will not be regarded as an “extraordinary cause.” If the Registrar does not permit a deferral, the student must take the examination as originally scheduled.

Any student who does not take an examination as originally scheduled, and who does not obtain permission from the Registrar prior to the start of an examination to take a deferred examination, will receive a grade of F in the course. A student who presents himself or herself for examination in a course but fails to submit that examination for grading will receive a grade of F for that course. No post-examination relief will be granted. If a student becomes ill prior to the administration of the examination, it is the student’s responsibility to determine, in consultation with the Registrar, whether he or she should request a deferred examination. If a student becomes ill during the examination, or if some outside force disrupts the examination, the student must immediately make the proctor aware of the situation and follow the instructions of the proctor or Registrar, as the case may be.

No re-examination will be given in any course for the purpose of raising a grade obtained in a previous final examination in that course.

Students may review their graded exams during specified exam review periods by completing a request form at the Office of the Registrar.

Advanced Standing for Graduate Credits Earned as a Non-Degree Student at Georgetown Law Center

Students in an LL.M. degree program may apply up to 8 non-degree academic credits that were earned at the Law Center within two academic years prior to matriculation in the degree program. The Courses and grades will be entered on the transcript; the grades for those courses will be included in the computation of the LL.M. grade point average. The maximum period of study allowed for the degree will be reduced by one semester if 4 or more credits of advanced standing are applied.

Advanced Standing for Credit Earned as a J.D. Student at Georgetown University Law Center

Students who received their J.D. degree from the Law Center within three years of matriculating in an LL.M. degree program may apply up to 6 academic credits earned while a J.D. student, provided those credits were in excess of the 83 credits required for the J.D. degree. Courses and grades involved will remain part of the J.D. record; advanced standing credit for specific courses will be applied to the LL.M. degree. The courses and grades will be entered on the transcript, but grades for those courses will not be included in the computation of the LL.M. grade point average. For part time students, the maximum period of study allowed will be reduced by one semester if 4 or more credits are applied.

Attendance and Evaluation Policies

Attendance and Participation

The Law Center must be satisfied at all times of the serious purpose of each student. Any student will be withdrawn if it is found that the student is not giving proper time and attention to his or her studies.

Regular and punctual attendance at all class sessions is required of each student. Student participation is expected in all courses. A student who, even though registered for a course, has not regularly attended and participated, or at the professor’s option, be withdrawn, excluded from the course or examination (with the same consequences as a voluntary failure to appear for a final examination) or receive a lowered grade in the course. Even if a student has passed all examinations, academic credit will not be awarded and no student will be advanced, nor will his or her degree be conferred, if attendance or participation is unsatisfactory.

A student who has not properly registered for a course may not take the final examination or receive any credit for participation in the course.
The Library contains copies of past examinations administered at the Law Center. Students may use these prior examinations as study aids in preparing for examinations. In many cases, model or "best" answers to past examinations are also on file in the Library.

**WRITTEN WORK**

Final papers in seminars and other courses are normally due on the date announced in the academic calendar. By announcement at the beginning of the semester, a professor may advance or extend for up to a maximum of 60 days in the fall semester and 45 days in the spring semester the due date of all papers for the seminar (except for those of graduating students). All final papers must be submitted to the Office of the Registrar and not to the professor.

Due dates for papers are as firm as the dates of examinations. Individual extensions for less than the maximum allowable (mentioned above) may be granted by the professor provided the student submits an Individual Extension Form to the Office of the Registrar. The form, available at the Office of the Registrar, must be signed by the professor. Extensions for more than the maximum are rare and not granted solely by the professor. Any request for an extension beyond the maximum is effective only upon review and signature of the Individual Extension Form by the Associate Dean for Graduate Programs.

If a student fails to submit a final paper by the due date (including any extension), the student will receive a grade of F for the course. Once a final paper is submitted for grading, a revised version of that paper may not be substituted for the final paper.

*Note for International Students:* U.S. visa restrictions dictate that extending the paper due date beyond the expected date of graduation as listed in the certificate of eligibility (I-20 or DS-2019 form) can be permitted for compelling academic and/or medical reasons only. Any such paper extension must be approved in writing by an international student advisor in consultation with the Associate Dean for Graduate Programs.

A minimum cumulative grade point average of 2.00 in all courses and seminars taken is required each semester a student is enrolled in the LL.M. program.

Any paper submitted in satisfaction of the Graduate Paper requirement will be graded separately from the course or seminar in which it was submitted. The separate paper grade will be posted on the student's transcript. It will be included in the determination of the student's academic average if it was written for 1 credit in conjunction with a course or seminar or for 2 credits under the supervised research option. A grade of "C" or better is required on the Graduate Paper in order to meet the degree requirement ("C+" is required for papers written for a Graduate Seminar).

If a student repeats a failed course, both grades will be entered on the student’s transcript and will be included for the purpose of determining the cumulative grade point average of the student.

Any student accumulating three failures will be dismissed for defective scholarship.

**GRADE REVIEW POLICIES**

Any student who has received a failing grade on an examination or paper, after first discussing the matter with the professor who submitted the failing grade, may request the Registrar to submit that examination or paper to another professor teaching in the field for review. The other professor serves merely in a consulting capacity. The final decision for the course grade rests with the professor conducting the course, but the course professor shall give due and appropriate consideration to the views of the consulting colleague. A request for review must be made by the student within the time period allowed for review of students' examinations and papers. Only grades of F may be reviewed.

**GRADE CHANGE POLICY**

A faculty member may change a reported passing grade for an examination or paper only upon proof of demonstrable clerical error in the grading or grade reporting process.

**PROBATION**

LL.M. students who fail to achieve a 2.00 cumulative grade point average at the end of any semester will be placed on academic probation. If the student’s cumulative grade point average remains below 2.00 after the next semester in residence (after at least 4 credits of course work), he or she will be dismissed for defective scholarship.

**RANKING OF STUDENTS**

The Law Center does not provide ranking information with respect to its students’ academic performance, whether in an S.J.D., LL.M. or J.D. degree program.
PASS/FAIL OPTION NOT AVAILABLE
The Pass/Fail Option available to students in the J.D. program is not available to S.J.D. or LL.M. students. The only exception is for international students who are taking the USLD course and LL.M. students enrolled in the LL.M. Externship Program, whereby students are graded exclusively on a pass/fail basis.

ACADEMIC HONORS

GRADUATING WITH DISTINCTION
To graduate with distinction, an LL.M. student matriculating in Fall 2005 or later must attain a minimum cumulative grade point average that places the student in the top one-third of the entire graduating LL.M. class. Grades transferred from any other law school, while displayed on the Law Center transcript, will be excluded from the computation of this average. Distinction will be granted only where a student has completed a minimum of 20 academic credits in an LL.M. program at the Law Center.

*Note: Students who matriculated in Fall 2004 must attain a minimum cumulative grade point average that places the student in the top one-third of the entire graduating LL.M. class and receive a minimum grade of “B” in a Graduate Seminar in the student’s major field of study.

DEAN’S LIST
An LL.M. student who graduates in the top one-third of the graduating students in his or her specific LL.M. degree program will be designated as a Dean’s List graduate for that specific LL.M. degree program. Dean’s List designation will be granted for the following LL.M. degree programs: Individualized, International Legal Studies, General Studies, Securities & Financial Regulation and Taxation. Grades transferred from any other law school, while displayed on the Law Center transcript, will be excluded from the computation of this average. Dean’s List designation will be granted only where a student has completed a minimum of 20 semester hours of course work in an LL.M. degree program at the Law Center.

*Note: The difference between graduation with distinction and Dean’s List is that graduation with distinction is calculated based upon the entire graduating LL.M. class and then printed on the diploma and the student’s transcript, whereas Dean’s List is calculated based upon the graduating class within each respective LL.M. degree program and then printed on the student’s transcript only.

THE THOMAS BRADBURY CHETWOOD, S.J., PRIZES
Founded by the Law Center Class of 1928, these prizes are given in honor of Reverend Thomas B. Chetwood, S.J., a former Regent of the Law Center. A plaque is awarded to the students who both graduate with distinction and have the best academic records for that academic year in the following LL.M. degree programs: Individualized, International Legal Studies, General Studies, Securities & Financial Regulation and Taxation. At the discretion of the Associate Dean for Graduate Programs, a prize may be awarded for the most outstanding work in an approved individualized Master of Laws program.

OTHER PROVISIONS

TUITION
See the Tuition and Fees section of the Bulletin.

Note: Full time LL.M. students who have paid two consecutive semesters of full time tuition may enroll in the immediately following Summer session at the Law Center to complete their degree requirements at no additional charge. Tuition will be charged on a per credit basis for any credits exceeding the credits required for the degree.

RESTRICTIONS ON STUDENT EMPLOYMENT
The program of instruction in the Full Time Program is a demanding one designed to command substantially all of the student’s time during the academic year. Experience indicates that a student frequently cannot successfully carry a full time course load if substantially employed in an outside job. Devoting too much time to employment is a frequent cause of disappointing academic performance and sometimes of academic failure. For these reasons, professional organizations, including accrediting agencies, require that a student enrolling in the Full Time Program be in a position to devote substantially all of his or her working hours to the study of law.

The Law Center strongly urges full time students not to accept outside employment. All full time students should carefully restrict their hours of employment and in no event may a full time student exceed 20 hours of employment per week during the academic year. A student enrolled in the Full Time Program who is contemplating substantial employment should request a transfer to the Part Time Program, which is structured to accommodate those who are employed full time during their study at the Law Center.
**Note:** International students in the U.S. on student visas are very restricted in on- and off-campus employment privileges. For more information students should check the website regarding visas and employment issues. Although there is an on-campus employment privilege, the opportunities are very limited and being selected for these few positions is highly unlikely. In addition, an international student advisor must give written permission to the student. Moreover, students cannot rely on the possibility of on-campus employment when determining their financial resources for the year.

**Student Conduct in the Job Search Process**

Students are expected to exhibit high standards of professional responsibility in all of their job-seeking activities. Students are cautioned to avoid even the appearance of impropriety in the preparation of their job resumes, letters and application forms. Misleading, inaccurate, or false information on these materials are viewed as a violation of the Student Disciplinary Code. Students are also expected to honor commitments to an employer. Students are expected to attend all scheduled interviews, unless cancelled in a timely and appropriate manner. If an offer for employment is accepted, the student should not consider offers received after the acceptance. Students should also consider acceptance of a volunteer position as binding as acceptance of a position with remuneration. The expectations of professionally responsible behavior are in no way diminished because a position does not provide financial compensation.

**Post LL.M. Degree Employment**

The professional development staff of the Office of Graduate Programs assists student in identifying potential employment opportunities. However, all of the steps in securing employment are ultimately the responsibility of each student and the Law Center does not guarantee that a graduate in its LL.M. program will secure post-graduation employment.

**Withdrawal and Leave of Absence Policies**

**Voluntary Withdrawal from Individual Courses**

A graduate student may voluntarily withdraw from any course or regular seminar at any time prior to the examination period, unless the professor has set, in writing, a different rule for withdrawal. Students may withdraw from Graduate Seminars only with the permission of the professor and the Associate Dean for Graduate Programs, which will be granted only in extraordinary circumstances. A student desiring to withdraw from any course or from the Law Center must submit a request in writing to the Office of the Registrar. Notification to any other person or in any form other than in writing is not effective as official notice of intention to withdraw. A withdrawal is recorded on a student’s transcript either as a “withdrawal” or an “excused withdrawal.” After the fourth week of the semester, a withdrawal will be considered “excused” only under exceptional circumstances.

If a student properly withdraws from a course or from the Law Center under the foregoing rules, refunds of tuition will be calculated, from the date the Office of the Registrar receives written notification, according to the Tuition Refund Schedule listed in the *Tuition and Fees* section of this *Bulletin*.

**Note:** Due to U.S. visa restrictions, international students who wish to withdraw from a course must first obtain approval from the Associate Dean of the Graduate Programs Office or an international student advisor.

**Leaves of Absence**

LL.M. students in good standing, both academically and financially, may request a leave of absence for up to one academic year from the Registrar, the Associate Dean for Graduate Programs, or the Director of LL.M. Academic Services. The student requesting the leave must demonstrate that the degree can be completed within the allowed period of study, counting the time on leave of absence. See also *Period of Study*, above.

A leave of absence for longer that one year will not be granted for those LL.M. students who have not successfully completed a minimum of 10 academic credits. In addition, any LL.M. student with fewer than 10 academic credits who does not return to the program within the approved leave of absence period will be withdrawn from the program, subject to the readmission provision below.

Any LL.M. student with fewer than 10 academic credits who is absent from the school longer than one year must reapply for reentry into the LL.M. program through the Office of Admissions. If granted readmission, up to 4 academic credits earned within the past three years at the Law Center will be applied toward their LL.M. degree program. Furthermore, the student’s matriculation date will be their original matriculation date into the LL.M. degree program. LL.M. students readmitted to a degree program will still be required to graduate according to the Law Center’s rules on the Period of Study based on their original matriculation date. LL.M. students may not attend another law school while on leave without the prior written approval from the Associate Deans for Graduate Programs.

**Withdrawal for Failure to Register**

A student who either fails to register or to obtain an approved leave of absence, regardless of the reason for that failure, will be withdrawn from the Law Center. This action will be noted on the student’s
transcript. Such a student may not register for a subsequent semester without the approval of the Associate Dean for Graduate Programs. Permission to re-enroll will not be granted unless the degree can be completed within the maximum period of study allowed.

PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The faculty expects all students to conduct themselves with the highest degree of honesty, integrity and trustworthiness. For the rare case in which a student’s conduct is dishonest or evidences a lack of integrity or trustworthiness or may unfairly impinge upon the rights or privileges of members of the Law Center community, the faculty has promulgated standards and procedures that govern the disposition of such cases. Those standards and procedures are set forth in the *Student Disciplinary Code*, a copy of which is printed in this *Bulletin*. 
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GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE POLICIES

These policies apply to all students.

APPLICATION TO GRADUATE
Students anticipating graduation must submit to the Office of the Registrar a degree application. Students are responsible for obtaining a degree application to graduate at the Office of the Registrar in sufficient time to meet the filing deadline.

Students are responsible for monitoring their progress to ensure they meet all degree requirements by their anticipated graduation date. Regardless of the completion of all academic requirements, a diploma will not be issued until the student has a clear student account balance. In addition, transcripts, diplomas, bar certification and other certificates will not be released if there is an outstanding student account balance, or if a student who has received financial aid has not fulfilled the federal requirement for a financial aid exit interview.

On the degree application, students provide information necessary to order diplomas and prepare the commencement book:

February 2006 graduates:
   Deadline October 21, 2005
May 2006 graduates:
   Deadline January 20, 2006
October 2006 graduates:
   Deadline April 21, 2006

AUDIOTAPING OF CLASSES POLICY AND PROCEDURES
The Audio Visual (AV) Department adheres to the following policies and procedures regarding the audiotaping of class sessions.

CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH STUDENTS CAN ASK THE AV DEPARTMENT TO AUDIOTAPE A CLASS
Students can ask the AV Department to audiotape a class if they will miss the class to observe a religious holiday. Please notify the AV Department well in advance of your needs, as it may not be possible to fulfill last minute requests.

CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH STUDENTS CAN ASK A PROFESSOR TO HAVE A CLASS AUDIOTAPED
If a professor schedules a make-up class that conflicts with a student’s schedule, the student may ask the professor to have the make-up class audiotaped. Only the professor may contact the AV Department with this request.

AUDIOTAPING OF CLASSES DUE TO CASES OF EXTREME HARDSHIP
If you have a serious medical or family emergency and want to have a class audiotaped, J.D. students must contact the Assistant Dean’s office for the J.D. program at (202) 662-9039 with their requests.

LL.M. students must contact the Director of LL.M. Academic Services for permission at (202) 662-9036. The Director will discuss the situation with you and may arrange for class to be audiotaped in your absence, if appropriate. Only the Assistant Dean or the Director of LL.M Academic Services may contact the AV Department with this request. Please note: Some professors do not allow the audiotaping of their classes under any circumstances. The AV Department is required to honor their wishes.

REQUESTS THE AV DEPARTMENT WILL DECLINE
The AV Department will not audiotape classes due to work conflicts, vacation plans, minor illness, inclement weather or job interviews. If you are unable to attend a class for one of these reasons, we ask that you make arrangements with fellow students in the class to audiotape the class for you. Students may borrow tape recorders from the Library Circulation Desk. Please note: Some professors do not allow the audiotaping of their classes under any circumstances. The AV Department is required to honor their wishes.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS
The AV Department’s capacity to audiotape is limited, so requests will be taken on a first-come, first-served basis. Please bear in mind that equipment failure and/or human error may affect our ability to deliver satisfactory recordings.

Tapes of classes made for religious holidays and make-up classes will be kept on file for two weeks, after which they will be erased and reused. Before this occurs, you may listen to the tapes in the AV Preview Room or the Law Library. Tapes of classes must be returned the same day they are borrowed and may not be kept overnight. This is necessary in order to ensure their availability for other students.

If you supply your own blank C-120 cassette, you may use AV’s high-speed duplicator to make a copy for your personal use. Only students who are currently enrolled at the Law Center may use the AV Department’s high-speed duplicating equipment. This equipment can only be used to duplicate tapes of Law Center classes.

BAR ADMISSIONS, EXAMINATIONS, AND REVIEWS
Each state has promulgated rules that govern eligibility to sit for the bar examination and to gain admission to the bar. Common requirements pertain to required courses, minimum course loads and similar matters. Some states require completion of courses which are not required by the Law Center. Most require the successful completion of the Multi-State Professional Responsibility Examination prior to sitting for the bar examination.

It is the student’s responsibility to become familiar with the rules and procedures, including the investigation of character and other qualifications,
that pertain to the state where he or she plans to sit for the bar examination. Early investigation of these matters is important. The Office of the Registrar has contact information for all state bars and will be happy to render what additional assistance it can. As a rule, questions should be resolved with appropriate authorities at the particular state bar admissions offices.

The Law Center’s Ethics Counsel, Michael Frisch, (202) 662-9926, will advise students on issues regarding disclosures on bar applications.

**THE CRIME AWARENESS AND CAMPUS SECURITY ACT OF 1990**

This law requires the University to prepare information on current campus law enforcement policies, crime prevention programs, and campus security statistics. The information is available upon request from the Director of Public Safety, Georgetown University Law Center, 600 New Jersey Avenue, NW, Room 189, Washington, DC 20001-2075, (202) 662-9312. The 2005 edition of the Crime Awareness and Campus Security Report (which reports crime statistics for the three previous calendar years) is available for review electronically from [www.law.georgetown.edu/publicsafety/crimestatistics.html](http://www.law.georgetown.edu/publicsafety/crimestatistics.html).

**EXAM DEFERRAL POLICY**

The Law Center’s rules for deferred examinations are as follows:

1. Requests to defer exams will be DENIED if for:
   a. Travel, vacation or other personal plans
   b. Employment reasons for full time J.D. students

   Dates for all examinations are announced at the time the course schedule is released so that students may anticipate the dates of their exams and schedule personal, travel, and employment plans that do not interfere with these dates. DO NOT schedule any employment or personal travel plans during the examination period.

   LL.M. and part time J.D. students may for unavoidable and extraordinary circumstances request to have an examination rescheduled for reasons of employment.

2. Examinations will be rescheduled for
   a. Exam Conflicts
      (1) for any student who has two examinations which BEGIN within 24 hours. Examinations which BEGIN more than 25 hours apart (for example, at 9:00 a.m. on one day and 1:30 p.m. on the following calendar day), DO NOT constitute a conflict under this rule.
      (2) for any student who has three examinations scheduled within four consecutive days, or four examinations scheduled within five consecutive days.
   b. Exam Relief:
      Students may request exam relief for extraordinary cause. The following are reasons which will be considered in granting relief:
      (1) Illness of Student. If you are seeking a deferred examination for medical reasons, a written medical diagnosis from your doctor, Student Health, the Law Center Nurse Practitioner, or emergency room is required. All medical certificates are subject to verification and approval.
      Please remember that once you start an exam you must finish it, so if you feel ill before beginning, please contact the Office of the Registrar. If you become ill during an exam, report to the proctor immediately and follow his/her directions.
      (2) Death or serious illness in immediate family.
      (3) Automobile accident, mugging, robbery, or similar traumatic experience at the time of the exam or period immediately preceding the exam.
      (4) Subpoena requiring court appearance at the time of exam or period immediately preceding the exam.
      (5) Childbirth that interferes with exam or period immediately preceding the exam (applies to either parent).
      (6) Religious holiday.
      (7) Military commitment. Written military orders are required.
      (8) Extraordinary family circumstances, such as the wedding of a sibling.

3. Requests for an exam deferral must be in writing. If your file shows that you have previously deferred one or more examinations for reasons other than exam conflicts, another deferred examination will be granted in only the most extraordinary circumstances.

4. Requests for exam relief require satisfactory documentation of the reasons. Students should be prepared to provide complete documentation, which is subject to verification and approval.

5. To protect your anonymity and remain in compliance with the Student Disciplinary Code, students may not indicate to the professor(s) that an exam has been deferred. Students may not discuss the subject of the deferred exam with the professor or other students after the originally scheduled exam date/time. Under no circumstances may a student initiate communication with the course professor(s) about the examination (including anonymous communications) until grades are posted.

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1Any student who does not take an examination as originally scheduled and who does not obtain permission from the Office of the Registrar to take a deferred examination will receive a grade of “F” in the course. Permission to take a deferred examination must be sought and obtained prior to the original administration of the examination.
6. Some guidelines the Office of the Registrar follows in rescheduling examinations:
   a. No examination will be given earlier than its original date.
   b. An exam conflict does not permit the student to self-schedule examinations.
   c. The conflicting examination to be changed will be determined by the Office of the Registrar so as to assist the greatest number of students with conflicts, and to minimize the number of times each exam is administered.
   d. In most cases, the conflicting examination which carries the lowest number of credits is changed.
   e. Students with self-scheduled take-home examinations are responsible for avoiding conflicts with in-class examinations.
   f. Examinations rescheduled because of conflicts may be given at any date during the examination period or on the date listed for deferred examinations on the academic calendar.

7. If, after the Office of the Registrar has rescheduled an examination, there is a material change in a student’s examination schedule (i.e., withdrawal from a course, substitution of a take-home examination or a paper option for an in-class examination, etc.) which would eliminate the conflict, it is the student’s responsibility under the Student Disciplinary Code, as outlined in the Conduct Policies section of this Bulletin, to notify the Office of the Registrar of the change in order to determine whether he or she remains eligible for a rescheduled examination.

**Health Insurance**

Law Center students registered in a degree program for 8 or more credits must have medical insurance coverage in effect for the entire academic year. Students may submit proof of private coverage or purchase insurance through the University. Plans are also available for spouse and family coverage. Health insurance rates are posted on the Student Accounts website, www.law.georgetown.edu/finaff/studacts/ tuition.html.

Georgetown students attending an off-campus program or visiting at another school must provide proof of private coverage or they will be covered by the Georgetown plan and the appropriate charge will be posted to their student account. Health insurance benefit information and acceptance/waiver instructions are on the Student Health Insurance website, www.georgetown.edu/student-affairs/ insurance/.

