

GEOGETOWN LAW



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89

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FULL-TIME FACULTY	1
JURIS DOCTOR PROGRAM	15
JOINT DEGREE PROGRAMS	45
GRADUATE PROGRAMS	59
GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE POLICIES	87
CONDUCT POLICIES	99
TUITION & FEES	123
LAW CURRICULUM	131
APPENDICES	137
Appendix A: Directory of Administrative Officers and Officers of Instruction	139
Appendix B: J.D. Program Adjunct Faculty	151
Appendix C: Graduate Programs Faculty	167
Appendix D: Charles Fahy Distinguished Adjunct Professor Award Recipients	181
Appendix E: Scholarships	183
Appendix F: Loans	195
Appendix G: Prizes and Awards	197

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.



Deans and Vice Presidents 3

Full-Time Faculty 4



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.

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FULL-TIME J.D. PROGRAM	17
PART-TIME J.D. PROGRAM	17
ACADEMIC REQUIREMENTS & POLICIES	18
JURIS DOCTOR DEGREE REQUIREMENTS	18
REQUIRED FIRST-YEAR PROGRAM	19
UPPERCLASS LEGAL WRITING REQUIREMENT	19
SUPERVISED RESEARCH	20
PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY REQUIREMENT	21
REQUIRED TIME IN RESIDENCE	21
TRANSFER BETWEEN FULL- AND PART-TIME PROGRAMS	23
STUDENTS ON NON-IMMIGRANT VISAS	24
ACADEMIC EVALUATION AND ATTRITION STANDARDS	24
ATTENDANCE, EXAMINATIONS, AND WRITTEN WORK	29
CREDIT FOR COURSES IN THE LAW CENTER GRADUATE PROGRAM	31
CREDIT FOR COURSES IN THE OTHER SCHOOLS OF THE UNIVERSITY	31
CREDIT FOR STUDY ABROAD PROGRAMS	32
CREDIT FOR STUDY OUTSIDE THE LAW CENTER	34
CREDIT FOR SUMMER SESSION STUDY	37
CREDIT FOR WORK COMPLETED PRIOR TO MATRICULATION	38
EXTERNSHIP PROGRAM	38
CERTIFICATE PROGRAMS	39
STUDENT-INITIATED SEMINAR	39
RESTRICTIONS ON STUDENT EMPLOYMENT	39
WITHDRAWALS AND LEAVES OF ABSENCE	40
CLINIC ENROLLMENT POLICIES	41



Georgetown University Law Center (“Georgetown Law” or 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. (*See Required Time in Residence: Full-Time Program.*)

Students enrolled in the full-time program are expected to devote their time during the academic year substantially to the study of law. During the first year of academic studies, students in the full-time program are assigned to a section in which they take the required program of 31 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 or an Academic Advisor.* 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 in law school 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 five-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 the five-year rule is granted, the rule is strictly enforced.

PART-TIME PROGRAM

The part-time program is designed to allow a 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.*) Students who matriculate in Fall 2011 into the part-time program may accelerate their program to seven semesters plus 10-12 credits over two or more summer sessions.

During the first year, students in the part-time program take a required program of 20 academic credits in a section which meets during evening hours. During the second year, part-time students take their remaining first-year courses.** In their upperclass years, part-time students take a course designated as meeting the first-year elective requirement, a course in Professional Responsibility, the upperclass legal writing requirement, as well as an elective program of study.

After the first year, a part-time student may not enroll in fewer than 8 or more than 11 academic credits without the permission of the Registrar or an Academic Advisor.* Permission to enroll in 12 academic credits may be given only under the following

* Academic Advisors include the Assistant Dean (Clinical Programs); the Assistant Dean (J.D. Academic Programs); the Assistant Dean (J.D. Academic Services); the Assistant Dean and Administrative Director (Center for Transnational Legal Studies); the Assistant Dean and Executive Director (Office of Transnational Programs); the Associate Vice President and Dean of Students; the Director, J.D. Program; the Director, J.D. Programs; and the Director of Academic Enhancement Programs.

**For part-time students who matriculate in Fall 2011, the remaining first-year courses for the 2012-2013 academic year will be Criminal Justice and Property.

circumstances: (1) a student enrolls in a clinic that awards 12 credit hours in one semester; (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 needs to complete 23 academic credits at the start of their final year in order to complete the J.D. degree requirements and requests permission to take 12 academic credits in one of their final two academic semesters (but not in both semesters); (4) a student is a law fellow in the Legal Research and Writing or USLD program; (5) a student in the Spring semester wishes to take a one-credit course during Week One; or (6) a part-time student enrolled in a clinic in his or her third or fourth year needs to take a course required or recommended for that 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 and allocated residency credit as a part-time student. (*See Required Time in Residence.*)

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 in law school to meet all J.D. degree requirements. If after six consecutive calendar years a student has not completed all degree 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 and policies and the

changes are reflected in the online version of the Georgetown Law *Bulletin* at www.law.georgetown.edu/registrar/bulletin/. The primary means by which the Law Center communicates with students is through the Law Center's e-mail system. Each student has a Law Center e-mail address and should check this e-mail address regularly. Notice of changes to academic or administrative policies in this Bulletin are sent to students via e-mail.

Juris Doctor Degree Requirements

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

- *Students who matriculated at the Law Center in August 2008 or thereafter:* 85 credits;
- *Students who matriculated at the Law Center prior to August 2008:* the credit requirement effective at Georgetown Law at the time of matriculation;
- A minimum of 54 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
- A minimum cumulative grade point average of 2.00/4.00 in Law Center courses.

* The Law Center will accept for transfer a maximum of 31 semester hours of academic credit. Georgetown Law does not accept for transfer credit for externships, internships or state-law courses. Credits transferred from courses taken at other ABA-approved law schools do not count toward the 54 Georgetown Law credits required to graduate. Credits earned in courses offered in the graduate program of Georgetown University or a graduate program at another institution does not count toward the 54 Georgetown Law credits required

to graduate. Credits earned at study abroad programs (either Georgetown Law-sponsored programs or non-Georgetown Law-sponsored programs) does not count toward the 54 Georgetown Law credits required to graduate. Credits earned at the Center for Transnational Legal Studies or the Georgetown Law London Summer Program *does* count toward the 54 Georgetown Law credits required to graduate.

** Students who transfer to the Law Center from another law school are not required to take, nor are they admitted into, the first-year required courses, Criminal Justice and Week One: Law in a Global Context. Transfer students interested in applying for certain clinics or courses that require Criminal Justice as a prerequisite must take the two-credit Criminal Procedure course offered each academic year solely to transfer or visiting students. Transfer students are not required to take a course designated as meeting the first-year elective.

Students may not extend their program beyond the semester in which they have completed all academic requirements for the J.D. degree. Once a student has completed all academic requirements for the J.D. degree (subject to the limitations set forth below), the student will graduate from the Law Center. Students enrolled in Law Center-sponsored joint degree programs (see *Joint Degree Programs*) will graduate upon completion of the requirements of both programs, unless the student has withdrawn from the joint degree program or completed all academic requirements for the J.D. degree before earning any academic credits in the designated joint degree program, or unless otherwise specified by the particular joint degree program.

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. 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 academic 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 designated as meeting the upperclass legal writing requirement, or (2) by successfully completing a Supervised Research project that has been approved by the Associate Dean for the J.D. Program.

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, clinics and supervised research projects.

In the upperclass legal writing requirement, the student shows his or her 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, not to the professor, by the deadline announced by the professor, and in the format specified

on the Registrar's website (<http://www.law.georgetown.edu/registrar/index.html>).