**I.D. Cards**

The Georgetown One Card (GOCard) is the official Georgetown University identification card. All students, faculty and staff affiliated with the University need to carry the GOCard for identification purposes. The GOCard is used to gain access to Law Center buildings and Library services and has a debit account feature, which can be used around campus. Funds can be deposited onto the card at the Law Center GOCard Satellite Office (Room 133 McDonough Hall), at various VTS machines around campus or at the Online Card Office located at http://gocard.georgetown.edu. Items that can be purchased with the GOCard are course materials, parking tickets, lockers, laundry in the Gewirz Center, vending items and copying. The GOCard can also be used in the Law Center’s food service facilities.

Please retain your GOCard throughout your years at Georgetown. If your GOCard is lost or stolen, it should be deactivated as soon as possible. You can deactivate your GOCard online 24 hours a day at the GOCard web site (http://gocard.georgetown.edu) or you may report the lost or stolen card to the GOCard Satellite Office. In order to receive your replacement card, you will need to go to the GOCard Office to get your replacement ID. A replacement card will be issued for a $25 fee.

**Immunization Records**

District of Columbia law requires the Law Center to gather medically satisfactory proof of immunization for a number of diseases (measles, rubella, poliomyelitis, mumps, tetanus, and diphtheria) prior to registration, from all students who are under 26 years of age on registration day. The Office of Admissions will provide students with the necessary information prior to registration.

**Registration for Courses**

Registration for continuing students takes place in April each year for the entire upcoming academic year. Faculty, deans, and other advisors are available for individual academic counseling and provide curricular advice at various events throughout the Spring registration period. Course descriptions, schedules and curriculum essays are available in the Law Center’s searchable Online Curriculum Guide at www.law.georgetown.edu/curriculum/. Continuing students register online, using Student Access+. Students may adjust their course schedules during the periods announced in the registration materials distributed to students early in April. The registration deadlines are also published in these materials.

First year students register during their August orientation. If students register after the published deadlines for registration, they incur a late registration fee of $60.00. A student’s registration is not processed until all outstanding tuition and fees have been paid in full. Tuition is charged for all courses in which a student has enrolled until the Office of the Registrar receives a written notice of withdrawal.
STUDENT RECORDS, ACADEMIC

Law Library.
of the Registrar information. If you lose or forget your NETID or password, please contact the Office of the Registrar or the IST Student Help Desk located in the Law Library.

STUDENT ACCESS+

Student Access+ allows each student to view and print his or her address, class schedule, grades, billing statement, and other personal data, and to forward address changes to the Office of the Registrar. Each student is assigned a NETID and temporary password (which needs to be reset) to gain access to this information. If you lose or forget your NETID or password, please contact the Office of the Registrar or the IST Student Help Desk located in the Law Library.

STUDENT RECORDS, ACADEMIC

In compliance with federal law, the Law Center has implemented policies and procedures designed to preserve the confidentiality of a student's academic records. Unless required by law to do so, the Law Center will not release a student's record except with the student's written permission. The policies governing release of a student's academic records, and the circumstances under which such a record will be released without the student's written permission, may be obtained from the Registrar.

STUDENT RECORDS, ACCESS

The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 as amended (FERPA) affords students certain rights with respect to their education records:

1) A student has the right to inspect and review his or her education records within 45 days of the day the Law Center receives a request for access. To do so, a student should submit to the Registrar a written request that identifies the record(s) he or she wishes to inspect. The Registrar will make arrangements for access and notify the student of the time and place where the records may be inspected.

2) A student has the right to request the amendment of the education records that the student believes are inaccurate. To do so, a student should submit to the Registrar a written request clearly identifying the part of the record he or she wants changed, and specify why it is inaccurate. If the Law Center decides not to amend the record as requested by the student, the Registrar will notify the student of the decision and advise the student of his or her right to a hearing regarding the request for amendment. Additional information regarding the hearing procedures will be provided to the student when notified of the right to a hearing.

3) A student has the right to consent to disclosures of personally identifiable information contained in the student’s education records, except to the extent that FERPA authorizes disclosure without consent.

One exception, which permits disclosure without consent, is disclosure to school officials with legitimate educational interests. A school official can be a person in an administrative, supervisory, academic or research, or support staff position (including law enforcement unit personnel and health staff); a person or company with whom the Law Center has contracted (such as an attorney, auditor, or collection agent); a person serving on the Board of Directors; or a student serving on an official committee, such as the Committee on Professional Responsibility, or assisting another school official in performing his or her tasks. A school official has a legitimate educational interest if the official needs to review an education record in order to fulfill his or her professional responsibility.

4) A student has the right to file a complaint with the U.S. Department of Education concerning alleged failures by the Law Center to comply with the requirements of FERPA. The name and address of the Office that administers FERPA are: Family Policy Compliance Office, U.S. Department of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20202-4605.

STUDENT RECORDS, DIRECTORY INFORMATION, AND CONFIDENTIALITY

Georgetown University Law Center considers the following information as "directory information," that is, information that can be made available to the general public: name, address, telephone number, date and place of birth, photographs, parents' names, major field of study, full time or part time program, dates of attendance, expected graduation date, degrees and awards received, and previous educational institutions. No other items of student information will be released to any person or organization outside of Georgetown University without the written consent of the student, except for certain categories of outside persons or organizations specifically exempted by federal law. A document listing these exceptions is available at the Office of the Registrar.

Under the provisions of FERPA, students have the right to instruct the University to withhold the “directory information” listed above. To do so, students need to fill out a "Request to Prevent Disclosure of Directory Information" form available at the Office of the Registrar within the first two weeks of the Fall semester. A new form must be completed at the beginning of a subsequent academic year if the student wishes to make any changes to the list of directory information which may be disclosed.

Students should consider very carefully the consequences of a decision to withhold “Directory Information,” which means that the Law Center will not release this information, unless excepted by
law. The Law Center assumes no liability for honoring instructions that such information be withheld.

**Student Work, Confidentiality**
Students who work at the Law Center may be asked to sign a confidentiality statement as a condition of their employment.

**Transcripts**
The Office of the Registrar will provide transcripts for students upon a written request from the student and the payment of a $5.00 fee per transcript. All requests for transcripts must identify the student by student identification number and bear the student’s signature. Transcripts may be requested at the Registrar’s Office on the third floor of McDonough Hall, by mail, or by fax (202) 662-9235. Transcripts will be issued according to the following schedule:

- Current students who request a transcript in person prior to 5:00 p.m. may claim their transcript after 2:00 p.m. on the next business day.
- Transcripts ordered by mail are usually provided in three business days.

We regret that we cannot accept telephone authorization to release a transcript, even from the student. Third party authorization to release a transcript or third party requests for a transcript will not be honored without the student’s written authorization. These restrictions are the result of our concern for our students’ privacy and regulations governing the Law Center under FERPA. Transcripts cannot be released for any student who has an outstanding student account balance.
The faculty expects all students to exhibit high standards of academic and professional responsibility. This section of the Bulletin contains policies governing the behavior of members of the Law Center community.

**Administrative Measures to Protect Community Welfare**

Georgetown University Law Center is committed to promoting an environment that supports its educational mission and preserves the health and safety of its members. Sometimes a student might act with behavior that threatens his or her well-being or the welfare of the community. Such behavior could include but is not limited to threats or attempts to harm oneself or others, disruptive behavior in class, or abusive behavior directed towards students, faculty, or staff. In these cases, the Law Center reserves the right to take appropriate administrative steps for the well-being of the students and of the community. In rare cases, administrative or medical leave or both might be required.

**Student Disciplinary Code**

**Preamble**

Students at the Georgetown University Law Center, as present and future members of a self-regulated profession, are required to conduct themselves with the highest degree of honesty, integrity and trustworthiness. Doubts about the propriety of particular conduct should be resolved in favor of avoiding even the appearance of impropriety. Each matriculating student is held to have notice of the high standard of conduct demanded by the Law Center. A student’s failure to satisfy this standard of conduct in connection with academic or nonacademic activities subjects the student to sanctions under this disciplinary code. Jurisdiction is not limited to the territorial limits of the Law Center or to conduct which affects other members of the Law Center community. Allegations of minor misconduct are processed under the informal provisions of the Code governing administrative violations. Allegations of more serious misconduct, involving a degree of moral offensiveness or untrustworthiness that may call into question a student’s suitability for the practice of law, are processed under the more formal provisions of the Code governing disciplinary violations. The Code is administered by a student-faculty disciplinary committee that is guided in its interpretation and implementation by the Code’s overriding purpose of promoting among law students the highest degree of honesty, integrity and trustworthiness. If special circumstances so require, the Law Center may override the provisions of this Code.

**Part One: Substantive Violations**

§101 Standard of Conduct

Without regard to motive, intentional student conduct that is dishonest, evidences lack of integrity or trustworthiness, or may unfairly impinge upon the rights or privileges of members of the Law Center Community is prohibited.

§102 Administrative Violations

Prohibited conduct that does not evidence a serious lack of honesty, integrity or trustworthiness on the part of the student engaged in such conduct constitutes an administrative violation, but does not constitute a disciplinary violation.

§103 Disciplinary Violations

Prohibited conduct that does evidence a serious lack of honesty, integrity or trustworthiness on the part of the student engaged in such conduct constitutes a disciplinary violation.

**Part Two: Procedures**

§201 General

a) The Professional Responsibility Committee shall oversee operation of the Student Disciplinary Code. It will be composed of faculty and students. The Registrar, Ethics Counsel and those faculty members who are assigned as defense counsel will be members ex officio. The Committee Chair will be responsible for creating panels from the faculty and student members of the committee to hear disciplinary charges. Each panel shall consist of two faculty members and one student; panels are authorized to act by majority vote.

b) The Ethics Counsel will be a member of the bar and an employee of the University, appointed by the Dean. The Ethics Counsel will investigate and resolve all administrative charges, and prosecute all disciplinary charges. In every case, the Ethics Counsel will act in accordance with fairness to the accused student, the need for accurate and prompt resolution of complaints, and the imperative for high standards of honesty by Law Center students. The Ethics Counsel is authorized to act on information received from any source, including a student seeking advice. The Ethics Counsel shall administer his or her duties with careful regard for the educative value of the Code and the rights of students.

c) All students formally charged with violating the Student Disciplinary Code or questioned by Ethics Counsel in the course of an investigation of a complaint, shall have a right to counsel. Upon request, the Ethics Counsel shall have a right to counsel. Upon request, after the right attaches, counsel will be appointed for the student by the Committee Chair from a list of faculty prepared to be defense counsel maintained.
by the Chair. The student may also be represented by any other full-time faculty member who agrees to do so on a pro bono basis. The student also retains the right to retain outside counsel of the student’s own choice and at the student’s own expense.

§202 COMPLAINTS
Complaints regarding student conduct may be made by any member of the Law Center community. They should be directed to the Ethics Counsel and may be in writing or oral. The Ethics Counsel will decide whether the allegations should be processed as potential administrative or disciplinary charges. In close cases, before a final charging decision is made, the Ethics Counsel is encouraged to consult with the Committee Chair. The Ethics Counsel may not add charges unrelated to the allegations in a complaint without the approval of the Chair. All complaints of student misconduct shall be investigated promptly by the Ethics Counsel.

§203 ADMINISTRATIVE CHARGES
a) If a complaint alleges administrative violations, the Ethics Counsel has the authority to dismiss the complaint or to bring and adjudicate administrative charges. If the Ethics Counsel elects to dismiss a complaint that alleges administrative violations, notice of the filing and disposition shall be given to the student named in the complaint. Administrative charges shall be in writing and filed with the Registrar who shall provide the student with a copy of the charges. Before finding an administrative violation, the Ethics Counsel must provide the student with notice of the charges and a fair opportunity informally to explain or defend his or her conduct. In the course of the investigation of the alleged administrative violation, if the Ethics Counsel wishes to speak to the student before deciding to proceed with administrative charges, the student must be advised of the right to counsel. The right to counsel otherwise attaches when the administrative charges are filed.
b) The Ethics Counsel shall provide a written report to the Associate Dean for the J.D. or Graduate Programs, as appropriate, explaining the disposition of each administrative complaint. Such reports do not become part of any official student record, nor do they fall within the scope of outside requests for disciplinary information about particular students.2

§204 DISCIPLINARY CHARGES
a) If a complaint alleges disciplinary violations, the Ethics Counsel may dismiss the complaint or bring disciplinary charges. If disciplinary charges are brought, the Ethics Counsel may reach an agreed disposition with the student, or prosecute the charges before a hearing panel. If, in the course of the investigation, the Ethics Counsel wishes to speak to the student before deciding whether to bring charges, the student must first be advised of the right to counsel.
b) If the Ethics Counsel brings disciplinary charges they shall be in writing and filed with the Registrar who shall provide the charged student with a copy of the charges. The right to counsel, if it has not attached pursuant to §204(a), attaches when the charges are filed.
c) If the Ethics Counsel dismisses the complaint, the Ethics Counsel shall notify the student and submit a brief written report to the Committee Chair and responsible Associate Dean, describing the complaint and the reason for the dismissal.
d) The Ethics Counsel and the charged student may agree to a disposition of the charges. Such a disposition must be in writing and submitted to the Committee Chair for approval. The Ethics Counsel shall report approved dispositions to the responsible Associate Dean. In cases in which the Committee Chair rejects the disposition, the matter shall be referred to a hearing panel.
e) If the charge or charges are referred to a hearing panel, the student may plead guilty, not guilty or no contest. Regardless of the plea entered, the panel must conduct a fair hearing and decide the charges only upon the evidence or stipulated facts that are presented. However, formal rules of evidence will not apply and procedural irregularities should be considered only when they result in actual prejudice.3 The hearing panel may acquit the student, or find the student guilty of a disciplinary or administrative violation and impose an appropriate sanction or sanctions. If the charges are contested, the hearing panel may convict only upon clear and convincing evidence of a violation. The hearing panel should submit to the Committee Chair and responsible Associate Dean a brief written report explaining its disposition. Convictions and approved dispositions of disciplinary charges normally become part of the student’s official record. Disciplinary charges resulting in acquittals should not appear in a student’s official record.

PART THREE: APPEALS

§301 GENERAL
Only appeals from final dispositions are permitted. No appeals from agreed dispositions approved by the Committee Chair are permitted.

§302 ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS
Within 15 calendar days of the Ethics Counsel’s finding of an administrative violation, a student may appeal to the Committee Chair by submitting a written notice of appeal to the Registrar. The written notice of appeal should conform to the requirements of §304. An appeal may be taken only on the grounds that the penalty is disproportionately severe to those imposed on other students for similar
conducted. No further review of administrative sanctions is authorized.

§303 DISCIPLINARY APPEALS
Within 15 calendar days after a hearing panel decides a disciplinary charge, either party may appeal to the full Professional Responsibility Committee by submitting a written notice of appeal to the Registrar. The written notice should conform to the requirements of §304. The only grounds for appeal are a serious misreading of the Student Disciplinary Code, gross insufficiency of the evidence, or a gross impropriety that tainted the proceedings.

§304 PROCEDURE FOR FILING AN APPEAL
The only written document that will be required for all appeals will be a written notice indicating the date the appeal is filed with the Registrar, the ruling being appealed, the Disciplinary Code authority for the appeal and the entity or person to whom the appeal is taken. The Registrar shall notify the parties, the Committee Chair and the reviewing entity of the pendency of the appeal. Administrative appeals shall be presented orally. Disciplinary appeals may be presented orally but written presentations should be used by counsel to the extent practicable or as directed by the Committee. Appeals shall be heard as promptly as possible consistent with protecting the rights of the charged student.

§305 ADVISORY OPINIONS
If the Ethics Counsel or the chairperson is uncertain whether charged conduct, if proven, constitutes a serious offense, he or she may ask for an advisory opinion from the full committee. The ex parte ruling shall control the charging process and the track determination.

PART FOUR: SANCTIONS

§401 GENERAL
Sanctions shall be appropriate to the nature and severity of the violations to which they attach. When possible, sanctions should seek to educate the student about the nature and importance of honesty and mutual respect. Community service may constitute all or part of any sanction.

§402 ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS
The Ethics Counsel may establish, in consultation with the Associate Deans, schedules of grade reductions and/or community service for administrative violations other than late submission of take-home exams. Late submissions of take-home exams are dealt with outside the provisions of the Disciplinary Code and are subject to the following penalty scale: Take-home exams that are submitted from 6 to 15 minutes late will receive a one-step grade reduction (e.g., from A to A-); exams submitted 16 to 30 minutes late will receive a two-step reduction (e.g., from A to B+); exams submitted 31 to 45 minutes late will receive a three-step reduction (e.g., from A to B); exams submitted 46 to 60 minutes late will receive a four-step reduction (e.g., from A to B-); if an exam is submitted over 60 minutes late the student will receive a D in the course if the instructor determines that the exam is entitled to a passing grade. Under this scale, there is a five minute grace period, and the maximum reduction for any late exam that receives a passing grade will be a D. There will be no deviation from this scale except in the case of bona fide, documented medical or other emergencies to be determined by the Dean or delegated Associate Dean.

§403 DISCIPLINARY SANCTIONS
Any appropriate sanction may be imposed for a disciplinary violation, including expulsion, suspension, failing grades, and transcript notation.

PART FIVE: CONFIDENTIALITY AND REPORTING

§501 CONFIDENTIALITY
Confidentiality shall be maintained with respect to all proceedings under this Code, except that students charged with disciplinary violations have a right to a public hearing if they so desire.

§502 CENTRAL REPORTING
Notwithstanding the requirement of confidentiality, convictions involving suspension or expulsion may, to the extent permitted by law, be reported to a central collection service such as the Law School Data Assembly Service for use by other schools.

§503 PUBLICATION
The disciplinary committee shall publicize, without identifying details, the results of its disciplinary proceedings. In addition, each year the disciplinary committee shall publish, in summary form and without identifying details, a report disclosing the number of cases handled during the previous year, and the nature and disposition of each case. Copies of annual reports issued by the committee shall be available for inspection by students in the Office of the Registrar.

APPENDIX: PLAGIARISM

Every law student must grasp the overriding importance of scrupulous honesty in the study and practice of law. In the presentation of written work, such honesty is the soul of academic integrity and, for the lawyer, at the heart of credible and effective assistance of counsel. The damage to reputation (and to a cause) which springs from deceit in the
presentation of ideas will commonly prove both devastating and enduring. One becomes known as untruthful, or at least untrustworthy, and in either case careless of the rights of others. These are contingencies devoutly to be avoided.

This notion of deceit is not easily translated into an all-inclusive description of plagiarism. The Law Center, therefore, has not attempted a definition so meticulously crafted as to be worthy of inclusion in a criminal code. But surely some central propositions are declarable, and understandable, and no student can fail to be aware of the broad thrust of the notion that the work of others must never be claimed as one’s own.

Here are several of those propositions. The use of another’s work typically takes the form of either a direct quotation, where the other author’s exact words are used, or a paraphrasing, where the true author’s ideas or language are recast in the words of the borrower. Both these forms require that he or she who thus uses the work of another person give adequate credit to that person. Perhaps as important as the fact that the credit is given is the manner in which it is given. Where exact words are used, they must be designated as a quotation (quotation marks or indentation) and footnoted in the obligatory form, identifying source and precise page of location. Similar attribution is called for in the use of charts, tables, diagrams, and like presentations of rather more visual evidence, when originated by someone else. Paraphrasing too demands that the paraphraser candidly and fully account for the derivation of that which the paraphraser has reworded. As a general proposition, prolonged paraphrasing is to be discouraged, but when lengthy paraphrasing does occur the true source is not sufficiently cited when it is cited only at the end, and generally. The rule should rather be that each discrete subportion of the material thus used receive its own recognition, in quite precise form, including page citation.

Of course, matters of general knowledge, and terms so commonly employed as to have entered the public domain need not be footnoted, just as this brief essay does not footnote the widely recognized truths appearing in the foregoing lines. But we strongly agree that, in any case involving the presentation of ideas will commonly prove both public domain need not be footnoted, just as the fact that conduct is negligent or motivated by a benign purpose does not preclude that conduct from being intentional, as long as the student intended the act upon which the charge is based. Unintentional acts that nevertheless result in unfairness do not come within the scope of this Code but, rather, are handled by the Dean and the Law Center administration. Nonexhaustive examples of prohibited conduct include: plagiarism (see Appendix: Plagiarism), cheating or assisting another student to cheat in connection with an examination or assignment; unauthorized breach of anonymity in connection with a blind-graded examination; possession or use of unauthorized materials in connection with an examination or assignment; failure to follow the instructions given for an examination or assignment; failure to stop work at the prescribed time; receiving, providing, requesting or offering to provide unauthorized information concerning a deferred examination or assignment; unauthorized use of another student’s work; unauthorized use of a student’s own work for multiple purposes; unauthorized use, concealment or removal of library books or other University property; and neglect or abuse with respect to a clinic client.

Prohibited conduct also includes: misrepresentation in connection with an application for admission to the Law Center or for financial aid; misrepresentation in connection with a Law Center course, assignment, or competition; and misrepresentation on a transcript, or in connection with an application for employment or bar admission. Misrepresentation includes submitting a resume which lists journal membership without specifying a date of termination, if the student or graduate resigned or was suspended from the journal. The Code prohibits the use, transfer, possession and/or sale of illegal drugs on campus. In addition, conduct that may be independently illegal, for example, theft, destruction or mutilation of property, assault, sexual harassment, and sexual assault, is also prohibited by the Code to the extent that it interferes with the rights and privileges of the members of the Law Center community or it calls into question the student’s suitability to the practice of law.

The Code also prohibits unauthorized refusal to cooperate with the disciplinary committee; failure to maintain required confidentiality in connection with administrative or disciplinary proceedings; failure to comply with an administrative or disciplinary
sanction; and attempting or conspiring to commit an act prohibited by the Code. The examples are provided by way of illustration only. Whether or not particular conduct is prohibited is determined by the standard of conduct imposed under §101, not by whether it falls within the scope of the foregoing nonexhaustive examples.

[2] The Law Center does not have complete control over what information will be called for by bar admission’s character committees and others outside the institution. The Law Center will, however, consistent with its obligation for candor, seek to prevent administrative violations from becoming a permanent stain on a student’s record.

[3] Charged students shall be accorded the basic components of procedural fairness, including a copy of the complaint, advance notice of the identities of adverse witnesses, the right to present relevant evidence, the right to cross-examine adverse witnesses, the right to forego a hearing by admitting guilt, the right to admit guilt but nevertheless appeal jurisdiction or sanction, the right to request a particular sanction, and the right to place in the record the student’s own comment on committee action.

[4] A nonexhaustive list of authorized sanctions, in order of increasing severity includes: warning; reprimand; probation, with or without conditions such as counseling; additional work such as writing extra papers, or accumulating extra credits in order to graduate; grade or credit reduction; imposition of a failing grade; suspension with or without automatic reinstatement; expulsion; and withdrawal of a degree. Administrative and disciplinary officials are encouraged to formulate additional sanctions appropriate to particular violations. When authorized, a transcript notation may be required to satisfy the Law Center’s obligation of candor to those outside the Law Center community. Accordingly, a transcript notation can accompany both mild and severe sanctions, or it can be imposed as a sanction in and of itself.