The technical requirements for the upperclass legal writing requirement 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) submission of 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. Students will receive a grade for both the course and the paper portions of the course. Both grades will be reflected on the student's transcript; however, only the course grade is calculated in the student's overall grade point average.

Faculty members retain full discretion to withdraw a student from a seminar qualifying for the upperclass legal writing requirement if the professor determines that the student has not met the specified requirements.

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. Supervised Research projects must meet the requirements of the upperclass legal writing requirement (see *Upperclass Legal Writing Requirement* section), and the professor and student must 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 at least a "C" average (2.00/4.00) and must be sponsored by a faculty member. If a student makes a good-

faith effort to obtain sponsorship by a full-time faculty member and is unable to do so, sponsorship by an adjunct faculty member may be approved.

To be eligible to undertake a Supervised Research project while enrolled at CTLS, the project must be approved by Assistant Dean and Administrative Director (Center for Transnational Legal Studies) Scott Foster.

To apply for a Supervised Research project, a student must complete an application form 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/). All requests to undertake a Supervised Research project must be approved by the Associate Dean for the J.D. Program and approval is not automatic. Students must demonstrate that they have a well-developed topic suitable for a substantive scholarly paper satisfying the upperclass 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. To ensure that the proposals will be completed successfully, approval will be guided by the principles set out below in reviewing a student's proposal:

1. The student must have at least the required "C" (2.00/4.00) grade point average.
2. The Associate Dean for the J.D. Program will be receptive to proposals meeting the goals of Supervised Research projects and expects to approve most proposals for supervision by full-time faculty.
3. Because the time demanded of the professor is substantial, it is expected that students ordinarily will seek sponsorship from full-time faculty. The academic deans will help students identify possible faculty sponsors. When no full-time faculty member can serve

as a sponsor, the Associate Dean for the J.D. Program may approve a proposal with an adjunct faculty sponsor.

4. A student ordinarily may not undertake a Supervised Research project more than once. (Students proposing to take Supervised Research for a second time must disclose this on their application.) 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.
5. Proposals may call for research to be completed in one semester or two; only two academic credits, however, can be awarded. The final Supervised Research paper should be submitted either through the Georgetown Law Online Paper/Exam Management System (<http://www.law.georgetown.edu/exams/>) or in hard copy to the Office of the Registrar. Once a final paper has been submitted for grading, a revised version of that paper may not be submitted. Credit for the upperclass legal writing requirement will be given for papers receiving a passing grade.

One Paper for Two 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.

Students may not submit a single paper for a seminar and a Supervised Research project. Students also may not submit a

single paper to satisfy the requirements of two Supervised Research projects.

Professional Responsibility Requirement

Each student must successfully complete an upperclass course meeting the Professional Responsibility requirement. The following courses satisfy the Professional Responsibility requirement: American Legal Profession; Comparative Professional Responsibility (offered at the Georgetown Law London Summer Program and at the Center for Transnational Legal Studies); Lawyers' Ethics; Professional Responsibility; Professional Responsibility and the Future of the Legal Profession; Professional Responsibility in Law Firm and Corporate Practice; and Professional Responsibility: Ethics in Public Interest Practice. J.D. students will not satisfy their Professional Responsibility requirement by completing Professional Responsibility courses offered in the Graduate Program. To search for courses offered in 2011-2012 that satisfy the Professional Responsibility requirement, see http://www.law.georgetown.edu/curriculum/tab_clusters.cfm?Status=Cluster&Detail=25.

Required Time in Residence

(Residency Requirement)

In addition to all other degree requirements, students must complete the required time in residence. The required time in residence is a measure of the intensity and duration of study in law school, and is separate and apart from the requirement that students complete 85 academic credits (i.e., a student who completes 85 academic credits but has not yet met the residency requirement is not eligible to graduate).

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. With the permission of an Academic Advisor, a

full-time student may be approved to enroll in 10 or 11 credits in one semester only. Full-time students who receive permission to enroll in 10 or 11 credits must pass at least 10 credits in order to earn full residency for the semester. 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 a Summer session.