STUDENT CONDUCT IN THE JOB SEARCH PROCESS

Students are expected to exhibit high standards of professional responsibility in all of their job-seeking activities. Students are cautioned to avoid even the appearance of impropriety in the preparation of their job resumes, letters and application forms. Misleading, inaccurate, or false information on these materials are viewed as a violation of the Student Disciplinary Code. Students are also expected to honor commitments to an employer. Students are expected to attend all scheduled interviews, unless cancelled in a timely and appropriate manner. If an offer for employment is accepted, the student should not consider offers received after the acceptance. Students should also consider acceptance of a volunteer position as binding as acceptance of a position with remuneration. The expectations of professionally responsible behavior are in no way diminished because a position does not provide financial compensation.

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY AFFIRMATIVE ACTION GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES TO INVESTIGATE ALLEGATIONS OF DISCRIMINATION

INTRODUCTION

Georgetown University recognizes and accepts its responsibilities to act in accordance with the University’s Affirmative Action Plan, federal laws and regulations and the District of Columbia Human Rights Act. Therefore, the University has established this grievance procedure to review, investigate, and resolve allegations of unlawful discrimination on the basis of age, color, sex, (including sexual harassment), disability, marital status, national origin, race, religion, family responsibility, personal appearance, matriculation, political affiliation or sexual orientation.

This internal Affirmative Action Grievance Procedure provides a mechanism for aggrieved employees and students to receive a fair hearing on issues of discrimination. Complainants, respondents and witnesses who participate in this process are bound by rules of confidentiality. Employees are required to exhaust these procedures with regard to any grievance before pursuing remedies outside the University with any external enforcement agencies including the District of Columbia Human Rights Commission, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, the Office of Civil Rights of the Department of Education and the Department of Labor.

It is a violation of this policy to file a discrimination complaint for the purpose of injuring the reputation or causing harm to another person. Without minimizing the injury that can be suffered by the victim of discrimination, the University also recognizes that the filing of a discrimination complaint can have serious consequences for the person accused of discrimination. That person, too, has rights that the policy on discrimination must preserve and protect. A person who abuses this policy by filing a frivolous complaint will himself or herself be subject to discipline if the Affirmative Action Office determines that the complaint was filed in bad faith. This provision is not meant in any way to discourage legitimate complaints.

The University will continue to promote affirmative action in all areas of the University. Successful efforts in this area will contribute to an improved environment in which to work. The University believes that this non-adversarial grievance procedure will benefit students, faculty, staff and administrators, and will make “Affirmative Action/Equal Employment Opportunity” a reality at this institution.
REQUIREMENTS FOR FILING GRIEVANCES

1) Any applicant for employment, current or former employee (hereinafter referred to as complainant), of Georgetown University has a right to file a discrimination complaint with the Affirmative Action Office.

2) Complainants must file a grievance in writing within 120 days following the alleged discriminatory act or the date on which the complainant knew or reasonably should have known the act.

3) A grievance must be filed with the Affirmative Action Office at M36 Darnall Hall.

FURTHER PROVISIONS ON TIME LIMITS
All of the time limits contained within this grievance procedure may be extended.

PRINCIPLE OF NON-RETALIATION
The University strongly encourages any victims of unlawful discrimination to report the incident and seek redress, if he or she is unable to resolve it satisfactorily and completely through informal means. The University recognizes the unusual burden that the alleged discriminatory conduct places on the recipient and acknowledges the necessity for a thorough and careful resolution of all reported cases. It is illegal and contrary to University policy for any individual to engage, whether directly or indirectly, in retaliatory conduct against a person who files a discrimination complaint or gives testimony during an investigation of such a complaint. As used in this paragraph, “retaliatory conduct” means conduct that adversely and unjustifiably affects another’s terms and conditions of employment, educational experience, or quality of life, and that is motivated by an intent to cause harm because of the targeted individual’s involvement in the filing or investigation of a discrimination complaint. Any student or employee who believes that retaliatory actions have been taken against him or her for having filed a complaint or provided testimony in an investigation of discrimination may seek redress through the Affirmative Action Office.

PROCEDURES FOR PROCESSING GRIEVANCES

STEP I. INFORMAL CONCILIATION
1) The Affirmative Action Office shall receive the complaint, assist the complainant in defining the charge and completing the grievance form.

2) The Affirmative Action Office shall appraise the respondent and his/her administrative officer of the charge and its supporting documents, assist them in interpreting the charge, and suggest a format for responding to the charge.

3) The Affirmative Action Office shall have 30 working days to resolve the complaint informally and shall have the right to all necessary information to do so and to interview witnesses including the right to bring together complainant and respondent, if desirable. If a mutually acceptable resolution is achieved through the efforts of the Affirmative Action Office, the case shall be closed. A written notice shall list findings and indicate the agreement reached, and shall be signed and dated by the complainant, the respondent, and a staff member of the Affirmative Action Office, and copies provided to both the complainant and respondent. If the evidence supports a finding that there is no basis for a charge of illegal discrimination, the Affirmative Action Office shall indicate this conclusion to the complainant, advising him/her that the case is closed.

If conciliation is not possible, the Affirmative Action Office shall so notify both complainant and respondent in writing, and shall advise complainant of his/her right to proceed to the formal step of a University hearing. The complainant shall have 10 working days to advise the Affirmative Action Office of his/her desire to have a hearing.

STEP II. FORMAL HEARING
1) If the complainant requests a formal hearing, the Affirmative Action Office shall send written notification to the appropriate Executive Vice President or the Senior Vice President and Chief Administrative Officer, the respondent and his/her administrative officer. This notification shall include a copy of the charge naming the complainant and respondent, a description of the nature of the complaint, and other written documents pertaining to the case.

2) The Affirmative Action Office shall then establish a three-member Ad-Hoc Affirmative Action Grievance Panel selected from the Equal Opportunity Examining Board made up of Georgetown University administrators, faculty and staff. Grievances involving discriminatory denials of tenure, promotion or reappointment of faculty members shall be heard by panels composed of faculty or academic administrators only. The three member Ad-Hoc Affirmative Action Grievance Panel shall be selected in the following manner:

The complainant shall select one member of the Equal Opportunity Examining Board, and the respondent shall select another. The Affirmative Action Office shall convene a meeting of these two selected panelists who shall choose the third member to form the Ad-Hoc Affirmative Action Grievance Panel.
3) A member of the Affirmative Action Office shall present the details of the complaint to the panel members who shall be asked to disqualify themselves if they have prior knowledge of the complaint, the circumstances surrounding the incidents, or any other reason which might prevent them from rendering an impartial decision.

4) The Special Assistant to the President for Affirmative Action Programs, or a designee shall present all documents relevant to the complaint, instruct them in effective investigative processes, and ensure that they thoroughly understand the process. The panel shall be charged formally with its responsibility to investigate the complaint, issue its findings including recommendation for corrective action if warranted. A staff member of the Affirmative Action Office shall be present at all deliberations of the Ad-Hoc Grievance Panel.

5) The Ad-Hoc Grievance Panel shall have the right to all relevant information and to interview witnesses, including the right to bring together complainant and respondent.

6) Within 45 working days from its formation, the Ad-Hoc Grievance Panel shall submit its findings to the Special Assistant to the President for Affirmative Action Programs for review. This official shall forward the panel's findings and the background documentation to the appropriate Executive Vice President or Senior Vice President and Chief Administrative Officer for review and comment. After this official approves the panel's recommendations, the Affirmative Action Office shall forward the findings to the complainant, respondent and his/her administrative officer.

7) If the panel sustains the complainant’s grievance the Affirmative Action Office shall monitor the Panel’s recommendation. The appropriate Executive Vice President or Senior Vice President and Chief Administrative Officer shall ensure that the Panel’s recommendations are smoothly implemented and that no retaliatory actions are taken against the complainant or respondent.

**STUDENT EMPLOYMENT GRIEVANCES**

Georgetown University students who are also full time or part time employees of the University, in their employee capacity, are subject and entitled to the preceding grievance procedures. If the student employee initiates his/her discrimination complaint with the academic Dean or Department Chairperson, the Dean or Department Chairperson will transfer the case to the Affirmative Action Office for resolution.

**STUDENT GRIEVANCES IN ACADEMIC AND NON-EMPLOYMENT MATTERS**

The grievance procedures in this document to review, investigate and resolve allegations of unlawful discrimination on the basis of age, color, sex, (including sexual harassment), disability, marital status, national origin, race, religion, family responsibility, personal appearance, matriculation, political affiliation or sexual orientation, do not apply to student complaints in strictly academic areas, nor do these procedures refer to students in non-employment relationships. Special procedures have been established by all of the University’s colleges and schools to resolve academic concerns. The matters should be discussed first with the Dean of the school. The student may submit formal written complaint to the Dean, and a copy of this written formal complaint must be sent to the Special Assistant to the President for Affirmative Action Programs, so that the Affirmative Action Office may be informed of the complaint. The procedures for discrimination complaints are listed in the official school publications of the individual University’s colleges and schools.

**PEER SEXUAL HARASSMENT**

It is contrary to University policy for students to subject their peers to sexual harassment. Therefore students may use these grievance procedures to file such complaints against their peers.

**GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY POLICY STATEMENT ON HARASSMENT**

This policy on Harassment will be widely disseminated to members of the University community, and will be consistently enforced. The policy will be reexamined, updated as appropriate, and distributed regularly to all students, faculty, and staff.

It is the policy of Georgetown University to prohibit harassment on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, personal appearance, sexual orientation, family responsibilities, political affiliation, source of income, pregnancy, disability or other factor prohibited by law.

**SEXUAL HARASSMENT**

For the purposes of this policy, sexual harassment is defined as any unwelcome sexual advance, request for sexual favors or other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature when:

A. Submission to such conduct is made explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of an individual’s employment or academic advancement; or
B. Submission to or rejection of such conduct is used as a basis for making an employment or academic decision affecting an individual; or
C. Such conduct has the purpose or effect of interfering with an individual’s work or educational performance, or of creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive environment for work or learning.

Sexual harassment may occur between persons of the same or opposite gender.

Sexual harassment subverts the University’s mission, diminishes the dignity of both perpetrator and victim, and threatens permanent damage to the careers, educational experience, and well-being of our students, faculty and staff.

Sexual harassment is especially serious when it occurs between teachers and students or supervisors and subordinates. In such situations, sexual harassment unfairly exploits the power inherent in a faculty member’s or supervisor’s position. Although sexual harassment often occurs when one person takes advantage of a position of authority over another, the University recognizes that sexual harassment may also occur between people of equivalent status. This includes peer student sexual harassment. Regardless of the form it may take, the University will not tolerate conduct of a sexual nature that creates an unacceptable working or educational environment.

It is contrary to University policy for the University or any officer, administrator, dean, department chair, faculty member, or any other employee to base an adverse academic or employment-related action affecting a person on an unsubstantiated allegation or rumor of sexual harassment. It is also unacceptable for students to subject their peers to sexual harassment.

The University recognizes that supervisors bear an important responsibility to deter sexual harassment, to investigate any such allegation that is brought to their attention and if warranted, to consult with the Office of Affirmative Action Programs about the situation. In addition, the supervisor must report the matter to a higher authority responsible for ensuring a prompt review and taking strong remedial action.

The “Grievance Procedures to Investigate Allegations of Unlawful Discrimination,” administered by the Affirmative Action Office, is a confidential process that is available to any member of the University community, who wishes to file a complaint of sexual harassment. The process is administered by trained counselors in the Office of Affirmative Action Programs. Students, faculty members, or non-teaching academic employees who believe that they have been sexually harassed and wish either additional information or assistance in filing a complaint can contact Rosemary Kilkenny, Esq., Special Assistant to the President for Affirmative Action Programs. Staff employees seeking information or assistance can contact Michael Smith, Associate Director. The Affirmative Action Programs Office is located at M36 Darnall Hall. The telephone number is (202) 687-4798.

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY POLICY STATEMENT
ON CONSENSUAL SEXUAL RELATIONSHIPS
BETWEEN SENIOR AND JUNIOR MEMBERS OF
THE UNIVERSITY COMMUNITY

I. INTRODUCTION

There are various approaches an institution could take to address the issue of consensual sexual relationships between a “senior” and “junior” person (see definitions below). One extreme is to ban all such relationships. The other is to pretend such relationships do not exist. The University has taken a middle ground on this policy.

The policy not only points out the potential legal and ethical pitfalls of consensual sex in the University setting, but also, and more specifically in the section called Standards and Procedures asserts the University’s right to protect the integrity of its own operations from the conflicts of interest and disruptions in the academic and employment environments that can arise from consensual sexual activity involving members of the University community.

II. THE NATURE OF THE PROBLEM

Consensual sexual relationships between “senior” and “junior” members of the Georgetown community—that is, between two persons where one party (the “senior”) possesses direct academic, administrative, counseling, or extracurricular authority over the other (the “junior”)—do not violate laws prohibiting sexbased discrimination. Nevertheless, such relationships are a matter of significant concern to the University because of the ethical and administrative problems they can pose. Those problems are the most severe when a consensual relationship takes places between a teacher (e.g. professor, teaching assistant, clinical fellow) and a student and the student is enrolled in one of the teacher’s courses for which the student will receive a grade, or when the student is likely to be enrolled in such a course in the future. These problems can also be very severe in a counseling setting between counselors and counselees. Given the potential for such problems, the University strongly recommends that members of the University community avoid any senior-junior consensual sexual relationships. This recommendation has particular force with regard to undergraduate students. At Georgetown University, virtually all undergraduate students are between the ages of eighteen and twenty-two, and many are living away from home for the first time. Because of the unique susceptibility of these young men and women, teaching professionals are under a special obligation to preserve the integrity of the teacher–student relationship in situations involving undergraduate students. If members of the community choose by mutual consent to enter into such relationships, however, the University requires that they take specific steps to minimize the problems that may arise from them. Sanctions shall be
commensurate with the magnitude of the harm, if any, caused.

**The Problems**

There are many ways problems can arise when a senior member of the Georgetown community engages in a consensual sexual relationship with a junior member. First, when one person has the ability to grade, advance, promote, recommend, or otherwise influence the employment or academic status of the other, there is the possibility that what appears to be a consensual relationship is falsely perceived to be so. Some recipients of sexual advances may fear that refusal will result in loss of employment or academic benefit. They may go along with the requested relationship even though it is in fact unwelcome to them (and may even cause them psychological harm). The United States Supreme Court has ruled that such a person is a victim of illegal sexual harassment, and that a school can be liable for monetary damages for a teacher’s coercive intercourse with a student. Apart from a policy of avoiding legal liability for such conduct, the University wants to ensure that it provides an environment free from sexual coercion and intimidation in which to study and work.

The person in the position of authority who may desire a sexual relationship with a junior nevertheless has strong reasons to avoid it, since what seems initially to be consensual may turn out to be unwelcome or coercive from the perspective of the junior participant. The junior participant may file an internal grievance or a formal lawsuit, creating a risk that the person in authority will suffer negative career consequences and may have to pay damages to the victim. Because of the serious consequences to the senior participant, that person also subjects himself or herself to the possibility of coercion or blackmail.

Even when such a relationship is genuinely consensual (and therefore does not constitute sexual harassment or raise the other concerns noted above), the relationship can cause problems for both parties and harm the academic and work environment at the University. There is the appearance and often the reality of a conflict of interest on the part of both parties to the relationship. Others may believe that the senior favors the junior because of the sexual relationship, thus creating an atmosphere of suspicion and resentment among other juniors who think the junior in the relationship is obtaining undeserved benefits. The junior person’s professional reputation or academic standing may be injured because of the perception that the benefits were due to the sexual relationship, rather than to the junior’s own work or study.

There is also a serious risk that either party may exploit the other. The senior person may be interested in the junior solely for the purposes of sexual gratification, but the junior may construe that attention as related to the junior’s intellect, as revealed through his or her studies or work. If the junior participates in a sexual relationship and then discovers the true situation, there is a potential for a damaging loss of self-esteem by the junior (especially where the two are teacher and young student and there is a significant age disparity between them). There is also the risk of the junior exploiting the senior. For example, a junior might seek out a relationship solely because of a desire to obtain some academic or employment benefit from the relationship (such as a higher grade or a promotion).

**III. Standards and Procedures**

For the reasons expressed in the previous section of this Policy, the University strongly urges members of the University community to refrain from engaging in consensual sexual relationships with another member of the University community when one person possesses direct authority over the other, whether that authority is used by one who is a teacher, counselor, or supervisor of the other or by someone who can directly influence the academic or work status of the other (e.g., a senior professor serving as a member of the tenure committee for a junior professor, a professor serving as the thesis advisor for a graduate student, a senior student on the editorial board of a newspaper or a journal voting whether a junior student should attain the same status, a supervisor filling out a performance evaluation for his or her subordinate).

If the two nevertheless commence such a relationship, the University requires that they take the following measures, in order to lessen or minimize the conflict of interest and disruption of the academic and employment environment that can arise in such situations. The University emphasizes that the following measures cannot eliminate entirely the substantial likelihood of conflict and disruption, and that the course of action strongly preferred by the University would be for the two to refrain from engaging in consensual sexual relations for as long as necessary to prevent conflict and disruption.

**Relationships between Teachers and Students**

The University has determined that there is an inherent conflict of interest when a faculty member and a student simultaneously maintain both a direct student-teacher relationship and a consensual sexual relationship, and therefore prohibits simultaneous participation in both roles. Thus, if one party to a consensual sexual relationship is a student of the other person in a course for which the student will receive a grade, the student should immediately withdraw from the course and should never again take a course with that teacher. In such case it is the duty of the teacher to take all steps, including if necessary consultation with the appropriate Dean, to assure that the student’s enrollment in the course is promptly terminated. If the student is not currently enrolled in any of the teacher’s courses when
the relationship begins, the student should refrain from taking any future course with the teacher. The policy of not taking courses with the teacher should continue even after the relationship has ceased.

**Counselors and Counselees**

Because of the potential for emotional harm, individuals should not engage in both a consensual sexual relationship and an official counselor/counselee relationship. If a consensual sexual relationship commences during an official relationship, the official relationship should immediately be terminated and never be started again. Similarly individuals in, or who have been in a consensual sexual relationship should thereafter never enter into an official counseling relationship.

**All Other Senior/Junior Relationships**

In any other situation where a senior has direct authority over a junior, and can thus advance, promote, recommend, or in any other way directly influence the academic or work status of the junior, the senior person should recuse himself or herself from any decision involving the status of the junior. If the fact of refusal causes the senior to experience difficulty with a superior, the senior should explain the reason for the refusal to the person in authority. The senior's obligation to explain also exists where an unexplained failure to participate might create an inference of a negative evaluation of the junior by the senior.

**IV. Sanctions for Violations of this Policy; Review; Other Limitations**

A. Any teaching professional who violates the procedures in Part III of this Policy, or any other individual engaged in a consensual sexual relationship who violates any of the procedures in Part III of this Policy, shall be subject to sanctions commensurate with the severity of the offense. The sanction shall be determined in the case of a teaching professional, by the appropriate Dean or Executive Vice President, after consultation with the chair, if any, of the teaching professional’s department; and in the case of other individuals covered by this section, by the appropriate director or other supervisory official, including the Senior Vice President for Georgetown University. But in the case of a student violating these procedures, sanctions shall be determined by the appropriate Dean on that student’s campus.

B. The imposition of any sanction imposed under this Policy may be subject to review under any applicable provision of an established University grievance procedure.

**Endnotes**

[1] This policy does not apply to married couples. The policy on nepotism offers clarification on this point. This policy does not replace *The Benefit of this Establishment: A Student Code of Conduct.*

[2] “Consensual” means a sexual relationship between two people who both genuinely desire the relationship and neither of whom is coerced into having the relationship. The term “consensual” is used throughout this document to mean such a relationship.

“Extracurricular” refers to participation in extracurricular student activities such as a student newspaper or law review. A “senior” student is sometimes in a position to influence whether a “junior” student will gain some desired position within the organization.


[4] A number of problems analogous to those described in this section affect consensual sexual relationships among members of the University community of relatively equal status, but these rules do not apply to this behavior, which may become subject to disciplinary action for other reasons.

[5] For example, a senior faculty member who has had a relationship with a junior faculty member should not participate in the deliberations of a tenure committee concerning the junior, or on an academic personnel committee deciding such issues as salary increases for the junior. Similarly, a teacher should not provide a letter of recommendation for a student with whom the teacher has had a relationship even if the relationship began after the course was completed (and thus did not violate the University policy on teacher-student relationships.) Another example is that a senior student on a student publication editorial board should not vote on whether a junior student with whom the senior has had a relationship should be promoted to the editorial board.
**GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY COMPUTER SYSTEMS ACCEPTABLE USE POLICY**

*Note: Please check www.georgetown.edu/policy/technology/acceptuse.htm for updates to this policy.*

This policy is designed to guide students, faculty, and staff in the acceptable use of computer and information systems and networks provided by Georgetown University. More importantly, it is meant as an application of the principles of respect and reverence for every person that are at the core of Georgetown’s Catholic, Jesuit identity.

**Guiding Principles**

The Georgetown University community is encouraged to make innovative and creative use of information technologies in support of education and research. Access to information representing a multitude of views on current and historical issues should be allowed for the interest, information and enlightenment of the Georgetown University community. Consistent with other University policies, this policy is intended to respect the rights and obligations of academic freedom. The University recognizes that the purpose of copyright is to protect the rights of the creators of intellectual property and to prevent the unauthorized use or sale of works available in the private sector. Also consistent with other University policies, an individual’s right of access to computer materials should not be denied or abridged because of race, creed, color, age, national origin, gender, sexual orientation, or disability.

The University cannot protect individuals against the existence or receipt of material that may be offensive to them. As such, those who make use of electronic communications are warned that they may come across or be recipients of material they find offensive. Those who use e-mail and/or make information about themselves available on the Internet should be forewarned that the University cannot protect them from invasions of privacy and other possible dangers that could result from the individual’s distribution of personal information.

Georgetown University computing and network resources are to be used only for University-related research, instruction, learning, enrichment, dissemination of scholarly information, and administrative activities. The computing and network facilities of the University are limited and should be used wisely and carefully with consideration for the needs of others. Computers and network systems offer powerful tools for communications among members of the community and of communities outside the University. When used appropriately, these tools can enhance dialog and communications. When used unlawfully or inappropriately, however, these tools can infringe on the beliefs or rights of others.

**Responsibilities**

The following examples, though not covering every situation, specify some of the responsibilities that accompany computer use at Georgetown and/or on networks to which Georgetown is connected.

1. Users may not attempt to modify the University system or network facilities or attempt to crash systems. They should not tamper with any software protections or restrictions placed on computer applications or files.
2. Users may use only their own computer accounts. Users may not supply false or misleading data nor improperly obtain another’s password in order to gain access to computers or network systems, data or information. The negligence or naivete of another user in revealing an account name or password is not considered authorized use. Convenience of file or printer sharing is not sufficient reason for sharing a computer account. Users should not attempt to subvert the restrictions associated with their computer accounts.
3. Users are responsible for all use of their computer account(s). They should make appropriate use of the system and network-provided protection features and take precautions against others obtaining access to their computer resources. Individual password security is the responsibility of each user.
4. Users may not encroach on others’ use of computer resources. Such activities would include, but are not limited to, tying up computer resources for excessive game playing or other trivial applications; sending harassing messages; sending frivolous or excessive messages, including chain letters, junk mail, and other types of broadcast messages, either locally or over the Internet; using excessive amounts of storage; intentionally introducing any computer viruses, worms, Trojan Horses, or other rogue programs to Georgetown University hardware or software; physically damaging systems; or running grossly inefficient programs when efficient ones are available.
5. Users are responsible for making use of software and electronic materials in accordance with copyright and licensing restrictions and applicable University policies. Georgetown University equipment and software may not be used to violate copyright or the terms of any license agreement. No one may inspect, modify, distribute, or copy proprietary data, directories, programs, files, disks or other software without proper authorization.
6. Users must remember that information distributed through the University’s computing and networking facilities is a form of publishing, and some of the same standards apply. For example, anything generated at GU that is available on the Internet represents GU and not just an individual. Even with disclaimers, the University is represented by its students, faculty and staff, and appropriate language, behavior and style is warranted.
The University encourages all members of its community to use electronic communications in a manner that is respectful to others. While respecting users' confidentiality and privacy, the University reserves the right to examine all computer files. The University takes this step to enforce its policies regarding harassment and the safety of individuals; to prevent the posting of proprietary software or electronic copies of electronic texts or images in disregard of copyright restrictions or contractual obligations; to safeguard the integrity of computers, networks, and data either at the University or elsewhere; and to protect the University against seriously damaging consequences. The University may restrict the use of its computers and network systems for electronic communications when faced with evidence of violation of University policies, or federal or local laws. The University reserves the right to limit access to its networks through University-owned or other computers, and to remove or limit access to material posted on University-owned computers.

All users are expected to conduct themselves consistently with these responsibilities and all other applicable University policies. Abuse of computing privileges will subject the user to disciplinary action, as established by the applicable operating policies and procedures of the University. Abuse of networks or computers at other sites through the use of Georgetown University resources will be treated as an abuse of computing privileges at the University. When appropriate, temporary restrictive actions will be taken by system or network administrators pending further disciplinary action; the loss of computing privileges may result.

The University and users recognize that all members of the University community are bound by federal and local laws relating to civil rights, harassment, copyright, security and other statutes relating to electronic media. It should be understood that this policy does not preclude enforcement under the laws and regulations of the United States of America or the District of Columbia.

**DISCRIMINATION GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES ADMINISTERED BY THE OFFICE OF CAREER SERVICES**

**Policy Statement**

The policy of Georgetown University Law Center is to provide equal opportunity in education and employment for all qualified persons; to prohibit discrimination in education and employment because of age, color, gender, disability, national origin, race, religion, and sexual orientation; to prohibit sexual harassment; and to promote the realization of equality of opportunity in education and employment throughout the Law Center in accordance with the policy expressed in the University-wide Affirmative Action Plan.

This internal grievance procedure has been established to provide a mechanism for any Law Center degree candidate who believes that under the standards stated in the above policy he or she has been the subject of discrimination by a prospective employer recruiting students to fill part time, temporary and full time positions.

Students who have a question about whether a particular action or statement might constitute improper conduct should speak with a counselor in the Office of Career Services or the Office of Public Interest and Community Service.

**Requirements for Filing Grievances**

Any degree candidate, enrolled as a student at the Law Center when the alleged discriminatory act occurred, has the right to file a discrimination complaint with the Office of Career Services.

Complainants must file a grievance within 30 days of the alleged discriminatory act. Earlier filing is encouraged, including a confidential statement of probable intention to file based upon specific allegations of misconduct. Later filing may be permitted for good cause shown.

A grievance must be filed with the Assistant Dean, Office of Career Services. The grievance may be filed using the grievance form available in the Office of Career Services and the Office of Public Interest and Community Service, but any written submission containing the information requested by that form will be satisfactory. In addition to briefly describing the event in question, the complaint should set forth as precisely as possible any allegedly offensive language that was part thereof.

**Procedures for Processing Grievances**

Upon receipt of the complaint the Assistant Dean shall first determine whether the complaint states a violation of the Law Center non-discrimination policy set forth above. If the Assistant Dean finds that no violation has been stated, the student shall be promptly informed and may appeal the decision to the Dean, who may confirm the decision or forward the matter for handling under the next process described. If the complaint states a violation, the Assistant Dean shall immediately apprise the individual respondent(s) and the organization’s ultimate hiring authority of the charge and request a written response to the allegations.

The Assistant Dean shall seek to resolve the complaint within 21 working days from the notification of the respondent. This office may conduct interviews with all relevant persons and seek information in any other relevant form. The Assistant Dean may delegate the interviewing and information seeking functions to the Law Center’s Legal Ethics Counsel.
If a mutually acceptable resolution is achieved through the Assistant Dean’s efforts, the case shall be closed. A written notice shall list findings and indicate the agreement reached. The agreement shall be retained in the files of the Office of Career Services and copies provided to the complainant, the respondent and his/her ultimate hiring authority.

If no mutually acceptable resolution can be achieved, the Assistant Dean shall make, and provide the parties with, a written finding on the merits of the complaints.

Upon a finding adverse to the respondent, sanctions may be imposed depending on the severity of the offense, including but not limited to requesting a written apology or other conciliatory steps, issuing a reprimand to the individual and/or the organization, placing the individual and/or the organization on probation, or denying the individual or organization recruiting access to Law Center facilities and services for a specified time. The sanctions of probation or denial of individual or organization recruiting access may only be imposed by the Law Center Dean upon the recommendation of the Faculty-Student Placement Committee. Refusals of an individual or organizational respondent to issue an apology or take some other conciliatory step as may be called for by the Assistant Dean shall be referred to the Faculty-Student Placement Committee for a determination of appropriate further sanctions to be recommended to the Dean.

**Appeal to the Dean**

The complainant or the respondent shall have the right to file a written appeal of the Assistant Dean’s decision to the Dean of the Law Center within ten days of receiving the Assistant Dean’s decision. The notice of appeal shall indicate the reasons for the party’s appeal. The Dean may with written explanation affirm, or remand the matter for further consideration by the Assistant Dean.

**Record**

The Assistant Dean, Office of Career Services, shall submit to the Chair of the Placement Committee a bimonthly summary of all grievances filed during that period, and of further action taken with regard to all such cases previously pending. Confidentiality with regard to these summaries shall be maintained so far as is possible.

Nothing contained herein shall be considered as limiting a complainant’s right to pursue any other remedy provided by federal or local law, or as requiring the University to pursue any process other than those described by this code.
Tuition and Fees

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JURIS DOCTOR PROGRAM

FULL TIME LAW CENTER STUDENTS
$35,080.00 (per academic year)

FULL TIME VISITORS FROM ANOTHER J.D. PROGRAM
$17,540.00 (per semester)

PART TIME LAW CENTER STUDENTS
$1,285.00 (per credit-hour)

PART TIME VISITORS FROM ANOTHER J.D. PROGRAM
$1,285.00 (per credit-hour)

TUITION EQUALIZATION CHARGE
Students who have been granted approval to transfer from the part time J.D. program to the full time J.D. program will be assessed a Tuition Equalization Charge, the net result of which will be that at the end of three years, the student will have paid the same total tuition as other full time students. Part time students who transfer to the full time program and pay the tuition equalization charge are entitled to take up to 7 credits in any Georgetown University Law Center Summer program here or abroad without paying any additional tuition. Consistent with our policies about receiving credit for courses taken at other schools, students may take Summer courses at other schools. However, students who do so are required to pay the full amount of the tuition equalization charge. The tuition equalization charge for those students approved for transfer into the full time program during the 2005-2006 academic year will be $6,435.00.

JOINT DEGREE PROGRAMS

J.D./M.B.A.
Four years Law Center full time tuition.

Traditionally, students spend the first year of their joint degree program at the School of Foreign Service. Tuition for that year is paid to the School of Foreign Service; S.F.S. tuition for the 2005-2006 academic year is $29,448.00. For the remaining three years of their joint degree program, students pay Law Center tuition. Law Center tuition for the 2005-2006 academic year is $35,080.

J.D./PH.D. IN GOVERNMENT
AND J.D./PH.D. IN PHILOSOPHY
FOR FULL TIME STUDENTS:
Prior to completing all J.D. courses and at least 24 credits in government or philosophy: Law Center tuition.

After completing all J.D. courses and at least 24 credits in government or philosophy: Graduate School tuition.

FOR PART TIME STUDENTS:
Prior to completing all J.D. courses and at least 24 credits in government or philosophy: charged at Law Center part time rate for all courses.

After completing all J.D. courses and at least 24 credits in government or philosophy: charged Graduate School tuition.

J.D./M.P.H.
While at Law Center: Law Center tuition (to Law Center).
While at Johns Hopkins: Johns Hopkins tuition (to Johns Hopkins).

J.D./M.P.P.
FOR FULL TIME STUDENTS:
Four years Law Center full time tuition

FOR PART TIME STUDENTS
(taking fewer than 9 credits):
Law Center part time rate for all courses

Note: Students enrolled in joint degree programs may be charged additional fees for language labs or other courses necessary to earn their degree.

GRADUATE PROGRAM

GRADUATE STUDENTS
(INCLUDING INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS):
For purposes of tuition calculations, full time students are those who enroll for 8 or more credit hours in a semester, and part time students are those who enroll for fewer than 8 credit hours in a semester.

The following tuition rates apply to the 2005-2006 academic year for both degree and non-degree students:

Full Time Law Center Graduate Students
$35,080.00 (per academic year)

Part Time Law Center Graduate Students
$1,420.00 (per credit hour)

Full time LL.M. students who pay two consecutive semesters of full time tuition and who must enroll in the immediately following Summer Session in order to complete their degree within one calendar year, may enroll only at the Law Center for the necessary Summer Session courses to complete their degree without payment of additional tuition. Tuition will be charged on a per-credit basis for any additional credits.
OTHER FEES

Fees not covered by the above tuition and fee schedule:

APPLICATION FEE
$75.00 (non-refundable)

TUITION DEFERMENT HANDLING CHARGE
$50.00 (must be submitted with deferment application) plus 1.75% service charge per month on unpaid balance

LATE REGISTRATION FEE
$80.00 per semester

LATE PAYMENT FEE
$60.00 (plus 1.75% service charge per month on unpaid balance)

TRANSCRIPT FEE
$5.00 (per copy)

VISITOR FEE (Law Center student approved to visit another school)
$200.00 per semester

LANGUAGE LAB FEE (J.D./M.S.F.S.) varies with course

YATES FIELD HOUSE
$134.00 per semester (for LL.M. students enrolled in less than 8 credits each semester)

COURSE MATERIALS
There is a charge for certain course materials produced by the Law Center when such materials are used in lieu of, or in addition to, a regular textbook.

PRINTING
Students are given an allowance of 50 free pages of printing per semester at the Law Library. Any amount over the 50-page allowance will be assessed at $.10 per page.

RETURNED CHECK FEE
$60.00 (plus retroactive $60.00 late fee and/or 1.75% service charge)

TUITION AND FEE ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS

Tuition and fees are subject to change without prior notice.

- Students will not be permitted to attend class until they have paid all outstanding balances on their student accounts, or until they have received approval from the Law Center Student Accounts Office for alternate financial arrangements. No deduction can be made for absence from classes.
- Students with an outstanding account balance will not be permitted to register for subsequent semesters and will not receive grades, transcripts, bar certificates, and diplomas.
- By registering, students accept the responsibility for all charges until such time as they notify the Office of the Registrar, in writing, of their withdrawal from the course or the program. See Tuition Refund Schedule, below.
- Full payment of tuition and fees must be made by the scheduled due dates: August 26, 2005 for the Fall 2005 semester and January 6, 2006 for the Spring 2006 semester.
- All accounts with an outstanding balance after the last day of the add/drop period will be assessed a late payment fee of $60.00 plus a monthly 1.75% service charge. A block will also be placed on the account.
- A $80.00 late registration fee and/or a $60.00 late payment fee will be charged to any student who has not completed all necessary arrangements, including financial matters, by the date of registration noted on the academic calendar. These late fees cannot be waived unless the student has a pending loan or scholarship and the Student Accounts Office has documentation from the Office of Financial Aid. To avoid the late fee, students must complete their loan application prior to June 1 for the Fall semester and prior to November 1 for the Spring semester.
- Any and all charges incurred after registration day are due and payable at the time they are incurred.

TUITION DEFERMENTS

- All semester charges must be paid in full at the time of registration. In the event of an unforeseeable personal emergency, an approved tuition deferment can be obtained from the Law Center Office of Student Accounts. This deferment must be obtained no later than the tuition due date.
- A $50.00 handling charge is applied to all tuition deferments and 1.75% service charge per month is assessed on any unpaid balance.
- Tuition deferments are not granted automatically and should not be expected more than once in an academic year.
- Tuition is deferred for a maximum of 60 days.
Tuition and Fees

MONTHLY PAYMENT PLAN

• Georgetown University offers a monthly payment plan that is designed to assist students in paying their tuition and fees over a period of ten months (Fall and Spring semester’s tuition) or five months (one semester’s tuition).

• Students on this plan will not be assessed the 1.75% service charge on the contracted amount as long as all payments are made by the due date (every 1st of the month).

• Students must complete a GU Monthly Payment Plan Contract to enroll in the plan. Applications must include the $90.00 non-refundable application fee and the necessary monthly payments to open the payment plan account in a current status.

Note: The first monthly payment for the academic year 2005-2006 is due on July 1, 2005. Any applications filed after this date must include any missed payments.

TUITION REFUND SCHEDULE – WITHDRAWAL ADJUSTMENTS

• Students who want to withdraw from an individual course or from the Law Center must give notice in writing to the Office of the Registrar.

• Written notification to persons other than those in the Office of the Registrar is not effective as notice of withdrawal.

• Credit for tuition will be calculated from the date the Office of the Registrar receives written notification of withdrawal.

• For purposes of refund calculation, weeks will be computed from the first day of class as shown on the Academic Calendar.

TUITION REFUND SCHEDULE

FOR THE FALL OR SPRING SEMESTER

Prior to the start of classes 100%
1st through 2nd week 80%
3rd through 4th week 50%
5th through 6th week 25%
After 6th week 0%

FOR THE SUMMER SEMESTER

Prior to the start of classes 100%
1st week 80%
2nd week 50%
3rd week 25%
After 3rd week 0%

Note: Refunds for students who have federal student loans and who withdraw are governed by the refund procedures established by the Department of Education for return of student loan proceeds to the lender. The regulations require a student to “earn” federal financial aid on a daily basis as the term progresses. For example, if there were 100 days in the semester, a student withdrawing on the 30th day will have earned 30 percent of their federal aid. As of the 60% point in a given semester, the student is considered to have earned 100% of the federal loans borrowed for that term. Withdrawal before then requires the Law Center to return loan funds to the lender even though, based on the tuition refund schedule shown above, this may result in the student owing a balance to the Law Center. Before officially withdrawing, consult the Financial Aid or Registrar’s Offices for more information on the financial implications of your decision. The GULC tuition refund policy is subject to change at any time due to federal regulatory and/or school policy revisions or updates.

• Entering first year students should consult the refund schedule issued by the Office of Admissions for withdrawal prior to first year Registration and Orientation.

• Entering first year students who want to withdraw from the Law Center prior to the deadline set by the Office of Admission and/or prior to the first year Registration and Orientation must give notice in writing to the Office of Admissions.

• No reduction of tuition will be made for being absent from classes.

• Students who take an approved leave of absence after the beginning of a semester will receive tuition adjustments, if applicable, based on the Tuition Refund Schedule.

• Students who are charged by the credit hour must comply with the faculty’s provisions governing course withdrawals and will receive refunds, if applicable, based on the Tuition Refund Schedule.

TUITION REFUND INSURANCE – A.W.G. DEWAR, INC.

Tuition Refund Insurance can protect you and your family from tuition loss should an illness or injury cause you to withdraw from school after the start of the class. This insurance extends and enhances the Law Center’s published tuition refund schedule and insures that a covered student will receive 100% of tuition monies paid if the student must withdraw.
from school for a covered injury or illness (a maximum of 60% through the plan if the withdrawal occurs after the expiration of the Law Center’s tuition refund period.)

The cost to cover tuition for both the Fall 2005 and Spring 2006 semesters is set forth below:
(If you are interested in securing your tuition for only one semester, the rate is one half of the cost.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>J.D. &amp; LL.M. Full Time</td>
<td>$175.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.D. Part Time</td>
<td>$122.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LL.M. Part Time</td>
<td>$71.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gewirz Housing</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The cost to cover tuition for Summer 2006:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>J.D. &amp; LL.M.</td>
<td>$24.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Those who wish to participate in the plan must return the completed application form and payment to A.W.G. Dewar, Inc. on or before the first day of class as shown on the Academic Calendar.

The Tuition Refund Insurance brochure and application form are available at the Office of Student Accounts, Room 581 McDonough Hall.

For additional information, please check the Office of Student Accounts website at www.law.georgetown.edu/finaff/studacct.
FIRST YEAR J.D. PROGRAM OF STUDY

During the first year, students are enrolled in either the “A” or the “B” curriculum. All students in the “A” curriculum begin their legal studies with nine courses, including a 3 credit elective in the Spring semester chosen from a group of “perspective” courses such as American Legal Profession, Comparative Constitutional Law, Criminal Responsibility and Theories of Punishment, Economic Justice, Health and Legal Reasoning, International Criminal Law, International Law I: Introduction to International Law, Lawmaking: Congress, Courts, Agencies, and Advocates, and Public Interest Law. Full time students enrolled in the “A” curriculum take all nine courses during their first year. During their first year, students in the Part Time Program take Civil Procedure, Constitutional Law I: The Federal System, Contracts, Legal Research and Writing, Property, Torts, and Week One: Law in a Global Context (a one-week, intensive study of a complex problem of international law, taken in the first week of the Spring semester). During their second year, students take Criminal Justice and the “perspective” course, along with other elective courses. First year students in the Full Time Program register for the “perspective” elective during the Fall semester. Part time students register for the “perspective” elective during the course registration period in April of their first year.

The “B” curriculum, available in 2005-2006 to one section of full time students, requires eight courses different in emphasis from those in the “A” curriculum: Bargain, Exchange and Liability; Democracy and Coercion; Government Processes; Legal Justice Seminar; Legal Practice: Writing and Analysis; Legal Process and Society; Property In Time, and Week One: Law in a Global Context. The “B” section emphasizes the sources of law in history, philosophy, political theory, and economics. It also seeks to reflect the increasingly public nature of contemporary law.

CURRICULUM “A” COURSES
Civil Procedure, 4 credits
Constitutional Law I: The Federal System, 3 credits
Contracts, 4 credits
Criminal Justice, 4 credits
Legal Research and Writing, 3 credits
Property, 4 credits
Torts, 4 credits
Perspective Elective, 3 credits
Week One: Law in a Global Context, 1 credit

CURRICULUM “A” ELECTIVES (2005-2006): (3 credits)
American Legal Profession
Comparative Constitutional Law
Criminal Responsibility and Theories of Punishment

CURRICULUM “B” COURSES
Bargain, Exchange, and Liability, 6 credits
Democracy and Coercion, 4 credits
Government Processes, 4 credits
Legal Justice Seminar, 3 credits
Legal Practice: Writing and Analysis, 3 credits
Legal Process and Society, 5 credits
Property In Time, 5 credits
Week One: Law in a Global Context, 1 credit

THE UPPERCLASS J.D. PROGRAM OF STUDY

Beyond the first year, the only required upperclass courses are Professional Responsibility and a course or supervised research project that meets the upperclass writing requirement. Many years ago, the Law Center, like most law schools, had a prescribed upperclass curriculum. Faculty stopped dictating which courses upperclass students should take, however, when they themselves no longer agreed about what should be required, given the increasing diversity of law practice and divergent views about the benefits of various courses of study. This movement away from required upperclass curriculum has occurred at most law schools in the country.

Nonetheless, most faculty and lawyers would probably concur that it is advisable for students to take Tax I, Constitutional Law II, and Corporations. Taxation and the corporate form are ubiquitous in our society and therefore lawyers should have at least some familiarity with these areas. In addition, these courses are prerequisites to a number of more advanced offerings in the areas of business and corporate law. Constitutional Law is not only relevant to other courses, it addresses fundamental issues about the nature of our government that well-educated lawyers should understand. In addition to these courses, most students take Evidence: it is a prerequisite for many clinical courses and in the view of many is basic to understanding the American judicial processes. Finally, given increased globalization, lawyers frequently need to be able to operate effectively beyond our national borders—communicating with people of other legal traditions and understanding the potential complications when other legal traditions are implicated. As a result, the faculty recommends that students take one or more courses in international or comparative law.

Beyond these courses, students should select a balanced and well-rounded array of courses that add
to their theoretical understanding, doctrinal breadth, and that provide exposure to the range of skills that a good lawyer needs. Students should choose a mixture of public law courses, such as Administrative Law, Criminal Law, Environmental Law, International Law I, or Federal Courts, and private law courses such as Commercial Law, Corporate Finance, Intellectual Property, International Law II, or Family Law. Most faculty members would also encourage students to take at least one course a year (or semester) that particularly piques their interest even if it is not clear how it will fit into their career plans.

Lawyers are called upon to use not only their analytical skills and substantive knowledge, but also their ability to structure creative solutions, to work collaboratively with others, to negotiate effectively, to be persuasive orally and in writing, and to communicate effectively with both lawyers and non-lawyers. Therefore, students should consider taking courses that use a variety of pedagogical formats and enhance their skills in a variety of areas. The courses in the Law Center’s clinical program offer not only the opportunity to “learn by doing,” but also the unique opportunity to engage in critical self-reflection about the lawyering process. The Law Center currently offers fourteen clinical courses to J.D. students for academic credit. All clinics are directed by Georgetown faculty members. The clinical courses available to students are the following:

- Appellate Litigation Clinic
- Center for Applied Legal Studies
- Criminal Justice Clinic
- D.C. Law Students in Court
- Domestic Violence Clinic
- Family Advocacy Clinic
- Federal Legislation Clinic
- Harrison Institute for Public Law, Housing and Community Development Clinic
- Harrison Institute for Public Law, Policy Clinic
- Institute for Public Representation
- International Women's Human Rights Clinic
- Juvenile Justice Clinic
- Street Law: Community
- Street Law: High School

In addition to the clinical program, Georgetown offers an extensive array of alternative dispute resolution, simulation, and problem-based courses such as Business Planning Seminar, Negotiations, Civil Discovery, Trial Practice, and Appellate Practice.

Students in their second year are encouraged to take advantage of the Law Center's Ethics and Professional Identity seminar series. Students may enroll in the Fall of their second year for a small seminar that will meet in the home of a faculty member during the upcoming Spring and the following Fall. The seminars explore issues of professional identity, ethics and moral values in a small, informal setting.

Finally, many students find very rewarding an experience of deep and intensive engagement in their third year either through a capstone seminar such as Professor Gostin's Advanced Health Law Seminar or the Environmental Research Workshop.

Because Georgetown has an enormous range of course offerings, selecting courses as a second and third year student can be a daunting task. For this reason, the list of courses in the Course Cluster section is organized by subject area. Faculty essays describing these areas of legal interest are located in the Online Curriculum Guide, at www.law.georgetown.edu/curriculum.

Students are encouraged to consult faculty members and deans for individualized advice on the selection and sequencing of courses in particular subject areas as well as guidance on how to approach course planning when a student is unsure about the specific direction of his or her professional interest in law. In addition, during the course registration process in the Spring semester, the Dean’s Office sponsors a number of events such as the Curriculum Fair and Faculty Panels on Course Selection that are helpful sources of information.