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

PART-TIME PROGRAM

A part-time student can achieve the required time in residence in one of three ways:

1. Eight Semesters:

A part-time student can meet the residency requirement upon the completion of eight semesters in which he or she successfully passes a minimum of 8 academic credits. Subject to the following, 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. With the permission of an Academic Advisor, a part-time student may be approved to enroll in 7 credits in one semester only. Part-time students who receive permission to enroll in 7 credits must pass at least 7 credits in order to earn full part-time residency for the semester; failure to pass 7 credits will result in the student needing to attend a summer session or a ninth semester in order to meet the residency requirement.

2. Seven Semesters and at Least Two Summer Sessions:

Special residency requirements apply to part-time students who accelerate their graduation. A part-time student can meet the residency requirement upon the completion

of seven part-time semesters in which he or she passes a minimum of 8 academic credits and at least a total of 8 academic credits over two or more Summer sessions. A part-time student who matriculates in Fall 2011 must take 10-12 credits over two or more summer sessions. A part-time student who fails to pass at least 8 academic credits in a given semester will need to attend one or more additional semesters or Summer sessions in order to achieve the required time in residence.

A part-time student who wishes to graduate in seven semesters and two or more summer sessions should consult with the Registrar if he or she does not pass a minimum of 8 credits during any Fall or Spring semester.

Part-time students who wish to accelerate their graduation in this manner should consult with the Registrar to ensure that they will be able to meet all degree requirements under the accelerated program.

3. Two Part-Time Semesters, Four Full-Time Semesters and a Summer Session:

A part-time student who matriculated in Fall 2011 or a prior semester and who is approved to transfer from the part-time program to the full-time program after his or her first year at the Law Center can meet the residency requirement upon the completion of two part-time semesters, four full-time semesters, and at least 6 academic credits earned in one or more Summer sessions. A student who enrolls in the first-year part-time program and passes a minimum of 8 academic credits per semester is considered to have completed two part-time semesters. A student who fails to complete 6 academic credits in a Summer session will need to attend one or more additional semesters or Summer sessions in order to meet the residency requirement. A part-time student who is approved to transfer from the part-time program to the full-time program at times other than the end of the first year will need to complete more than 6 credits in a Summer session or additional academic semester in order to meet the residency requirement, and should consult

with the Registrar about how to complete this requirement. (See below for more information on transferring between the part-time and full-time program for students who matriculated in August 2011.)

TRANSFER STUDENTS FROM OTHER LAW SCHOOLS

Students who transfer from another law school after their first year must consult with an Academic Advisor or the Registrar to determine how they can fulfill their remaining Law Center residency requirement.

Transfer Between Full-Time and Part-Time Programs (Interdivisional Transfers)

In Fall 2010, the Faculty voted to restructure the first-year program. In order to better serve the students for whom the part-time program was designed and to remain true to the spirit in which the part-time program was established, students will now be permitted to transfer from the part-time program to the full-time program only in cases of a demonstrated significant change in circumstances. Students seeking to transfer between the part-time and full-time programs must submit a request in writing to the Registrar. The request must include a statement of the student's demonstrated significant change in circumstances. Any student seeking to transfer must receive written approval from the Associate Dean for the J.D. Program. *Note:* Part-time students who are approved to transfer to the full-time program after the first semester of their second year will continue to pay tuition on a per-credit basis. A student who transfers from the full-time to part-time status may be subject to a tuition equalization fee. (See *Tuition and Fees* section.)

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 (for example, students who transfer to the full-time program after their first year must take Criminal Justice in the evening of the Spring

semester in their second year). To meet the residency requirement and graduate after two more years of law studies, students who transfer to the full-time program subsequently need to take four full-time semesters (in which he or she enrolls in 12 academic credits and passes 10 of those credits) plus at least 10 credits over two summer sessions (See *Required Time in Residence* section.)