Clinic selection also occurs in the Spring semester, prior to the last day of registration. Each clinic has its own method of selection. Students may be chosen either by lottery or by a competitive process. Those clinics that use competitive selection base their choices on prior experience, writing samples, statements of interest and other criteria. Most clinics also give preference to students who are entering their final year of law school. During the Spring semester informational meetings are held and a clinic application packet, including detailed information about the clinics, their selection criteria and the application process, is made available to students.

GRADUATE CURRICULUM

Students in the Law Center's graduate programs may take courses in both the J.D. curriculum and the graduate curriculum. The Law Center offers specialized graduate courses in seven areas related to specific degree and certificate programs: Employee Benefits; International Human Rights; International Legal Studies; National Security Law; Securities and Financial Regulation; Taxation; and World Trade Organization (WTO) Studies. Those courses are listed by subject area in the Course Cluster section that follows, along with J.D. courses in the same field. Some courses are jointly offered in both the J.D. and graduate curriculums to encourage students from both programs to enroll.

International students trained in civil law who attend a graduate program at the Law Center take a required preliminary course of study, Foundations of American Law, in the summer preceding their
enrollment. Foundations is an intensive, one-month course that introduces students to the common law process, American law, American legal education, legal writing and legal research techniques.

During their course of study, international students also take a course in U.S. Legal Discourse, which introduces students to U.S. legal resources, research methods, and analytical paradigms. Writing assignments give students the opportunity to develop written analysis using the approaches forms, and conventions common in U.S. law.

The Office of Graduate Programs provides individualized curriculum counseling as well as opportunities to consult with faculty and practitioners in their fields of interest.

SUMMER PROGRAM

The Law Center offers students the opportunity to study abroad for academic credit. Programs recently included a four-week program in London, England. Information on study abroad opportunities for the 2005-2006 year will be available in the fall of 2005.

For further information, contact:
Manager, International and Transnational Programs
Georgetown University Law Center
600 New Jersey Avenue, NW
6th Floor Hotung Building
Washington, DC 20001
Phone: (202) 662-9860

ACADEMIC RESOURCE PROGRAMS

FIRST YEAR CONTINUING ORIENTATION

The assistant deans sponsor a continuing orientation program for first year J.D. students called “Maximizing Learning in Law School,” which provides helpful information and discussion with faculty and upperclass students on issues such as class participation, outlining, and exam taking. In the Spring semester, the assistant deans sponsor various events to assist students in curriculum planning and course registration. For times and dates, check “What’s Happening!,” the Registrar’s home page, www.law.georgetown.edu/registrar/index.html, or the calendar on the Student Services page on the Law Center’s website, www.law.georgetown.edu/students.html.

FIRST YEAR TUTORIAL PROGRAM

The tutorial program primarily provides academic support to first year students. Each of the first year sections is assigned an upperclass tutor who meets with students, in a small group, on a weekly basis. The topics covered include: case analysis, case briefing, course outlining, substantive review sessions and exam preparation, as well as general advice on the law school experience. Students are admitted to the program on a voluntary basis. Individual tutors are also available for first year and upperclass courses.

THE WRITING CENTER

The Writing Center assists J.D. and LL.M. students and graduate fellows on writing projects. All Law Center students are eligible to receive individualized assistance at the Writing Center from a Senior Writing Fellow, a specially trained upper-level student. The work of the Writing Center reinforces the methods of legal analysis, research, and writing taught in the first year. Senior Writing Fellows at the Center provide feedback on choosing a topic; researching scholarly papers; defining scope; organizing, writing and revising papers; and improving clarity and coherence.

Students may request a conference by signing up at the Writing Center at a podium outside room 540 or by e-mailing thewritingcenter@law.georgetown.edu. Papers, along with a questionnaire available from the Center, must be submitted at least 24 hours before the conference. For more information, contact the Legal Research and Writing office, room 540, or call (202) 662-9525.
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INTERNATIONAL AND COMPARATIVE LEGAL STUDIES 129
INTERNATIONAL/NATIONAL SECURITY LAW 130
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LEGAL PROFESSION/PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY 132
LEGAL SCHOLARSHIP AND WRITING 132
LITIGATION AND THE JUDICIAL PROCESS 132
PUBLIC INTEREST LAW 133
REAL ESTATE, LAND USE AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT 134
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TRUSTS AND ESTATES 135
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW
AND GOVERNMENT REGULATION

J.D. COURSES
Accounting Concepts for Lawyers
Administrative Law
Administrative Law and Regulatory Policy
Art of the Washington Lawyer
Aviation Law
Banking and Financial Institutions Regulation
Election Administration and the Law
Election Law: Ballots, Bucks, Maps, and the Law
Federal Regulation of Financial Institutions
Food and Drug Law
Government Contracts
Insurance Law
Lawmaking: Congress, Courts, Agencies and Advocates (offered as a perspective elective)
Local Government Law
Maritime Law
Products Liability and Safety
Quantitative Methods: Statistics for Lawyers
The New Agency and the New Statute

J.D. SEMINARS
Alternative and Complementary Medicine: Legal Issues Seminar
Antitrust and Intellectual Property Seminar
Antitrust and Regulation Seminar
Behavioral Law and Economics Seminar
Deregulated Natural Gas and Electric Power Industries Seminar
Election Law: Advanced Seminar
Energy Problems Seminar
Financial Institutions and Consumer Financial Services Seminar
Social Welfare Law and Policy Seminar
Space Law Seminar
Technology Law and Policy Seminar: Welcome to the Dark Side

J.D. CLINICS
Center for Applied Legal Studies
Family Advocacy Clinic
Harrison Institute for Public Law: Housing and Development Clinic
Harrison Institute for Public Law: Policy Clinic
Institute for Public Representation

GRADUATE COURSES
The SEC Enforcement Process

ADVANCED TORTS

J.D. COURSES
Comparative Products Liability
Damages and Remedies
Insurance Law
Mass Torts
Products Liability and Safety
Quantitative Methods: Statistics for Lawyers
Sports Law

J.D. SEMINARS
Class Action Law and Practice Seminar
Complex Litigation Seminar: Perspectives on Federal Court Reform
Landscape of Legal Obligations Seminar: Crisscrossing Doctrinal Divides
Selected Topics in Tort Law (formerly Advanced Torts Seminar)
Selected Topics in Tort Law Seminar: Tort Sagas

ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION

J.D. COURSES
Alternative Dispute Resolution: Theory, Practice, and Policy
Contracts: Structure and Negotiations
Mediation Workshop

J.D. SEMINARS
Alternative Dispute Resolution Seminar
Deliberative Democracy and Civic Organizing: Theory and Practice
Drafting and Negotiating Commercial Real Estate Documents: Real Estate Contracts, Loan Documents, and Leases Seminar
International Negotiations Seminar
Labor Arbitration Seminar
Mediation Seminar
Multi-Party Dispute Resolution Seminar: Consensus Building and Other Negotiation Processes
Negotiation and Mediation in Public Interest Law Settings
Negotiations and Drafting Seminar
Negotiations and Mediation Seminar
Negotiations Seminar

GRADUATE COURSES
Dispute Resolution Under International Trade and Investment Agreements
International Commercial Arbitration
Pre-Negotiation Strategies for Cross-Border Transactions

GRADUATE SEMINARS
International Negotiations Seminar
Investor-State Dispute Settlement

ANTITRUST LAW

J.D. COURSES
Antitrust Economics and Law
Antitrust Law
Intellectual Property Licensing
Sports Law
J.D. SEMINARS
Advanced Antitrust Economics and Law Seminar
Advanced Antitrust Law and Economics Seminar
Antitrust and Regulation Seminar
Comparative Antitrust Law Seminar
Mergers in a Global Economy Seminar

GRADUATE SEMINARS
Antitrust: Competition Policy for Transition Economies

CLINICS
J.D. CLINICS
Appellate Litigation Clinic
Center for Applied Legal Studies
Criminal Justice Clinic
Domestic Violence Clinic
Family Advocacy Clinic
Federal Legislation Clinic
Harrison Institute for Public Law: Housing and Development Clinic
Harrison Institute for Public Law: Policy Clinic
Institute for Public Representation
International Women’s Human Rights Clinic
Juvenile Justice Clinic
Law Students in Court
Street Law: Community
Street Law: High School

COMMERCIAL AND ADVANCED CONTRACT LAW
J.D. COURSES
Banking and Financial Institutions Regulation
Bankruptcy and Creditors’ Rights
Commercial Law: Payment Systems
Commercial Law: Sales Transactions
Commercial Law: Secured Transactions
Commercial Law: Secured Transactions and Payment Systems
Contracts: Structure and Negotiations
Entrepreneurship
Federal Regulation of Financial Institutions
Finance of Real and Personal Property
Government Contracts
Intellectual Property Licensing
Land Use Law
Sports Law
Structuring Venture Capital and Entrepreneurial Transactions
Taxation of Electronic Commerce Seminar

J.D. SEMINARS
Advanced Commercial Law Seminar
Comparative Consumer Protection Law Seminar
Drafting and Negotiating Commercial Real Estate Documents: Real Estate Contracts, Loan Documents, and Leases Seminar
Drafting and Negotiating Commercial Transactional Documents

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND CONSUMER FINANCIAL SERVICES SEMINAR
Landscape of Legal Obligations Seminar: Crisscrossing Doctrinal Divides
Negotiations and Drafting Seminar
Small Business Law Seminar

J.D. CLINICS
Harrison Institute for Public Law: Housing and Development Clinic
Law Students in Court

GRADUATE COURSES
Federal Taxation of Bankruptcy and Workouts
Global Commerce and Litigation
Infrastructure Projects in Developing and Transition Countries
International Business Transactions
International Commercial Arbitration
International Project Finance
International Project Finance and Investment Transacting International Finance

GRADUATE SEMINARS
Advanced International Commercial Arbitration: Practice Seminar

COMMUNICATIONS LAW
J.D. COURSES
Administrative Law
Communications Law
Communications Law and Policy
Constitutional Law: Theories of Free Speech
Copyright Law
Law of Cyberspace
Telecommunications and Cable Law
Telecommunications Regulation

J.D. SEMINARS
Antitrust and Regulation Seminar
Comparative Cyberspace and Telecommunications Law Seminar
Comparative Media Law Seminar
Free Press Seminar
Information Privacy Law Seminar

J.D. CLINICS
Institute for Public Representation

GRADUATE COURSES
International Telecommunications: Policy and Regulation

RELATED J.D. COURSES
J.D. COURSES
Administrative Law
Administrative Law and Regulatory Policy
Antitrust Law
Constitutional Law II: Individual Rights and Liberties
Copyright Law

J.D. Seminars
Entertainment Law Seminar

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW AND GOVERNMENT

J.D. COURSES
Citizenship
Civil Rights
Comparative Constitutional Law (offered as a perspective elective)
Comparative Constitutional Law
Constitutional Law II: Individual Rights and Liberties
Constitutional Law: Theories of Free Speech
Criminal Procedure
Disability Discrimination Law
Education Law and Policy
Election Law: Ballots, Bucks, Maps, and the Law
Employment Discrimination
Federal Courts and the Federal System
Federal Money: Policymaking and Budget Rules
First Amendment
Government Contracts
Higher Education Law and Policy
Immigration and Nationality Law
Legislation
Legislation and Statutory Interpretation
Legislative Process
Local Government Law
National Security and Civil Liberties
Race, Gender and Public Policy
Sexual Orientation and the Law: Selected Topics in Civil Rights
The New Agency and the New Statute

J.D. SEMINARS
Advanced Constitutional Law Seminar
Advanced Evidence: Supreme Court and the Constitution Seminar
African-American Critical Thought Seminar
Asian Americans and Legal Ideology Seminar
Capital Punishment Seminar
Church-State Law Seminar
Civil Rights Policy Seminar
Civil War and the Constitution Seminar
Comparative Constitutional Law Seminar
Congressional Investigations Seminar
Conservatism in Law in America Seminar
Constitutional Aspects of Foreign Affairs Seminar
Constitutional Law Seminar: Contemporary Problems in American Constitutional Law
Constitutional Law Seminar: Free Speech Doctrine Revisited
Constitutional Law Seminar: Suing the Sovereign
Constitutional Law: Critical Race Perspectives Seminar
Constitutional Litigation and Criminal Law Seminar
Constitutional Property Law: Takings Seminar
Constitutional Theory Seminar
Constitutional Values and the American Public School Seminar
Deliberative Democracy and Civic Organizing: Theory and Practice
Elder Law Seminar (formerly Law and Aging Seminar)
Federal Courts Seminar
Federal Indian Law Seminar
Federalism Seminar
Fourteenth Amendment Seminar
Free Press Seminar
Immigration Law and Policy: Advanced Research Seminar
Information Privacy Law Seminar
Judicial Politics
Law and Religion Seminar
Law, Cognitive Science, and Human Rights Seminar
Law, Public Education, and Equality of Opportunity Seminar
Lawmaking and Statutory Interpretation Seminar
Laws of Terrorism Seminar
Legislative Drafting Seminar
Legislative Investigations Seminar
National Security Crimes: Investigation and Prosecution Seminar
National Security Law Seminar
Pro-Seminar In Constitutional Theory
Public Choice Seminar
Public School Reform: Policy, Practice and the Law Seminar
Race and American Law Seminar
Recent Books on the Constitution Seminar
Religion and Law Seminar
Separation of Powers Seminar
Sexuality, Gender, and the Law Seminar
Social Welfare Law and Policy Seminar
Solicitor General Seminar
Strategic Decision-making in First Amendment Litigation Seminar
Strategic Intelligence and Public Policy Seminar
Supreme Court Advocacy Seminar
Supreme Court Seminar
Technology Law and Policy Seminar: Welcome to the Dark Side
Theoretical Approaches to Contemporary Constitutional Issues Seminar

J.D. CLINICS
Criminal Justice Clinic
Federal Legislation Clinic
Harrison Institute for Public Law: Policy Clinic
Institute for Public Representation
Juvenile Justice Clinic
GRADUATE COURSES
Comparative Constitutional Rights
Introduction to U.S. Constitutional Law

CORPORATE LAW AND SECURITIES REGULATION

J.D. COURSES
Accounting Concepts for Lawyers
Accounting for Lawyers
Advanced Corporate Law
Banking and Financial Institutions Regulation
Comparative Corporate Law
Corporate Finance
Corporations
Corporations Under Fire: Law, Ethics, and Decisionmaking
Counseling the Corporation in Crisis
Criminal Enforcement of Environmental Laws
Deals: Engineering Financial Transactions
Economic Justice (offered as a perspective elective)
Entrepreneurship
Federal Regulation of Financial Institutions
Federal White Collar Crime
Fiduciaries: Myths and Realities
Going Public
International Financial Regulation
Professional Responsibility in Law Firm and Corporate Practice
Securities Regulation
Structuring Venture Capital and Entrepreneurial Transactions
The Law of Law Firms

J.D. SEMINARS
Advanced Corporate Law Seminar
Business Planning Seminar
Corporate Governance Seminar
Corporate Transactions: Negotiating the Deal and Drafting the Documents
Doing Well and Doing Good: Enhancing Pro Bono at Major Law Firms
Economic Justice Seminar
Emerging Growth Companies and Their Venture Capital Financing Seminar: Principles and Practice
Executive Compensation Seminar
Financial Institutions and Consumer Financial Services Seminar
Interdisciplinary Workshop on Law and Business Institutions
Mergers and Acquisitions
Non-Profit Organizations Seminar
Role of Taxes in Business Decisions Seminar
Securities Fraud Seminar
The Theory of the Firm and Corporate Governance Seminar

J.D. CLINICS
Harrison Institute for Public Law: Housing and Development Clinic

GRADUATE COURSES
Anatomy of a Deal: M&A Transactions
Basic Accounting Concepts for Lawyers
Complex Securities Investigations
Corporate Governance
Current Issues in Enforcement of the Federal Securities Laws
Disclosure Under the Federal Securities Laws
Financial Reporting and Accounting
Fraud and Fiduciary Duties Under the Federal Securities Laws
Futures Regulation and the Commodity Exchange Act
Global Commerce and Litigation
Global Securities Offerings
International White Collar Crime
Practical Challenges of an International Corporate Counsel
Professional Responsibility in Corporate and Securities Practice
Regulation of Investment Companies and Advisers
Regulation of Securities Professionals and the Securities Markets
Securities Law and the Internet
Securities Litigation
Takeovers, Mergers, and Acquisitions

GRADUATE SEMINARS
Financial Derivatives Regulation Seminar
Graduate Seminar: Current Issues in Securities Regulation
Graduate Seminar: Selected Topics in Investment Management Regulation
International Issues in the Enforcement of U.S. Securities Laws
Selected Topics in Investment Management Regulation Seminar
Venture Capital and Technology Transactions

CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE

J.D. COURSES
Advanced Criminal Procedure
Advanced Criminal Procedure and Litigation
Criminal Enforcement of Environmental Laws
Criminal Law
Criminal Procedure
Criminal Responsibility and Theories of Punishment (offered as a perspective elective)
Federal White Collar Crime
Grand Jury
International Criminal Law
International Criminal Law (offered as a perspective elective)
National Security and Civil Liberties
Quantitative Methods: Statistics for Lawyers
Role of the Federal Prosecutor
Truth, Falsehood, and the Law
J.D. SEMINARS
Art and Cultural Property Law Seminar: Indiana Jones and the Elgin Marbles
Atrocity Law Seminar
Capital Punishment Seminar
Computer Crime Seminar
Constitutional Litigation and Criminal Law Seminar
Deterring Computer Crime Seminar
History of Crime and Punishment Seminar
Juveniles and the Courts Seminar
Laws of Terrorism Seminar
National Security Crimes: Investigation and Prosecution Seminar
National Security Law Seminar
Punishment and Responsibility Seminar

J.D. CLINICS
Appellate Litigation Clinic
Criminal Justice Clinic
Domestic Violence Clinic
Juvenile Justice Clinic

GRADUATE COURSES
Global Cybercrime Law
International Criminal Law
International White Collar Crime

GRADUATE SEMINARS
War Crimes and Prosecutions Seminar

EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR LAW
J.D. COURSES
Advanced Labor Law
Disability Discrimination Law
Employment Discrimination
Employment Law
Labor Law in the Professional Sports Industry
Retirement Income: Taxation and Regulation
Sexual Orientation and the Law: Selected Topics in Civil Rights
Sports Law

J.D. SEMINARS
Employment Seminar: Theory, Law, and Policy
Labor Arbitration Seminar
Sexuality, Gender, and the Law Seminar

GRADUATE COURSES
Employee Benefits in Corporate Transactions (Lecture)
Employment Discrimination: Domestic and International Perspectives
ERISA: Participant Rights
ERISA: Plan Termination and Withdrawal Liability
ERISA: The Fiduciary Provisions

RELATED J.D. COURSES
J.D. COURSES
Alternative Dispute Resolution: Theory, Practice, and Policy
Civil Rights
Constitutional Law II: Individual Rights and Liberties
Evidence
Evidence: Federal Rules of Evidence
Federal Courts and the Federal System

J.D. SEMINARS
Alternative Dispute Resolution Seminar
Federal Courts Seminar
Mediation Seminar
Negotiations and Drafting Seminar
Negotiations and Mediation Seminar
Negotiations Seminar
Trial Practice

ENVIRONMENTAL LAW
J.D. COURSES
Administrative Law
Administrative Law and Regulatory Policy
Advanced Environmental Law
Criminal Enforcement of Environmental Laws
Environmental Law
Environmental Research Workshop
International Environmental Law
Land Use Law
Natural Resources Law

J.D. SEMINARS
Advanced Environmental Law Seminar: U.S. and E.U. Approaches to Regulating Chemicals, Biotechnology, and Nanotechnology
Deregulated Natural Gas and Electric Power Industries Seminar
Energy Problems Seminar
Environmental Law Seminar: Selected Topics
Environmental Law: Citizen Enforcement and Litigation
Environmental Research Workshop
Natural Resources Law Seminar: Selected Topics
Transboundary Pollution and the Law Seminar
Water Resources Law Seminar

J.D. CLINICS
Harrison Institute for Public Law: Policy Clinic
Institute for Public Representation

RELATED J.D. COURSES
J.D. COURSES
Economic Reasoning for Lawyers
Federal Courts and the Federal System
**J.D. SEMINARS**
- Federal Courts Seminar
- Negotiations and Mediation Seminar
- Negotiations Seminar

**FAMILY LAW**

**J.D. COURSES**
- Canon Law
- Education Law and Policy
- Family Law
- Family Law I: Marriage and Divorce
- Family Law II: Child, Parent, and the State
- Sexual Orientation and the Law: Selected Topics in Civil Rights

**J.D. SEMINARS**
- Comparative Family Law Seminar
- Elder Law Seminar (formerly Law and Aging Seminar)
- Gender and the Law in American History Seminar
- Juveniles and the Courts Seminar
- Sexuality, Gender, and the Law Seminar

**J.D. CLINICS**
- Domestic Violence Clinic
- Family Advocacy Clinic
- Juvenile Justice Clinic

**HEALTH LAW, POLICY, AND BIOETHICS**

**J.D. COURSES**
- AIDS Law and Ethics
- Drug Abuse and the Law: Policy, Politics, and Public Health
- Food and Drug Law
- Health and Legal Reasoning (offered as a perspective elective)
- Health Care Law and Economics
- Health Law and Policy
- International Environmental Law
- International Human Rights
- Public Health Law and Ethics

**J.D. SEMINARS**
- Advanced Health Law Seminar
- Alternative and Complementary Medicine: Legal Issues Seminar
- Bioethics and the Law Seminar
- Biotechnology and Patent Law Seminar
- Genetics, Ethics, and the Law Seminar
- Health and Human Rights Seminar: Application of the International Bill of Rights to Global Health
- Health Law and Policy Seminar
- Law and Psychiatry Seminar
- Medical Law Seminar

**J.D. CLINICS**
- Family Advocacy Clinic
- Federal Legislation Clinic
- Harrison Institute for Public Law: Policy Clinic
- International Women’s Human Rights Clinic

**GRADUATE COURSES**
- Health & Welfare Benefit Plans: Tax & ERISA Aspects
- Tax Aspects of Employee Welfare Benefits

**RELATED J.D. COURSES**

**J.D. COURSES**
- Disability Discrimination Law
- Employment Law
- Environmental Law
- Insurance Law
- Quantitative Methods: Statistics for Lawyers
- Sexual Orientation and the Law: Selected Topics in Civil Rights

**J.D. SEMINARS**
- Elder Law Seminar (formerly Law and Aging Seminar)
- International Human Rights Workshop
- Law and Science Seminar
- Law, Science and Biotechnology Seminar
- Sexuality, Gender, and the Law Seminar

**INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY, ENTERTAINMENT, AND TECHNOLOGY LAW**

**J.D. COURSES**
- Copyright Law
- Entertainment Law
- Intellectual Property Licensing
- Intellectual Property: A Survey Course
- Labor Law in the Professional Sports Industry
- Law of Advertising
- Law of Cyberspace
- Patent Law
- Sports Law
- Taxation of Electronic Commerce Seminar
- Trademark and Unfair Competition Law
- Trademark Prosecution