Students who transfer to the full-time program upon completion of their first year must pay a tuition equalization fee. (See *Tuition and Fees*.) Part-time students who transfer to the full-time program and pay the tuition equalization charge are entitled to take up to 11 credits in any Georgetown Law Summer program in D.C. and/or in London without paying additional tuition. Summer courses not taken at the Law Center or at the Georgetown Law London Summer Program are not covered by the tuition equalization fee.

Students with financial aid concerns should discuss the application procedures and award policies with the Office of 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.

Once a student transfers between the full-time and part-time programs, the student may not transfer again absent compelling circumstances. Any student seeking to make a second (or additional) transfer between programs must seek and receive written approval from the Associate Dean for the J.D. Program.

A student may not transfer from the full-time program to the part-time program for either one of the student's final two semesters. 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 an Academic Advisor or the Registrar to ascertain the

required periods of attendance and the earliest date upon which graduation may occur as a result of a 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 Office of Graduate Programs during orientation. 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 Indira Marin Dingleline, Visa Coordinator at 202-662-9319 and/or e-mail your immigration related questions to img4@law.georgetown.edu.

Note: Due to U.S. visa regulations, students in the F1 and J1 student visa status who wish to withdraw from any course or from the Law Center must obtain prior approval from the Visa Advisor in the Office of Graduate Programs, as well as obtaining approval to withdraw from an Academic Advisor or the Registrar.

ACADEMIC EVALUATION AND ATTRITION STANDARDS

Academic Evaluation System

The Law Center's faculty awards the grades of A+, 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:

A+	4.00	C+	2.33
A	4.00	C	2.00
A-	3.67	C-	1.67
B+	3.33	D	1.00
B	3.00	F	0
B-	2.67		

An A+ grade is assigned a 4.00 numerical equivalent, and is awarded in recognition of truly extraordinary academic performance. 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 grade point 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 *MyAccess*. Grades will not 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, out of concern for students' privacy.

Grades for courses taken at other law schools and in graduate programs at other universities are not listed on the Law Center transcript and are not included in the computation of the student's Law Center cumulative grade point average. Grades for courses taken at the Center for Transnational Legal Studies and in the Graduate or Undergraduate programs on the Main Campus are listed on the Law Center transcript but are not included in the computation of the student's Law Center cumulative grade point average. (See *Graduation Honors Policy for Transfer/Visitor Students*.)

RECOMMENDED GRADING CURVE

The following is the faculty-approved recommended curve for all first-year and upper-level examination courses. The faculty also established a grade of A+ to be recorded on official law school transcripts in recognition of truly extraordinary academic performance in a law school class.

A	12%
A-	19%
B+	28%
B	31%
B-	}
C+	}
C	}
C-	} 5-10%*
D	}
F	}

PASS/FAIL OPTION

To encourage students to be more adventurous in their curricular choices, the faculty adopted the following limited pass/fail option.

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. Students sign up for the pass/fail option online and receive instructions on how to do so from the Office of the Registrar.

Eligible Courses

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

All other courses may be available for the pass/fail option. The list of the courses not eligible for the pass/fail option for each semester is available on the Office of the Registrar's website (www.law.georgetown.edu/registrar/).

Other Restrictions

Students may take a maximum of 7 credits pass/fail, including all mandatory pass/fail courses. Students may only exercise the option in one course per semester; this limitation does not apply to mandatory pass/fail courses for which students do not exercise an option. Exceptions to and further explanations of these two rules are located on the Office of the Registrar website, under the "J.D. Pass/Fail Option" link, at: www.law.georgetown.edu/registrar/.

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 (first week of Summer session). By the end of the sixth week (second week of Summer session),

* Because the target percentage for B- and below is a range, rather than a specific number, the target percentage of B grades can increase by one percent for every percent below 10 percent that a faculty member decides to award grades of B- and below.

the student must designate to the Office of the Registrar the grade the student hopes to receive in the course. This is referred to as the “target” grade.

If a student elects to take a course pass/fail but fails to designate a target grade by the deadline, the Office of the Registrar will assign to the student a target grade that is equal to or just above the student’s current cumulative grade point average (GPA). For example, if a student has a GPA of 3.33/4.00, a target grade of B+ will be assigned; if a student has a GPA of 3.42/4.00, a target grade of A- will be assigned. No changes to the pass/fail designation or target grade will be permitted after their respective deadlines.

Faculty are not informed of who is taking their course on a pass/fail basis. 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 7-credit limit. If a student withdraws from a course taken on a pass/fail basis, the academic credits associated with the course will still count toward the 7-credit limit, unless the student receives an excused withdrawal from the course.

STUDENTS AUDITING LAW CENTER COURSES

Enrolled degree students may audit additional courses at the Law Center, with the permission of the professors. Auditors receive no transcript notation of their attendance in class and do not have access to any online materials that are restricted to enrolled students. Auditors also do not complete any course requirements, including exams and papers.

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.

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 credits at the Law Center if enrolled in the full-time program or 16 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 credits for the semester in which they are a full-time student, and a minimum of 8 credits for the semester in which they are a part-time student, to be eligible for Dean’s List. Joint degree students, concurrent degree students, and students who study abroad during one semester of the academic year are eligible for Dean’s List recognition, based solely on their J.D. courses, if they complete at least 16 graded J.D. credits during the academic year and maintain full-time status in their joint or concurrent degree program, if applicable. Students earning fewer than the minimum number of credits are not eligible for the Dean’s List in an academic year. Courses taken at the Law Center in the preceding Summer session or in the LL.M. Program are included in the calculation of the required minimum number of 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 six 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 after the Spring semester.

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 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 after a Summer or Fall semester will be included with the class that graduated in the previous Spring semester.

Graduation Honors Policy for Transfer/Visitor Students

Graduation honors for students who transfer to Georgetown Law after their first year of law school or for students who visit another institution will be based solely on grades earned at the 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 credits at the Law Center. To be eligible for consideration for Order of the Coif (see below), a graduate must have completed at least 64 graded academic credits at the Law Center.

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. To be eligible for consideration for Order of the Coif, a graduate must have completed at least 64 graded academic credits at the Law Center.

ACADEMIC ATTRITION

Unless excused by operation of law (i.e., military call-up, Americans with Disabilities Act, etc.) or by grant of a waiver, a full-time student must satisfy all graduation requirements within five consecutive calendar years from the date of matriculation; a part-time student, within six consecutive calendar years from the date of matriculation. 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 elective course (this includes those required first-year courses taken in the upperclass years 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 course that meets the first-year elective requirement. 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 each time 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 1.67/4.00, the student must retake any course in which he or she received a grade of D or F. Both the D's and F's the student first received and the grade he or she receives in retaking the course will appear on the student's transcript, and the credits 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 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 at the end of the first year is less than 1.67/4.00 but 1.33/4.00 or higher must take a leave of absence from the Law Center for the next academic year. In order to return, 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 Associate Dean for the J.D. Program. The student will be allowed to return only if the Associate Dean finds that it is probable that the student will be able to attain a cumulative grade point average of 2.00/4.00 and satisfy all graduation requirements within the allotted time period.
 4. A first-year student whose cumulative grade point average is less than 1.33/4.00 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 academic 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 Associate Dean for the J.D. Program. The student will be allowed to return only if the Associate Dean finds that it is probable that the student will be able to attain a cumulative grade point average of 2.00/4.00 and satisfy all graduation requirements within the allotted time period. Petitions by students who have been absent from the rolls for more than one academic 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 1.67/4.00. 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 2.75/4.00 at the end of any semester is required to meet with the Director of Academic Enhancement Programs to discuss the requirements for graduation and ways for the student to improve his or her performance. Students with a cumulative average below a 2.90/4.00 are strongly encouraged to meet with the Director.