**J.D. SEMINARS**
- Advanced Copyright Law Seminar
- Advanced Patent Law Seminar
- Antitrust and Intellectual Property Seminar
- Art and Cultural Property Law Seminar: Indiana Jones and the Elgin Marbles
- Biotechnology and Patent Law Seminar
- Comparative Cyberspace and Telecommunications Law Seminar
- Computer Crime Seminar
- Copyright Law: Advanced
- Deterring Computer Crime Seminar
Entertainment Law Seminar
Films and the Law Seminar
Information Privacy Law Seminar
Intellectual Property and Computer Software Seminar (formerly Software Intellectual Property Seminar)
Intellectual Property Legislative Process Seminar
Intellectual Property Litigation: Pretrial Skills
Intellectual Property Seminar: Theoretical Foundations of Intellectual Property
New Dimensions of Cultural Property Seminar
Patent Law: Current Issues Seminar
Patent Licensing Seminar
Patent Prosecution and Enforcement Seminar
Patent Trial Practice
Technology Law and Policy Seminar: Welcome to the Dark Side

GRADUATE COURSES
Global Cybercrime Law
International Protection of Intellectual Property through the WTO
Securities Law and the Internet
Taxation of Intellectual Property
U.S. and International Customs Law

RELATED J.D. COURSES
J.D. SEMINARS
Emerging Growth Companies and Their Venture Capital Financing Seminar: Principles and Practice

INTERNATIONAL AND COMPARATIVE LEGAL STUDIES
J.D. COURSES
Aviation Law
Citizenship
Comparative Choice of Law
Comparative Constitutional Law (offered as a perspective elective)
Comparative Constitutional Law
Comparative Corporate Law
Comparative Law
Comparative Law: Legal Systems in Transition
Comparative Law: Focus on E.U. and U.S. Comparative Products Liability
Conflict of Laws: Choice of Law
Conflict of Laws: Choice of Law (offered as a perspective elective)
Environmental Research Workshop
E.U. Law: Selected Topics in ECJ Jurisprudence
Immigration and Nationality Law
Intellectual Property in World Trade (formerly International Intellectual Property Law)
International and Comparative Law on the Rights of Women
International Criminal Law
International Criminal Law (offered as a perspective elective)
International Environmental Law
International Financial Regulation
International Human Rights
International Institutions
International Law
International Law I: Introduction to International Law
International Law II
International Law Perspectives
International Legal Philosophy
International Trade
International Trade and the WTO (formerly International Law II)
Introduction to Roman Law
Latin American Law
Law and Development
Law and the Use of Force in International Relations
Legal Research in International and Comparative Law: Sources and Strategies
Managing National Security Law
Maritime Law
Peacemaking
Refugee Law and Policy

J.D. SEMINARS
Advanced Copyright Law Seminar
Advanced Patent Law Seminar
Asian Law and Policy Studies Seminar
Atrocity Law Seminar
Chinese Law Seminar
Comparative Antitrust Law Seminar
Comparative Constitutional Law Seminar
Comparative Consumer Protection Law Seminar
Comparative Family Law Seminar
Comparative Media Law Seminar
Constitutional Aspects of Foreign Affairs Seminar
Copyright Law: Advanced Environmental Research Workshop
Health and Human Rights Seminar: Application of the International Bill of Human Rights to Global Health
Human Rights Advocacy Seminar
Human Rights Enforcement Seminar
Immigration Law and Policy: Advanced Research Seminar
Indigenous Land Rights in Australia Seminar
International Human Rights Workshop
International Law Seminar: Use of Force and Conflict Resolution
International Human Rights Colloquium (formerly International Legal Theory Colloquium)
International Migration and Development
International Negotiations Seminar
International Trade and Human Rights Seminar
International Trade Seminar: Current Issues in WTO Law
International Women’s Human Rights Seminar
Islamic Law
Issues in Disarmament: Proliferation and Terrorism Seminar
Jurisprudence of International Human Rights Seminar
Law and Philosophy: Joint Seminar on War and Law and Policy of International Economic Relations Seminar
Law of War Seminar
Laws of Terrorism Seminar
Mergers in a Global Economy Seminar
National Security Law: Selected Topics Seminar
Nationalism and Cultural Identity Seminar
New Dimensions of Cultural Property Seminar
Patent Law: Current Issues Seminar
Recourse to Force Seminar
Refugees and Humanitarian Emergencies: Advanced Research Seminar
Rule-of-Law Reform in Latin America Seminar
Space Law Seminar
The Empowered Self: Law and Society in the Age of Individualism Seminar
Transboundary Pollution and the Law Seminar
War and Peace Seminar: New Thinking about the Causes of War and War Avoidance

**J.D. CLINICS**
Center for Applied Legal Studies
Harrison Institute for Public Law: Policy Clinic
International Women's Human Rights Clinic

**GRADUATE COURSES**
Anatomy of an International Acquisition
Antitrust: U.S. and E.U. Law
Comparative Constitutional Rights
Comparative Tax Law
Cross-Border Transactions in Latin America
Dispute Resolution Under International Trade and Investment Agreements
Domestic and International Project Finance & Development: Case Studies
European Union Law I
Global Cybercrime Law
Global Securities Offerings
Infrastructure Projects in Developing and Transition Countries
International Agreements
International Business Transactions
International Civil Litigation
International Commercial Arbitration
International Conflict of Laws
International Criminal Law
International Human Rights Law
International Institutions
International Project Finance
International Project Finance and Investment
International Protection of Intellectual Property through the WTO
International Telecommunications: Policy and Regulation
International Trade Law & Regulation
International Trafficking in Persons
Introduction to U.S. Legal Methods
Investment and Trade Laws of the Middle East
Japan/U.S. Comparative Legal Study
Japanese Civil Procedure
Law and Measures Against International Terrorism
Litigation Practice in International Arbitration
Multilateral Trade Negotiations at the WTO in 2006, the ongoing Doha Development Agenda and Review of the Dispute Settlement Understanding
NAFTA and Other Regional Trade Agreements
National Security & the Law of the Sea
Privacy Enforcement on Both Sides of the Atlantic
The Developing European Constitution & Human Rights
Transacting International Finance
U.S. and International Customs Law
U.S. Export Controls for National Security, Non-Proliferation and Counter-Terrorism
U.S. Taxation of Domestic Persons With Activities Outside of the United States
U.S. Taxation of Foreign Persons in the United States
U.S. Taxation of International Transactions
World Trade Organization: Negotiation and Texts of Agreements

**GRADUATE SEMINARS**
Advanced International Commercial Arbitration: Practice Seminar
Development Law
Ethical Behavior Through Law and Regulation: Constraints on Public Servants in the U.S. and Abroad
European Union Law I
Graduate Seminar: International Law at the Beginning of the 21st Century
Graduate Seminar: War and Peace-New Thinking about the Causes of War and War Avoidance
International Negotiations Seminar
International Trade: Impact of the Trading System on the Individual
International Trade: U.S. & E.U. Dispute Resolution
International Transportation Seminar
Investor-State Dispute Settlement
South Asian Legal Systems: Conflict Resolution, Peace and the Role of Law
Trade and Integration in the Americas and the FTAA
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**INTERNATIONAL/NATIONAL SECURITY LAW**

**J.D. COURSES**
International Institutions
Law and the Use of Force in International Relations
Legal Research in International and Comparative Law: Sources and Strategies
Managing National Security Law
National Security and Civil Liberties

**J.D. SEMINARS**
Constitutional Aspects of Foreign Affairs Seminar
International Law Seminar: Use of Force and Conflict Resolution
Issues in Disarmament: Proliferation and Terrorism Seminar
Law of War Seminar
Laws of Terrorism Seminar
National Security Crimes: Investigation and Prosecution Seminar
National Security Law Seminar
National Security Law: Selected Topics Seminar
Recourse to Force Seminar
Refugees and Humanitarian Emergencies: Advanced Research Seminar
Strategic Intelligence and Public Policy Seminar
Technology Law and Policy Seminar: Welcome to the Dark Side
War and Peace Seminar: New Thinking about the Causes of War and War Avoidance

**J.D. CLINICS**
Center for Applied Legal Studies

**GRADUATE COURSES**
Global Cybercrime Law
International Agreements
International Institutions
Law and Measures Against International Terrorism
National Security & the Law of the Sea
National Security Law
United Nations Peace Operations

**GRADUATE SEMINARS**
Graduate Seminar: War and Peace-New Thinking about the Causes of War and War Avoidance

**JURISPRUDENCE**

**J.D. COURSES**
Canon Law
Great Philosophers on the Law: From Antiquity to Modernity
International Legal Philosophy
Jurisprudence
Peacemaking
Roman Law

**J.D. SEMINARS**
African-American Critical Thought Seminar
Conservatism in Law in America Seminar
Constitutional Law: Critical Race Perspectives Seminar
Critical Theory and the Law Seminar

**Feminist Legal Theory Seminar**
International Human Rights Colloquium (formerly International Legal Theory Colloquium)
Jewish Law Seminar
Jurisprudence of International Human Rights Seminar
Law and Philosophy: Joint Seminar on War
Law, Cognitive Science, and Human Rights Seminar
Law, Conscience, and Nonviolence Seminar
Legal Ethics Seminar: Can Good Lawyers Be Good Ethical Deliberators?
Sexuality, Gender, and the Law Seminar

**J.D. CLINICS**
Federal Legislation Clinic

**LAW AND OTHER DISCIPLINES**

**J.D. COURSES**
Economic Analysis of Legal Process
Economic Reasoning for Lawyers
Law and Literature Seminar
Law and Social Science
Quantitative Methods: Statistics for Lawyers

**J.D. SEMINARS**
Behavioral Law and Economics Seminar
Bioethics and the Law Seminar
Critical Theory and the Law Seminar
Deterring Computer Crime Seminar
Films and the Law Seminar
Law and Economics Workshop
Law and Philosophy: Joint Seminar on Emotion, Cognition, and Law
Law and Philosophy: Joint Seminar on War
Law and Psychiatry Seminar
Law and Religion Seminar
Law and Science Seminar
Law in Literature Seminar
Law, Cognitive Science, and Human Rights Seminar
Law, Science and Biotechnology Seminar
Literacy and Law Seminar
Nationalism and Cultural Identity Seminar
New Dimensions of Cultural Property Seminar
Religion and Law Seminar

**J.D. CLINICS**
Federal Legislation Clinic
Harrison Institute for Public Law: Housing and Development Clinic
Harrison Institute for Public Law: Policy Clinic

**GRADUATE COURSES**
Basic Accounting Concepts for Lawyers
Financial Reporting and Accounting
LEGAL HISTORY

**J.D. COURSES**
- American Legal History
- Introduction to Roman Law

**J.D. SEMINARS**
- Asian Americans and Legal Ideology Seminar
- British Legal History Seminar: from the Celts to the American Revolution
- Civil War and the Constitution Seminar
- Early American Legal History: From Settlement to Reconstruction, 1600-1880
- English Legal History Seminar: Foundations of American Law
- Gender and the Law in American History Seminar
- History of Crime and Punishment Seminar
- Lawyers and the State in Modern America Seminar
- The Jury Seminar

LEGAL PROFESSION/PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

**J.D. COURSES**
- American Legal Profession (offered as a perspective elective)
- Art of the Washington Lawyer
- Corporations Under Fire: Law, Ethics, and Decisionmaking
- Counseling the Corporation in Crisis
- Fiduciaries: Myths and Realities
- Professional Responsibility
- Professional Responsibility and the Legal Profession
- Professional Responsibility in Law Firm and Corporate Practice
- Professional Responsibility: Ethics in Public Interest Practice
- The New Agency and the New Statute
- Truth, Falsehood, and the Law

**J.D. SEMINARS**
- Advanced Legal Ethics Seminar
- Doing Well and Doing Good: Enhancing Pro Bono at Major Law Firms
- Ethics and Professional Identity
- Ethics and Professional Identity Seminar
- Ethics and Professional Identity Seminar: Doing and Letting Happen in Law, Literature, and Life
- Ethics and Professional Identity Seminar: Environmental Ethics and the Professional Role
- Ethics and Professional Identity Seminar: Law, Conscience and Values
- Ethics and Professional Identity Seminar: Lawyering in and around Government
- Ethics and Professional Identity Seminar: Non-Adversarial Ethics in an Adversary System
- Ethics and Professional Identity for Problem Solvers and Peacemakers in the Law
- Ethics and Professional Identity Seminar: The Ethics of Representing Unpopular Clients
- Judgment and Decision Making Seminar
- Legal Ethics Seminar: Can Good Lawyers Be Good Ethical Deliberators?

**J.D. CLINICS**
- Appellate Litigation Clinic
- Center for Applied Legal Studies
- Criminal Justice Clinic
- Domestic Violence Clinic
- Family Advocacy Clinic
- Federal Legislation Clinic
- Harrison Institute for Public Law: Housing and Development Clinic
- Harrison Institute for Public Law: Policy Clinic
- Institute for Public Representation
- International Women’s Human Rights Clinic
- Juvenile Justice Clinic
- Law Students in Court
- Street Law: Community
- Street Law: High School

GRADUATE COURSES
- International White Collar Crime
- Professional Responsibility in Corporate and Securities Practice
- Tax Lawyering and Professional Responsibility in Federal Tax Practice

LEGAL SCHOLARSHIP AND WRITING

**J.D. COURSES**
- Advanced Legal Research
- Applied Legal Composition
- Legal Research in International and Comparative Law: Sources and Strategies
- Legal Research Skills for Practice

**J.D. SEMINARS**
- Advanced Legal Writing Seminar
- Applied Scholarly Editing Seminar
- Introduction to Scholarly Editing Seminar
- Introduction to Scholarly Note Writing
- Law Fellow Seminar
- Law Fellow Seminar (SICA): Legal Criticism
- Law Fellow Seminar (USLD)
- Law Firm Research Seminar (formerly Research Strategy and Management Seminar)
- Research Strategy and Management Seminar
- Seminar Research Methods

LITIGATION AND THE JUDICIAL PROCESS

**J.D. COURSES**
- Advanced Criminal Procedure
- Advanced Criminal Procedure and Litigation
- Art of the Washington Lawyer
- Civil Rights
- Comparative Products Liability
- Conflict of Laws: Choice of Law
Conflict of Laws: Choice of Law (offered as a perspective elective)
Damages and Remedies
Evidence
Evidence: Federal Rules of Evidence
Federal Courts and the Federal System
Grand Jury
International Civil Litigation
Law and Social Science
Litigation with the Federal Government
Mass Torts
Public Interest Advocacy
Quantitative Methods: Statistics for Lawyers
Remedies
Role of the Federal Prosecutor
Truth, Falsehood, and the Law

J.D. SEMINARS
Advanced Evidence: Supreme Court and the Constitution Seminar
Advanced Legal Writing Seminar
Advanced Patent Law Seminar
Appellate Practice Seminar
Behavioral Law and Economics Seminar
Civil Discovery Seminar
Civil Litigation Practice
Civil Litigation Seminar
Class Action Law and Practice Seminar
Complex Litigation Seminar: Perspectives on Federal Court Reform
Constitutional Law Seminar: Suing the Sovereign
Constitutional Litigation and Criminal Law Seminar
Environmental Law: Citizen Enforcement and Litigation
Federal Courts Seminar
Homelessness and Legal Advocacy Seminar
Housing Today: Lawyering Affordable Housing Seminar
Intellectual Property Litigation: Pretrial Skills
Judicial Politics
Patent Trial Practice
Presentation Skills For Lawyers Seminar
Solicitor General Seminar
Strategic Decision-making in First Amendment Litigation Seminar
Supreme Court Advocacy Seminar
Supreme Court Seminar
The Jury Seminar
Trial Practice
Trial Practice Seminar: Working with Expert Witnesses
Trial Practice: Criminal Law and Advocacy

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Center for Applied Legal Studies
Criminal Justice Clinic
Domestic Violence Clinic
Institute for Public Representation
International Women's Human Rights Clinic
Juvenile Justice Clinic
Law Students in Court
Street Law: Community
Street Law: High School

GRADUATE COURSES
Global Commerce and Litigation
International Civil Litigation
Securities Litigation
Tax Practice and Procedure (Ligation)

PUBLIC INTEREST LAW

J.D. COURSES
Administrative Law
Administrative Law and Regulatory Policy
Advanced Environmental Law
AIDS Law and Ethics
Civil Rights
Constitutional Law II: Individual Rights and Liberties
Constitutional Law: Theories of Free Speech
Disability Discrimination Law
Drug Abuse and the Law: Policy, Politics, and Public Health
Economic Justice (offered as a perspective elective)
Election Administration and the Law
Election Law: Ballots, Bucks, Maps, and the Law
Employment Discrimination
Employment Law
Environmental Law
Environmental Research Workshop
Federal Money: Policymaking and Budget Rules
Fiduciaries: Myths and Realities
Food and Drug Law
Immigration and Nationality Law
International and Comparative Law on the Rights of Women
International Environmental Law
International Human Rights
Law and Development
Local Government Law
Natural Resources Law
Professional Responsibility: Ethics in Public Interest Practice
Public Health Law and Ethics
Public Interest Advocacy
Public Interest Lawyering (offered as a perspective elective)
Quantitative Methods: Statistics for Lawyers
Refugee Law and Policy
Sign Language for Lawyers

J.D. SEMINARS
Advanced Environmental Law Seminar: U.S. and E.U. Approaches to Regulating Chemicals, Biotechnology, and Nanotechnology
Advanced Health Law Seminar
African-American Critical Thought Seminar
Animal Law Seminar
Asian Americans and Legal Ideology Seminar
Bioethics and the Law Seminar
Capital Punishment Seminar
Civil Litigation Seminar
Civil Rights Policy Seminar
Class Action Law and Practice Seminar
Comparative Consumer Protection Law Seminar
Comparative Family Law Seminar
Complex Litigation Seminar: Perspectives on Federal Court Reform
Constitutional Law Seminar: Contemporary Problems in American Constitutional Law
Constitutional Law: Critical Race Perspectives Seminar
Constitutional Values and the American Public School Seminar
Corporate Governance Seminar
Doing Well and Doing Good: Enhancing Pro Bono at Major Law Firms
Elder Law Seminar (formerly Law and Aging Seminar)
Election Law: Advanced Seminar
Environmental Research Workshop
Fourteenth Amendment Seminar
Genetics, Ethics and the Law Seminar
Health and Human Rights Seminar: Application of the International Bill of Human Rights to Global Health
Homelessness and Legal Advocacy Seminar
Housing Today: Lawyering Affordable Housing Seminar
 Immigration Law and Policy: Advanced Research Seminar
Information Privacy Law Seminar
International Human Rights Workshop
International Migration and Development
International Trade and Human Rights Seminar
International Women's Human Rights Seminar
Issues in Disarmament: Proliferation and Terrorism Seminar
Jurisprudence of International Human Rights Seminar
Juveniles and the Courts Seminar
Law and Psychiatry Seminar
Law, Public Education, and Equality of Opportunity Seminar
Literacy and Law Seminar
Natural Resources Law Seminar: Selected Topics Negotiation and Mediation in Public Interest Law Settings
Non-Profit Organizations Seminar
Public School Reform: Policy, Practice and the Law Seminar
Race and American Law Seminar
Refugees and Humanitarian Emergencies: Advanced Research Seminar
Sexuality, Gender, and the Law Seminar
Social Welfare Law and Policy Seminar
Strategic Decision-making in First Amendment Litigation Seminar
Strategic Intelligence and Public Policy Seminar

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Harrison Institute for Public Law: Policy Clinic
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International Women’s Human Rights Clinic
Juvenile Justice Clinic
Law Students in Court
Street Law: Community
Street Law: High School

GRADUATE COURSES
International Human Rights Law
Tax Treatment of Charities and Other Nonprofit Organizations

RELATED J.D. COURSES
J.D. COURSES
Economic Reasoning for Lawyers

REAL ESTATE, LAND USE AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

J.D. COURSES
Finance of Real and Personal Property
Land Use Law
Quantitative Methods: Statistics for Lawyers

J.D. SEMINARS
Constitutional Property Law: Takings Seminar
Drafting and Negotiating Commercial Real Estate Documents: Real Estate Contracts, Loan Documents, and Leases Seminar
Drafting and Negotiating Commercial Transactional Documents
Historic Preservation Seminar
Housing Today: Lawyering Affordable Housing Seminar

J.D. CLINICS
Harrison Institute for Public Law: Housing and Development Clinic
Law Students in Court

GRADUATE COURSES
Tax Planning for Real Estate Transactions
Taxation of Property Transactions
TAXATION

J.D. COURSES
Entrepreneurship
Estate and Gift Taxation
Fiduciaries: Myths and Realities
Retirement Income: Taxation and Regulation
Structuring Venture Capital and Entrepreneurial Transactions
Taxation I
Taxation II
Taxation of Electronic Commerce Seminar
Taxation of Partnerships

J.D. SEMINARS
Business Planning Seminar
Emerging Growth Companies and Their Venture Capital Financing Seminar: Principles and Practice
Estate Planning Seminar
Role of Taxes in Business Decisions Seminar
Tax Policy Seminar
Tax Shelters Seminar: Law and Policy

GRADUATE COURSES
Advanced International Taxation
Advanced Partnership Taxation
Comparative Tax Law
Consolidated Returns: Principles and Planning
Corporate Income Tax Law I
Corporate Income Tax Law II
Employee Benefits in Corporate Transactions (Negotiations)
European Community Tax Law
European Corporate Taxation
Executive Compensation: Equity & Cash-Based Incentives
Federal Taxation of Bankruptcy and Workouts
Financial Derivatives Taxation
Health & Welfare Benefit Plans: Tax & ERISA Aspects
Income Tax Accounting
Income Taxation of Trusts and Estates
Retirement Plan Design and Taxation
S Corporations and Limited Liability Companies: Tax and Business Issues
State and Local Taxation
Tax Aspects of Employee Welfare Benefits
Tax Lawyering and Professional Responsibility in Federal Tax Practice
Tax Planning for Corporate Acquisitions and Dispositions
Tax Planning for Real Estate Transactions
Tax Practice and Procedure (Administrative Practice)
Tax Practice and Procedure (Litigation)
Tax Research
Tax Research/International Focus
Tax Treatment of Charities and Other Nonprofit Organizations
Taxation of Financial Institutions and Products
Taxation of Intellectual Property
Taxation of Partnerships
Taxation of Property Transactions
The U.S. Income Tax: Policies and Practices
Transfer Pricing
U.S. Taxation of Domestic Persons With Activities Outside of the United States
U.S. Taxation of Foreign Persons in the United States
U.S. Taxation of International Transactions

GRADUATE SEMINARS
Advanced International Tax Policy
Advanced International Taxation
Advanced Private Wealth and Charitable Planning
Current Issues in Employee Benefits
Drafting Partnership & LLC Agreements
Federal Tax Policy Overview
Financial Transactions
Recent Tax Legislative Developments
Selected Topics in Federal Tax Policy
Tax Shelters
Taxation of Debt Instruments & Securitization Transactions I
Taxation of Financial Institutions and Products
Taxation of Partnerships II: Selected Problems

TRUSTS AND ESTATES

J.D. COURSES
Decedents’ Estates
Estate and Gift Taxation
Fiduciaries: Myths and Realities
Retirement Income: Taxation and Regulation

J.D. SEMINARS
Estate Planning Seminar

GRADUATE COURSES
Advanced Partnership Taxation
Income Taxation of Trusts and Estates
Tax Treatment of Charities and Other Nonprofit Organizations
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APPENDIX A: DIRECTORY OF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS AND OFFICERS OF INSTRUCTION

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CLINICS

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**Professor Andrew D. Wolvin**
B.S., M.A., University of Nebraska; Ph.D., Purdue

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John Marshall- National Criminal Justice Trial Advocacy Competition
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**INSTRUCTORS OF ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION**

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Dennis P. Bedell
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Beth M. Benko
B.S.B.A., Bowling Green; J.D., William & Mary

Kenneth J. Berman
B.A., Dickinson College; J.D., University of Chicago

Andrea Biondi
J.D., M.A., Ph.D., University of Florence

David B. Blair
B.A., Georgetown; J.D., Cornell Law School

A. Jane Bradley
B.A., Mary Washington College; M.A., George Washington

Gilda Brancato
B.A., SUNY Stony Brook; J.D., New York University

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B.S., J.D., St. John’s University

Lorraine M. Brennan
B.A., Cornell University; M.A.L.D., Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy; J.D., Suffolk University Law School

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B.S., Northwestern; J.D., Georgetown

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B.A., Bucknell University; J.D., American University; LL.M. (Taxation), New York University

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A.B., Stanford; J.D., University of Iowa

Ronald L. Buch Jr.
B.B.A., Northwood University; J.D., Detroit College of Law; LL.M., Capital University Law & Graduate Center

John L. Buckley
J.D., University of Wisconsin

R. Clif Burns
B.A., J.D., Northwestern

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B.A., J.D., University of Maryland; M.B.A., Old Dominion

Phyllis Cela
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Christina M. Cerna
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A.B., Ohio University, Honors Tutorial College; J.D., Case Western Reserve; LL.M. (Taxation), Georgetown

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David Stewart Christy, Jr.
B.A., University of Kansas; J.D., University of Chicago

Adam B. Cohen
B.A., University of Virginia; J.D., Harvard

Bryan P. Collins
B.B.A. (Accounting), J.D., University of Texas; LL.M. (Taxation), New York University

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A.B., Stanford; LL.B., Harvard

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B.A., J.D., St. Louis University

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A.B., J.D., Harvard
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B.S., J.D. University of Maryland; L.L.M., Georgetown

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B.A., Williams; J.D., Georgetown

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A.B., J.D, Harvard; C.E.P., Institut d’Etudes Politiques de Paris

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Stefan F. Tucker  
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Gary R. Vogel
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Don Wallace, Jr.
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B.S., J.D., Georgetown

Rose L. Williams
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Marcia A. Wiss
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Steve Wrappe
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B.A., Tufts; J.D., Georgetown

Leocadia I. Zak
B.A., Mount Holyoke; J.D., Northeastern

H. Karl Zeswitz, Jr.
B.S., Pennsylvania State University; J.D., Dickinson; LL.M. (Taxation), Georgetown
APPENDIX D: CHARLES FAHY DISTINGUISHED ADJUNCT PROFESSOR AWARD RECIPIENTS

Each year, hundreds of Washington, D.C., lawyers selflessly dedicate time and energy to teaching courses as adjunct professors at the Law Center. Their presence has enabled Georgetown to offer the most wide-ranging curriculum of J.D. and LL.M. courses in the country.

To recognize the contributions of these adjuncts, the Law Center’s “hidden endowment,” the dean designates two of them for each academic year as Charles Fahy Distinguished Adjunct Professors. Fahy Professors have provided exceptional service to Georgetown in teaching, curriculum development, student counseling, and involvement in extra-curricular Law Center activities.

The award is named after the late Charles Fahy, a noted Georgetown alumnus who served as U.S. Solicitor General and U.S. Court of Appeals Judge.

1988-1989
Kenneth R. Feinberg, J.D. Program
John Wolff, Graduate Program

1989-1990
Roger M. Adelman, J.D. Program
Hugh J. Beins, Graduate Program

1990-1991
Martin S. Thaler, J.D. Program
Earl M. Colson, Graduate Program

1991-1992
Paul B. Larsen, J.D. Program
Charles Gordon, Graduate Program

1992-1993
Kirby Howlett, J.D. Program
Harold J. Heltzer, Graduate Program

1993-1994
Steven A. Winkelman, J.D. Program
Charles Owen Verrill, Graduate Program

1994-1995
Daniel A. Rezneck, J.D. Program
Bernard M. Shapiro, Graduate Program

1995-1996
Gerald A. Malia, J.D. Program
Arthur F. Mathews, Graduate Program

1996-1997
Bennett L. Hecht, J.D. Program
Shirley A. Coffield, Graduate Program

1997-1998
Nancy Firestone, J.D. Program
Lois J. Schiffer, J.D. Program
Dennis P. Bedell, Graduate Program

1998-1999
David C. Vladeck, J.D. Program
William R. Charyk, Graduate Program

1999-2000
Jack M. Beard, J.D. Program
Michael T. Leibig, Graduate Program

2000-2001
W. Shepherdson Abell, J.D. Program
Marcia A. Wiss, Graduate Program

2001-2002
John C. Hayes, Jr., J.D. Program
Michael G. Scheininger, J.D. Program
Michael I. Sanders, Graduate Program

2002-2003
The Honorable Laurence H. Silberman, J.D. Program
John L. Buckley, Graduate Program
The Honorable John O. Colvin, Graduate Program

2003-2004
The Hon. Gerald I. Fisher, J.D. Program
The Hon. Robert E. Morin, J.D. Program
APPENDIX E: SCHOLARSHIPS

The Georgetown University Law Center named scholarship awards are made possible through the generosity of Law Center alumni and friends, law firms, corporations, and foundations. Awards are based on demonstrated financial need in accordance with the aid policies of the Law Center. Students interested in applying for these scholarships should contact the Financial Aid Office for information on Law Center financial aid procedures and deadlines.

African-American Endowed Scholarship: Established by Law Center alumni/ae to be awarded with preference to African-American J.D. students with demonstrated financial need.

Alumni Scholarship: Established by the Washington Club to be awarded to students from the Washington metro area.

Judith C. Areen Endowed Scholarship Fund: Established by alumni and friends of Georgetown University Law Center in honor of Judith C. Areen for her fifteen years of distinguished service as Dean of the Law Center, to be awarded to law students with demonstrated financial need.

Arnold & Porter Scholarship: Established by the law firm of Arnold & Porter, to be awarded to a second year law student from a disadvantaged background who has shown potential for academic achievement.

Pedro Arrupe, S.J., Scholarship in Peace: Established by an anonymous donor to honor the former Superior General of the Society of Jesus, Pedro Arrupe, who inspired Jesuits and others to integrate a commitment to social justice into their faith. The Scholarship is to be awarded with preference to students with limited financial resources from troubled areas of the world, with the hope that their Georgetown experience will not only benefit the students directly, but also their communities upon their return.

Association of Securities and Exchange Commission Alumni Scholarship: Established by the Association of Securities and Exchange Commission Alumni, Inc., to assist one or more deserving J.D. or LL.M. students who are current or former employees of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

Andrew Hull Baker Scholarship: Established by the late Daniel W. Baker, LL.B. 1892, LL.M. 1893, a former United States district attorney and professor at the Law Center.

Baker & McKenzie Scholarship Fund: Established by the law firm of Baker & McKenzie to assist a minority law student with financial aid.

Rudolph B. and Suevia Nordlinger Behrend Scholarship: Established by Amy Behrend Goldstein and Ruth Behrend Small in memory of their beloved parents. Rudolph B. Behrend was an outstanding graduate and the valedictorian of the Class of 1897 and the Class of 1898.

Caryl S. Bernstein Scholarship: Established by Caryl S. Bernstein, L’67, a distinguished and loyal alumna.

Michael E. and Carol S. Bleier Endowed Scholarship Fund: Established by Michael E. Bleier, L’65 and Carol S. Bleier, to be awarded to law students with demonstrated financial need.

James E. Blower Memorial Scholarship: Established in memory of her husband, James E. Blower, L’49, by his wife, Betty.

Bruce and Ann Blume Endowed Scholarship Fund: Established by Bruce Blume, L’80, and his wife, Ann, to be awarded to law students with demonstrated financial need.

Brand Names Education Foundation: Established by the Brand Names Education Foundation (BNEF) to promote awareness of the role and importance of trademarks and brand names. This scholarship will be used to support a student at Georgetown University Law Center who is studying trademark law. The grant is funded by the law firm of Finnegan, Henderson, Farabow, Garrett & Dunner.

Stanley M. Brand Scholarship Fund: Established by Stanley M. Brand, L’74, a distinguished and loyal alumnus, to be awarded to law students with demonstrated financial need.

Bernie R. Burrus Memorial Scholarship Fund: Established in memory of Professor Bernie R. Burrus.


Class of 1953 Endowed Scholarship Fund: Established by members of the Class of 1953 in honor of their 50th Law Reunion, to be awarded to law students with demonstrated financial need.

Coca-Cola Scholarship Fund: Established by the Coca-Cola Company.
Robert M. Coffelt Endowed Scholarship Fund: Established in memory of Robert M. Coffelt, L’48, by his wife, Annetta J. Coffelt, and his son, Robert M. Coffelt, Jr., to assist law students with demonstrated financial need who aspire to careers in public interest law.


Lester Cohen Memorial Scholarship: Established by the law firm of Hogan & Hartson in memory of Lester Cohen, L’35, to be awarded to a third year law student with outstanding scholastic achievement studying communication law.

Sherman and Lucy Cohn Endowed Scholarship Fund: Established by Professor Sherman L. Cohn, F’54, L’57, LL.M.’60, and his wife, Lucy, to be awarded to law students with demonstrated financial need.

The Paul R. Connolly Memorial Scholarship Fund: Established by colleagues at the law firm of Williams & Connolly and friends of the late Paul R. Connolly, a Washington, D.C., attorney and alumnus, LL.B.’48, LL.M.’52.

Virginia Cooke Endowed Law Scholarship Fund: Established by Roger A. Cooke, C’70, L’73, in honor of his mother, Virginia Cooke, to be awarded to law students with demonstrated financial need.

Michael J. and Karen M. Cuddy Scholarship Fund: Established by Michael J. Cuddy, L’64, a distinguished alumnus, and his wife, Karen.

William J. Curtin Scholarship in Labor Relations: Established to honor the memory of William J. Curtin, C’53, L’56, LL.M.’57, by his friends and colleagues in the law firm of Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP. This scholarship is awarded to a third year student who has demonstrated merit and a strong interest in labor relations and employee benefits law.

DeCrane Scholarship Fund: Established by Mr. and Mrs. Alfred C. DeCrane, Jr., L’59.

John K. Delaney and April McClain-Delaney Endowed Scholarship Fund: Established by John K. Delaney, L’88, and April McClain-Delaney, L’89, to provide tuition assistance to students at the Law Center with demonstrated financial need.

Dewey Ballantine Dean’s Scholars Fund: Established by the law firm of Dewey Ballantine LLP to be awarded with preference to a first year law student who contributes to the diverse economic, educational, and ethnic background of the Law Center’s student body.

Paul J. Diaz Scholarship Fund: Established by Paul J. Diaz, L’88, to be awarded to law students with demonstrated financial need, with preference for law students who contribute to the diverse economic, educational, and ethnic background of the Law Center’s student body.

Murray Lindsley Dondy and David L. Dondy Scholarship Fund: Established by Virginia Dondy Green, L’71, in honor of her parents, Murray Lindsley Dondy and David L. Dondy.


Nancy Reisinger Donovan Memorial Fund: Established in memory of the late Nancy Jean Donovan by her husband, Daniel J. Donovan, L’68, family, and friends; partially funded by matching grants from the Kraft General Foods Corporation.

Bryan and Eleanor Farrell Scholarship: Established in 1990 in memory of Bryan, L’31, and Eleanor Farrell for the benefit of law students who have demonstrated financial need.

Federal Employees Law Scholarship Fund: Established by Joseph E. Reece, L’89, to provide tuition assistance to J.D. or LL.M. students who have been, currently are, or expect to be employees of the Federal Government.

The April and Rachel Fegyveresi Scholarship: Established by Tom Fegyveresi, F’66, in honor of his daughters, April, C’92, L’96, and Rachel, B’90, N’95.

Louis B. Fine Scholarship Fund: Established by the family of Louis B. Fine, L’25, H’68, former President of the Georgetown University Alumni Association and generous benefactor to the University, to support a student at Georgetown University Law Center who demonstrates tenacity, aggressiveness, and dedication to the law.

James T. Finlen Scholarship Fund: Established by Jim Finlen, L’28, for the purpose of maintaining and educating students with demonstrated financial need in the law school.

Thomas B. Flynn Endowed Scholarship Fund: Established by the estate of Anne L. Kuritzky in memory of her husband, Thomas B. Flynn.
Leo T. Franz Family Scholarship: Established by Jack M. Franz, L’41, in memory of his father, Leo T. Franz, to provide tuition assistance to students at the Law Center with demonstrated financial need.

Jean Shirley Frohlicher Scholarship Fund: Established in memory of Jean Shirley Frohlicher, L’66, by her husband, John Frohlicher, L’66, family, and friends, to be awarded with preference to an evening student with demonstrated need.

Morris M. Geifman Scholarship Fund: Established by Stephen L. Geifman, L’69, and Terri Geifman in honor of his father, Morris M. Geifman, to provide tuition assistance to students at the Law Center with demonstrated financial need.

Law Alumni of Georgia Scholarship Fund: Established by Law Center alumni/ae in Georgia to assist J.D. students with demonstrated financial need, with preference to students from Georgia.

The Ralph J. Gilbert/Philip A. Ryan Memorial Scholarship: Established by Ralph Gilbert, L’57, a retired partner from Baker & McKenzie in Chicago to honor the memory of Philip A. Ryan, his teacher, partner, and friend.

Patricia and John Gillick Scholarship Fund: Established by John E. Gillick, Jr., L’70, and his wife, Patricia, to be awarded to law students with demonstrated financial need.

Gillis-Pollock Scholarship Fund: Established by Theresa M. Gillis, L’74, a distinguished and loyal alumna, in honor of her father and mother.

Walter Gutmann Scholarship: Established in 1991 by the estate of Walter Gutmann, L’42.

Thomas M. Haderlein Scholarship Fund: Established in honor of Thomas M. Haderlein, L’60, LL.M.’62, by his colleagues at the law firm of Baker & McKenzie.

The Harnisch Family Scholarship: Established by William O.C. Harnisch, L’65, and his family.

E. Kirby and Elizabeth Hayes Scholarship Fund: Established by John Clarke Kane and John Clarke Kane, Jr., L’71, to be awarded to J.D. students who demonstrate financial need, with preference to students from Eastern Massachusetts.

The John B. Hayward Scholarship: Established by the IBM Corporation in honor of the late John B. Hayward in recognition of his 50 years of distinguished service and his contribution to the patent policies of the Corporation.


Jerome H. Heckman Scholarship Fund: Established by Jerome H. Heckman, C’48, L’53, to be awarded with preference to a J.D. student studying Food and Drug Law.

John J. and Yvonne J. Held Scholarship Fund: Established by John J. Held, L’64, a distinguished alumnus, and his wife, Yvonne, to be awarded with preference to an outstanding married law student residing in the state of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky or Ohio.

James F. Henriot Endowed Scholarship Fund: Established by James F. Henriot, L’54, LL.M.’61, to be awarded to law students with demonstrated financial need.

Thomas V. and Mary B. Heyman Scholarship: Established by Thomas V. Heyman, L’62, a distinguished and loyal alumnus, and his wife, Mary.

Benjamin and Lillian Holstein Memorial Scholarship: Established by the Benjamin, L’36, and Lillian Holstein Estate.

Joseph A. Hoskins Scholarship Fund: Established by the family and colleagues of the late Joseph A. Hoskins, LL.B.’37, LL.M.’39, a Kansas City, Missouri attorney.

Adolph Charles Hugin Scholarship Endowment Fund: Established by a bequest from Dr. Adolph Charles Hugin, L’34, to be awarded to law students with demonstrated financial need.

Keith and Celeste Hummel Scholarship: Established by Keith R. Hummel, L’90, and Celeste Hummel to provide tuition assistance to students at the Law Center with demonstrated financial need.

Hunton & Williams Scholarship: Established by the law firm of Hunton & Williams.

The C. Keefe Hurley Scholarship: Established by C. Keefe Hurley, a Boston attorney and alumnus, LL.B.’34, J.D.’35.

Linda Hyatt Lauve Scholarship: Established by her mother, Grace Hyatt, in memory of Linda Hyatt Lauve, a member of the Class of 1989, whose untimely death in her third year was a great loss to her family, her children, and the legal profession. Hyatt Lauve scholars will be chosen on the basis of need, and will be students who exemplify Linda’s commitment to using her talents to serve the needs of others.
Jankowsky Family Endowed Scholarship Fund: Established by the Jankowsky Family, to be awarded to law students with demonstrated financial need, with preference given to students who aspire to be actively involved with their communities and/or their nation.

Todd W. Johnson Scholarship Fund: Established by the late Todd W. Johnson, LL.B.'19, an attorney from California.

Edmund L. Jones Memorial Scholarship: Established by the firm of Hogan & Hartson to be awarded to a Georgetown University Law Center student who participated in collegiate sports as a Georgetown University undergraduate student.

Mercedes C. José Memorial Scholarship Fund: Established by Aurora José Wong, L'77, in memory of her sister, to assist one or more deserving J.D. students, with preference to Asian Pacific American students from Hawaii or Guam, in order to support the goal for a diverse Law Center community.

Amy Weiss and Peter J. Kadzik Endowed Scholarship Fund: Established by Peter J. Kadzik, L'77 and Amy Weiss, to be awarded to law students with demonstrated financial need.

Henry Kaiser Memorial Lecture and Scholarship Fund: Established by the family and friends of the late Henry Kaiser, to honor his contributions to labor law and the betterment of working people. The scholarship will be awarded to an outstanding law student studying labor relations.

Charles A. Keigwin Scholarship: Established by the Josephine Kratzer Carvill Trust in memory of Charles A. Keigwin, a distinguished professor at the Law School for more than 20 years, whose teaching greatly influenced the legal career of Richard Carvill, LL.B.'27.

The Joseph E. and Mary E. Keller Foundation Scholarship: Established by the Joseph E. and Mary E. Keller Foundation of Dayton, Ohio, to assist deserving students.

William C. Keller and Dorothy D. Keller Scholarship Fund: Established by William C. Keller, L'52, to provide scholarships to deserving students in the Georgetown University Law Center Juris Doctor program.

John J. Kirby Scholarship Fund: Established by Peter M. Kirby, L'79, and John J. Kirby, Jr., in honor of their father, John J. Kirby, Sr., L'35.

The John F. Lanigan Scholarship: Established by the late John F. Lanigan, LL.B.'22.

Robert S. Lavet Endowed Scholarship Fund: Established by Robert S. Lavet, L'79 to be awarded to law students with demonstrated financial need.

Brent Leahey Scholarship in Law: Established by Mary Jo Leahey in memory of her grandson, Brent Leahey, C'88, L'92.

Robert D. L'Heureux Memorial Scholarship Fund: Established by the National Cable Television Association and friends of the late Robert D. L'Heureux, LL.B.'40, LL.M.'42, an attorney with the Federal Communications Commission.

Sanford M. Litvack and Judith Goldenson Litvack Endowed Scholarship Fund: Established by Sanford M. Litvack, L'59, and his wife, Judith Goldenson Litvack, to provide tuition assistance to students at the Law Center with demonstrated financial need.

Ralph B. Long Memorial Scholarship: Established in memory of Ralph B. Long, L'67, by his friends, family, and former colleagues in the firm of Metzger, Shadyac & Schwarz.


MacRae Law Scholarship Fund: Established by Alexander K. MacRae, L'15, L'16, to be awarded to law students with demonstrated financial need.

McLean Family Endowed Scholarship Fund: Established by the R. Bruce McLean family, to be awarded to law students with demonstrated financial need.

Gregory J. Maier Scholarship in Patent Law Fund: Established by Gregory J. Maier, L'69, a distinguished and loyal alumnus, to be awarded to law students with demonstrated financial need, with preference given to students interested in practicing patent law who have earned undergraduate degrees in one of the technical subjects recognized by the United States Patent and Trade Mark Office.

Tim and Marcia McBride Endowed Scholarship Fund: Established by Timothy B. McBride, L'75, L'80, and his wife, Marcia, to provide assistance to a student demonstrating financial need and a strong interest in tax law.

Eugene P. McCahill Scholarship Fund: Established by James L'60 and Catherine Denny through the James and Catherine Denny Foundation.

Stanley and Mavis Metzger Endowed Scholarship Fund: Established by Stanley and Mavis Metzger to provide financial assistance to students of Georgetown University Law Center who are
members of under-represented groups in the legal profession.

Miller & Chevalier Charitable Foundation Scholarship: Established by the Miller & Chevalier Charitable Foundation to assist students demonstrating financial need.

The Moran Family Endowed Scholarship in Law: Established by Edmond J., B’67, and Judy Moran, N’68, to provide support to law students demonstrating financial need, with preference to students interested in careers in legal services.

Edward P. and Joan N. Morgan Endowed Scholarship: Established by Linda J. Morgan, L’76, and her husband, Michael E. Karam, F’72, L’76, L’82, in memory of her father, Edward P. Morgan, and mother, Joan N. Morgan.


Carl W. Northrop Endowed Scholarship Fund: Established by Carl W. Northrop, L’76, to be awarded to law students with demonstrated financial need.

Martin J. O’Brien Law Scholarship Fund: Established by The Honorable Martin J. O’Brien, C’52, L’55, to be awarded to law students with demonstrated financial need.


Maureen F. O'Shaughnessy Endowed Scholarship Fund: Established by Louis J. Briskman, L’73, in memory of his wife, Maureen F. O’Shaughnessy, to be awarded with preference to a woman with demonstrated financial need who most closely matches the experience, attributes, and qualities of Maureen F. O’Shaughnessy’s multi-dimensional life.

The Paige Family Scholarship Fund: Established by Stephen B. Paige, L’72, a distinguished alumnus, and his wife, Deborah, to be awarded with preference to an outstanding law student residing in Brooklyn, New York, who has demonstrated financial need.

Richard J. and Barbara A. Phelan Scholarship Fund: Established by Richard J. Phelan, L’61, and Barbara A. Phelan to be awarded to students at the Law Center with demonstrated financial need.

The Daniel J. Piliero II Memorial Scholarship Fund: Established in memory of Daniel J. Piliero II, a Washington, D.C., attorney, committed parent, and dear friend to Georgetown University, by his wife, Joyce, children, relatives, friends, and colleagues.

Law Prefects Scholarship Fund: Established in 1999 by Law Center alumni who served as Prefects in undergraduate residence halls on Georgetown’s main campus while attending the Law Center, in recognition of the assistance they received from the University in the form of room and board. This scholarship is to provide financial support to current Law Center students with demonstrated need.


Linda C. Quinn Memorial Scholarship: Established to honor the memory of Linda C. Quinn, L’72, by her family, friends, classmates, colleagues and the law firm of Shearman & Sterling LLP, where Linda was a partner. This scholarship is awarded to a third year student who has demonstrated merit and a strong interest in securities or corporate law.

Milton M. Ratner Scholarship Fund: Established by a grant from the Milton M. Ratner Foundation.

Janet L. Remien and Gilbert G. Menna Endowed Scholarship Fund: Established by Janet L. Remien, L’82 and Gilbert G. Menna, L’82, L’83, to be awarded to law students with demonstrated financial need.


Harry Sansbury Ridgely Scholarship Fund: Established by the estate of Helen Ridgely Kennedy in honor of her father, Harry Sansbury Ridgely, LL.B. 1896, LL.M. 1897, to be awarded to law students with demonstrated financial need.

Marvin and Joan Rosenberg Scholarship Fund: Established by Marvin Rosenberg, L’61, LL.M.’67, and Joan Rosenberg to assist J.D. students with demonstrated need.

Louis and Anne Rosoff Scholarship: Established by the estate of Louis Rosoff, L’23, to assist students of high academic standing who have demonstrated financial need, with preference to students from Connecticut.

Tom and Joan Rothman Endowed Scholarship Fund: Established by Thomas M. Rothman, L’68, and his wife, Joan, to provide assistance to
Native American law students who demonstrate financial need.

**Sidney Sachs Memorial Fund:** Established in memory of Sidney S. Sachs, L’41, by his family and friends to provide tuition assistance to students at the Law Center with demonstrated financial need.

**Sallie Mae Scholarship Fund:** Established by Marianne M. Keler, F’76, L’80, and Michael R. Kershow, L’80, distinguished and loyal alumni.

**The Daniel J. Sammon Scholarship Fund:** Established in memory of her husband, Daniel Sammon, L’60, by Juanita Sammon.

**Morris A. Schapiro Scholarship Fund:** Established by the M. A. Schapiro Fund.

**Thomas F. Schlafly Scholarship Fund:** Established by Thomas F. Schlafly, C’70, L’77, a distinguished alumnus, to be awarded to law students with demonstrated financial need.

**The Leo Schlosberg Scholarship:** Established in memory of Leo Schlosberg, LL.B.’24, by his family and son, Hank M. Schlosberg, L’56.

**John F. Schrankel Scholarship Fund:** Established by a bequest from John F. Schrankel, LL.M.’59.

**The Schuyler Scholarship:** Established by Jean H. and William E. Schuyler, Jr., L’40, a distinguished patent attorney.

**Donald E. Schwartz Memorial Scholarship Fund:** Established in memory of the late Georgetown University Law Center professor Donald E. Schwartz, by his family and friends, in recognition of his contributions to the development of corporate and securities law and to legal education.

**Ivan Shandor Memorial Ukrainian American Bar Association Endowed Scholarship Fund:** Established by Lidia Shandor in memory of her husband, Ivan Shandor, L’73, to be awarded with preference to law students enrolled in the Master of Laws degree program who are residents of, or who have resided in, Ukraine.


**Silver Family Endowed Scholarship Fund:** Established by Peggy Silver, Sidney J. Silver, L’62, and David C. Silver, L’88, to be awarded to law students with demonstrated financial need.

**Jonathan Sobeloff Memorial Scholarship Fund:** Established by Mr. and Mrs. Isidore Sobeloff and family in memory of the late Georgetown University Law Center professor Jonathan Sobeloff, who taught at the Law Center from 1966 to 1979.

**Elizabeth Hunter Solomon Scholarship:** Established by Elizabeth Hunter Solomon to be awarded to law students with demonstrated financial need.

**C.V. Starr Scholarship Fund:** Established by the Starr Foundation in honor of its founder, the late C.V. Starr.

**Thomas Allan Steele, Jr. Endowed Scholarship Fund:** Established by Sarabelle Blackwell Steele, in memory of her husband, Thomas Allan Steele, Jr., L’41, to be awarded to law students with demonstrated financial need.

**Howard E. Steinberg Scholarship:** Established by Howard Steinberg, L’69, a distinguished and loyal alumnus.

**William Carroll Stephenson, Mary Finley Stephenson, and Dennis Finley Stephenson Memorial Scholarship Fund:** Established by Andrew W. Stephenson, L’76, to be awarded with preference to a law student with either a Native-American background, or an alumnus/a of Boys Town of America.

**Jan A. Stransky Memorial Scholarship:** Established by the family and friends of Jan A. Stransky, a member of the class of 1989 who died in his first year of law school. Reflecting Jan’s spirit of commitment to public and community service, the Stransky Scholarship is awarded to students participating in the Public Interest Law Scholars Program.

**Students of Hawaii Scholarship Fund:** Established to assist law students from Hawaii who have demonstrated financial need. The scholarship awards from this fund are generated from the proceeds of the Bert and Susan Kobayashi Georgetown University Golf Tournament held in Hawaii and gifts from loyal alumni/ae in Hawaii.

**John F. and Noreen C. Sweeney Scholarship:** Established by Noreen C. Sweeney and John F. Sweeney, L’73, to be awarded to students with demonstrated need, with preference to outstanding students from Washington, D.C.

**Law Alumni of Texas Scholarship Fund:** Established by Law Center alumni in Texas to assist J.D. students with demonstrated financial need, with preference to students from Texas.
The Martin S. Thaler Memorial Scholarship in Law and Philosophy: Established by the law firm of Weil, Gotshal & Manges to assist a student pursuing a joint degree in law and philosophy who demonstrates financial need.

Henry H. and Ernestine L. and Leslie Thomasina Thornton Endowed Scholarship Fund: Established by Leslie T. Thornton, L'83, in honor of her parents, to be awarded with preference to African-American J.D. students with demonstrated financial need.

James L. Waite Endowed Scholarship Fund: Established by Donald L. Waite, L'59, and Anna T. Waite in memory and honor of Donald's brother, James L. Waite, L'58.

Bertha Eulalie Wilmot Scholarship: Established by David W. Wilmot, L'73, a distinguished and loyal alumnus, in honor of his mother, Bertha Eulalie Wilmot, to be awarded with preference to African-American students with demonstrated need.

Winston & Strawn Scholarship Fund: Established by the law firm of Winston & Strawn to be awarded with preference to a first year J.D. student with demonstrated financial need who contributes to the diverse economic, educational, and ethnic background of the Law Center's student body and who has expressed a desire to pursue a career in private law firm practice.

Women in Law as a Second Career Scholarship Fund: Established by distinguished Law Center alumnae to assist women entering the legal profession as a second career.

Raymund T. Yingling Scholarship Fund: Established by the estate of Raymund T. Yingling, L'21, to assist students of high academic standing who have demonstrated financial need, with preference to Catholic students.
APPENDIX F: LOANS

Harry C. Cox Loan: Established by the Estate of Irma C. Cox in memory of her husband, Harry C. Cox, L’12.

The Paul Dean Loan Fund: Established by an anonymous donor in honor of Paul Dean, LL.B.’46, LL.M.’52, LL.D.’69, Dean of the Law Center from 1954 to 1969, and Professor of Law.

The Dean’s Loan Fund (The Law Center Loan Fund II): Established by an alumnus and benefactor as a supplement to The Law Center Loan Fund.


Richard Alan Gordon Student Emergency Loan Fund: Established by Paul A. Nussbaum, L’71, in honor of Professor of Law, Richard Alan Gordon, B’50, L’53, LL.M.’61, to provide emergency loans to Law Center students.

George Link, Jr. Loan: Established by the George Link, Jr. Foundation of New York.


The Kuro Murase Loan Fund: Established by Jiro Murase, L’58, in memory of his father and by Saturo Murase, L’83, in memory of his grandfather.

Edward M. Ricci and the Honorable Mary E. Lupo Loan Fund: Established by Edward M. Ricci, L’73, and the Honorable Mary E. Lupo, L’74, to support those students dedicated to serving the public interest.

Abe Plough Law Student Loan Fund: Established by a grant from the Plough Foundation.


William and Rebecca Sachs Loan: Established by Sidney S. Sachs, L’41, in memory of his parents.

The Joseph E. and Madeline M. Sheehy Student Loan Fund: Established by Mrs. Sheehy and the late Mr. Sheehy, LL.B.’24, an attorney and official with the Federal Trade Commission and a member of the adjunct faculty of the Law Center from 1959 to 1969.

The Davis and Maurine Weir Endowment Fund: Established by Davis and Maurine Weir to assist disadvantaged students.
APPENDIX G: PRIZES AND AWARDS

ABA/BNA Award for Excellence in Health Care Law: This award is presented annually to up to three graduating students with the highest grade point average in a basic health law course or who are otherwise regarded as outstanding in these fields.

ABA/BNA Award for Excellence in Intellectual Property Law: This award is presented annually to up to three graduating students with the highest grade point average in a basic intellectual property law course or who are otherwise regarded as outstanding in these fields.

ABA/BNA Award for Excellence in Labor and Employment Law: This award is presented annually to up to three graduating students with the highest grade point average in a basic labor and/or employment law course or who are otherwise regarded as outstanding in these fields.

American Bankruptcy Institute Medal of Excellence: A medal, certificate, and one year membership in the American Bankruptcy Institute is awarded annually to the graduating student who has achieved academic excellence in the area of bankruptcy law.

American Bankruptcy Law Journal Student Prize: The American Bankruptcy Law Journal will award a free one-year subscription to the Journal to the student who earns the highest grade in any bankruptcy class at any accredited United States law school.

American Bar Association Section of Urban, State, and Local Government Law Certificate of Recognition: This award is designated to the top student of each section of Land Use and Local Government Law. Each student will receive from the American Bar Association a personalized award certificate in recognition of their academic achievement.


The Beaudry Cup: The Beaudry Cup appellate advocacy competition was established in 1952 to honor the best advocates of the first year class. It is named in honor of Robert J. Beaudry, who distinguished himself by virtue of his outstanding enthusiasm, scholarship and ability in oral argument, and who was killed in a tragic accident in the Spring of his first year. Each year, the name of the winner of the Competition is inscribed on the Beaudry Cup, on permanent display in the trophy case outside the Philip A. Hart Auditorium.

The Nathan Burkan Memorial Competition: This competition was established by the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers in memory of Nathan Burkan. A monetary award is made each year to the student submitting the best thesis, in the judgment of the dean, on an assigned subject in the field of copyright law. The second place award is also a monetary award.

CALI Excellence for the Future Award: CALI, the Center for Computer-Assisted Legal Instruction, presents an award to the student in each law school course achieving the top grade in the course. The award is a certificate suitable for framing. CALI is a consortium of the nation's law schools which provides research and development and a distribution network for computer-assisted instruction in the law. Its library of instructional materials contains over 90 lessons in 21 areas of the law. CALI's commitment to innovation and achievement in teaching and learning in the law schools prompted it to sponsor this awards program.

Thomas Bradbury Chetwood, S.J. Prize: A plaque is awarded to graduating students who achieve the rank of distinction and have the highest academic average in each of the following programs, Master of Laws in Taxation, Master of Laws in the Graduate Program for International Students, Master of Laws in International and Comparative Law, Master of Laws in Securities and Financial Regulation, and Master of Laws. This prize was founded by the Law Center Class of 1928 in honor of the Reverend Thomas B. Chetwood, S.J., a former Regent of the Law Center.

Joyce Chiang Memorial Award: Established in memory of Joyce Chiang, L’95, by her classmates, friends, and colleagues, to be awarded to an evening student with a demonstrable commitment to public service.

The Jeffrey Crandall Award: A prize of $100 will be awarded annually to the third year student who best exemplifies the ideals and commitment of the late Jeffrey Crandall, whose involvement in Legal Aid and personal dedication to his fellow man inspired the establishment of the fund in his name.

Dean's Certificate: This honor is presented to graduating students in recognition of special and outstanding service to the Law Center community.

Kathleen Stowe Dixon Visiting Student Prize: A prize of $100 is awarded annually to the visiting student earning the highest grade point average during his or her year at Georgetown University Law Center. The prize was created by a former visiting student in honor of his mother.
The Dean Hugh J. Fegan Memorial Prize: A prize of $100 is awarded annually to the student in the Day Division with the best overall academic record at the conclusion of the first year. The award is given in memory of Dean Fegan, who devoted nearly half a century to the Law School. His guiding presence from 1911 to 1943 greatly enhanced Georgetown’s development during these critical years.

Michael Feldman Advocacy Award: This is an award given by vote of the students in the Criminal Justice Clinic to the outstanding advocate in the clinic.

Georgetown Club of Metropolitan Washington, DC Award: The Georgetown Club of Metropolitan Washington, D.C., annually awards a gift to the graduating J.D. student from the Metropolitan Washington, D.C., area with the best overall academic performance.

Georgetown Law Journal Meritorious Service Award: The Editor in Chief recognizes up to four graduating Journal members whose hard work and spirit as non–Senior board members made an outstanding contribution to the Journal. Winners receive a bound and embossed copy of their year’s Volume.

Alan J. Goldstein Memorial Award: An annual cash award to the Criminal Justice Clinic student who best demonstrates the qualities Alan J. Goldstein tried to instill in his students: the use of intelligence, creativity, and resourcefulness in defending criminal clients and a dedication to criminal law, fair play, and justice.

Greenfield Trial Practice Award: Substantial monetary awards to help defray the cost of student loans are given to several students in the Criminal Justice Clinic who have accepted jobs as prosecutors and as public defenders.

The Nelson T. Hartson Memorial Award: This annual scholarship award is made to a graduating Georgetown University Law Center student in the Juris Doctor program on the basis of scholastic achievement, economic need, or a combination of the two factors. The scholarship is used for graduate study in a degree program permitting concentration of a majority of the graduate student’s hours in the field of tax law at any accredited institution selected by the recipient. The graduate study may be undertaken on either a full time or part time basis. The fund to support the Award was donated in 1977 by the law firm of Hogan & Hartson as a memorial to its distinguished founding partner, Nelson T. Hartson, Esquire. Mr. Hartson served as the senior partner of the firm for 47 years and was for a time an Adjunct Professor of Taxation at the Law Center.

Deborah K. Hauger Memorial Fellowship Fund: Established by the family, friends and colleagues of “Deb” Hauger, L’88, this fund is a tribute to her life, interests and dedication to the ideals she worked so hard to achieve. Each year, a recent graduate is selected as a Deborah K. Hauger Fellow and is awarded a stipend to facilitate the study of issues in international affairs, specifically in the realm of peacekeeping in developing nations.

Kirby S. Howlett III Memorial Award: Established by the family and friends of Kirby S. Howlett III, adjunct professor to the Criminal Justice Clinic, to honor his professional accomplishments. A grant is awarded annually to a recent graduate who has participated in the Criminal or Juvenile Justice Clinics, accrued student loans while attending the Law Center and upon graduation accepts employment at a public defenders office.

Howrey & Simon Award for Excellence in Trial Advocacy: Established by the Washington, D.C. law firm of Howrey & Simon, this award is presented annually to the student Trial Team Advocate who best demonstrates preparedness, creativity and resourcefulness during trial competition, dedication to the Law Center Mock Trial Program and a commitment to the high standards of professionalism and ethics in advocacy, which the Program seeks to instill in each Trial Team Advocate.

The International Academy of Trial Lawyers’ Award: Each year a plaque is awarded to trial clinic students excelling in the art of advocacy. One graduating student from each of the advocacy clinical programs is selected by the Dean upon the recommendation of the faculty supervisors for the clinics. The award is on permanent display outside the Moot Courtroom. In addition, each winner receives a scroll suitable for framing.

The Juvenile Justice Clinic Public Service Award: This cash award, provided by the alumni of the Juvenile Justice Clinic to help defray the cost of student loans, is given each year to a graduating clinic student who has accepted a job providing service to the community.

The Kappa Beta Pi Prize: A cash award of $350 is made annually to the student with the highest academic average upon the completion of the first year.

The Milton A. Kaufman Prize: A cash award and an accompanying plaque are offered annually to the student who does the best work for the year on the Georgetown Law Journal. The late Milton A. Kaufman, of the District of Columbia Bar, graduated from the Law Center in the class of 1913.
The Charles A. Keigwin Award: Each year a plaque is awarded to the student in the Evening Division with the best overall academic record at the conclusion of the first year. The prize honors the memory of Charles Keigwin, a distinguished professor at the Law School for over 20 years.

John F. Kennedy Labor Law Award: In memory of John F. Kennedy, President of the United States, January 20, 1961 to November 22, 1963, a fund has been created by Jacob Kossman used to award an annual cash award to the graduating senior who has achieved the best overall performance in the field of Labor Law. An additional sum has been given by Mr. Kossman for the creation and annual award of a plaque to accompany the John F. Kennedy Labor Law Award.

The Leahy Moot Court Competition: Each year, some of the best Moot Court advocates in the Law Center are honored in the Leahy Moot Court Competition, open to all upperclass students. The Competition is named in memory of William E. Leahy, a Law Center alumnus and an outstanding advocate. The name of the winner of the Competition is inscribed on the Leahy Cup and on the Roll of Best Advocates on permanent display outside the Philip A. Hart Auditorium.

The Francis E. Lucey, S.J. Award: The graduating student who has earned the highest academic average for his or her law school career will receive a plaque, awarded in honor of Rev. Francis E. Lucey, Regent of the Law School for 30 years. Father Lucey guided the school during the difficult years of the Depression and World War II and lived to see Georgetown’s emergence as the important national law school which it is today.

James John McTigue Essay Award: Each year the dean selects a group of seminars eligible to compete for this award. A certificate and a cash prize is made annually to the author of the best seminar paper for each designated seminar.

The George Brent Mickum III Prize: The family, colleagues and friends of George Brent Mickum III, C’49, L’52, have established this prize to honor the memory of George Mickum, a former member of the firm of Steptoe and Johnson. The prize of $3,000 is awarded annually to the second year full time or third year part time division student who achieved the best overall academic record at the completion of all first year courses the prior Spring. The prize only applies to first year courses.

The Saint Thomas More Award: An award consisting of a framed certificate will be given to the top three graduating journal members for their outstanding work on the *Georgetown Journal of Legal Ethics* and their names will be added to a perpetual plaque in the *Georgetown Journal of Legal Ethics* office.

National Association of Women Lawyers’ Award: Presented to an outstanding graduating student who has achieved academic excellence and contributes to the advancement of women in society.

Vincent G. Panati Memorial Award: From proceeds of a fund created by the friends of the late Vincent G. Panati, LL.B.’34, former first Assistant District Attorney for Philadelphia and former Secretary of Revenue for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, a prize of $300 is awarded each year to the student in the Day or Evening Division achieving the best combined scholastic record in the courses in Criminal Justice.

Bettina E. Pruckmayr Memorial Award: An annual cash award is presented annually to the third year student who best exemplifies a commitment to the ideals of the late Bettina E. Pruckmayr, whose belief in human rights, and the obligation of everyone to ensure the protection of these rights, inspired the establishment of this fund in her name.

The Leon Robbin Patent Award: From proceeds of a fund created by Leon Robbin, LL.B.’22, a gold medallion will be awarded annually to the graduating student who has done the best work in the field of patent law at the Law Center.

The Sewall Key Prize: The Sewall Key Prize of $200 has been established by friends of the late Sewall Key, LL.B.’20, former Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Tax Division, Department of Justice. The prize is awarded annually to the graduating senior who does the best work in the field of taxation at the Law Center.

The Tamm Memorial Award: A prize of $300 and a plaque are awarded annually as a prize for the best student writing on the *Georgetown Law Journal*. The award fund was created in memory of the Honorable Edward Allen Tamm by Chief Justice and Mrs. Warren Burger.

Tutorial Program Award: In recognition of the outstanding contributions made to the Law Center’s academic program.
The *Washington Law Reporter* Prize: Established by the Washington Law Reporter Company, the Prize consists of a one-year subscription to the *Washington Law Reporter*. Awards are made annually to one student whose efforts during the preceding six months have most contributed to the success of the Student Bar Association. Selection is made by the dean upon recommendation of the president of the Student Bar Association.

West Publishing Company Outstanding Scholastic Achievement Award: Each year the West Publishing Company awards a plaque to the first, second, third, and fourth year law student who achieves the best scholastic record in his/her class.
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2005 FALL SEMESTER

Mon., July 25 ....... Tuition due for incoming J.D. students
                 Tuition due for incoming full time Graduate Students

Sat., Aug. 20 - Sun., Aug. 21 ....... On-Campus Interview Program Orientation
Mon., Aug. 22 ....... On-Campus Interview Week Begins
Fri., Aug. 19 ....... Registration for incoming J.D. Transfer Students
Mon., Aug. 22 ....... Registration for incoming J.D. Visiting Students

Tues., Aug. 23 - Wed., Aug. 24 ....... Registration for First Year J.D. Students
Wed., Aug. 24 - Fri., Aug. 26 ....... First Year Orientation

Mon., Aug. 22 ....... Registration and Orientation for new Graduate Students
                 Tuition due for part time Graduate Students

Tues., Aug. 23 - Thurs., Aug. 25 ....... Continuing Orientation for new Graduate Students

Fri., Aug. 26 ....... Late Registration: all unregistered New and Continuing Students
                 ($60 late fee) (Tuition due upon registration)
                 Tuition due for all Continuing, Transfer and Visiting Students
                 Financial Aid Transactions: All Students

Mon., Aug. 29 ....... Classes Begin

Mon., Aug. 29 - Tues., Sept. 6 ....... Add/Drop and Wait-list activity for Fall and Spring Courses
                 Late Registration: (Tuition due upon registration)

Mon., Sept. 5 ....... LABOR DAY HOLIDAY: No classes meet
Mon., Oct. 10 ....... COLUMBUS DAY HOLIDAY: No classes meet
Tues., Oct. 11 ....... Monday classes meet instead of Tuesday classes

Wed., Nov. 23 - Sun., Nov. 27 ....... THANKSGIVING HOLIDAY: No classes meet
Sat., Dec. 3 ....... Last day of classes

Tues., Dec. 6 - Mon., Dec. 19 ....... Final Exams

Fri., Dec. 16 ....... All Papers Due unless other due date set by the professor
2006 SPRING SEMESTER

Fri., Jan. 6 ............ Spring tuition due for all students

Mon., Jan. 9 ............ Classes begin for first year J.D. Students
Week One: Law in a Global Context—
an intensive course for first year students
Tentative: Some week-long courses for upperclass students begin
Note: Some clinics may require their students to begin
 clinic activities this week

Mon., Jan. 16 .......... MARTIN LUTHER KING HOLIDAY:
No classes meet

Tues., Jan. 17 .......... Regular, semester-long classes begin for all students

Tues., Jan. 17 - Tues., Jan. 24 ........ Late Registration: Continuing students
(Tuition due upon registration)

Mon., Feb. 20 .......... PRESIDENTS DAY: No classes meet

Tues., Feb. 21 - Wed., Feb. 22 .......... Faculty Retreat: No classes meet
Thurs., Feb. 23 .......... Monday classes meet instead of Thursday classes

Sat., March 4 - Sun., March 12 ........ SPRING BREAK: No classes meet

Fri., April 14 - Sun., April 16 ........ Easter Break: No classes meet

Sat., April 29 ............ Last Day of Classes

Mon., May 1 ............ Snow Make Up and Reading Day
May Graduates’ Papers Due unless an earlier due date
set by the professor

Tues., May 2 - Tues., May 16 .......... Final Exams

Tues., May 16 .......... All Other Papers Due unless due date set by
the professor

Sun., May 21 .......... Commencement
The policy of Georgetown University Law Center is to provide equal opportunity in its programs, activities and employment practices; to prohibit discrimination in education and employment because of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, age, handicap or disability, or sexual orientation; and to prohibit sexual harassment.

Inquiries regarding the University’s Affirmative Action Plan may be directed to:
Special Assistant to the President for Affirmative Action
M-36 Darnall, Georgetown University
Washington, DC 20057

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