Summer Session Attendance

If a student is enrolled in a Law Center Summer session 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 may reapply for admission 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 Associate Dean for the J.D. Program. The student will be allowed to return only if the Associate Dean finds 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.

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 1.67/4.00 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, participated, or otherwise met class requirements 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, 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 course schedule. 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 and employment commitments so as not to 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, it is the student's responsibility to determine, in consultation with the Registrar, whether he or she should request a deferred examination. (See the *Exam Deferral Policy* in the *General Administrative Policies* section of this *Bulletin*.) No examination will be given prior to its originally scheduled date.

A student failing to appear for an examination because of illness or other extraordinary cause must contact the Registrar (not the professor) prior to the start of the examination. If the Registrar is satisfied that the absence resulted from an "extraordinary cause" and is supported by appropriate documentation (such as a doctor's note), permission may be given for the student to take a deferred examination. The requirements of a full-time J.D. student's employment or future 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 or be withdrawn from the course.

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 be withdrawn from the course. The withdrawal will be reflected as a “W” on the student’s transcript. A student who is in possession of an exam in a course but fails to submit the exam for grading will receive a grade of F for that course. If a student becomes ill during the examination or otherwise experiences a problem that prevents him/her from continuing with the examination, the student must immediately make the proctor aware of the situation and follow the instructions of the proctor or Registrar. No post-examination relief will be granted.

Once an examination is submitted for grading, no amendments or supplements will be permitted or accepted.

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. For exams prior to 1998, hard copies are available through the reference desk. Exams administered from 1998 to the present are available online on the Library’s website (www.ll.georgetown.edu/services/exams.cfm).

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 and subject to the maximum extensions by the Registrar and published on the Office of the Registrar’s

website, a professor may advance or extend 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, not to the professor, by the deadline announced by the professor, and in the format specified on the Office of the Registrar’s website. Once a final paper is submitted for grading, no amendments, revisions, or supplements will be permitted or accepted.

Due dates for papers are as firm as the dates of examinations. Individual extensions for up to the maximum allowable days set by the Registrar ([see http://www.law.georgetown.edu/registrar/papers.htm](http://www.law.georgetown.edu/registrar/papers.htm)) 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 and online, must be signed by the professor or the student must obtain written approval from the professor by e-mail and must include all of the information requested on the form. Extensions for more than the maximum are rare and may not be granted solely by the professor. Any request for an extension beyond the maximum is effective only upon review and approval of the Individual Extension Form by the Associate Dean for the J.D. Program.

If a student fails to submit a final paper by the due date (including any extension), the student will be withdrawn from the seminar. The withdrawal will be reflected as a “W” on the student’s transcript.

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 Visa Coordinator in the Office of Graduate Programs in advance of the paper submission deadline. Although faculty members cannot grant these extensions, students must also obtain their agreement to any such 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. After grades are posted, students should communicate directly with the professor if the student suspects that an error has occurred in the grading 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 for Clinical Programs 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 14 days after the grade is posted.

Credit for Courses in the Law Center Graduate Programs

Upperclass students may take up to 6 credits of courses in the Graduate Programs of the Law Center (not including the J.D. sections of cross-listed graduate courses) without permission. Permission from an Academic Advisor is required, however, to take more than 6 non-cross-listed 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 Undergraduate or Graduate Schools of the University

Upperclass students may take a maximum of 6 credits of Graduate-level coursework in the University on a seat-available basis. Language classes and Undergraduate courses may be taken on a space-available basis, but will not be credited toward the J.D. degree. Course descriptions may be found in the University course catalog. Students interested in seeking permission to enroll in a course on the Main Campus are encouraged to contact the Office of J.D. Academic Services at 202-662-9039 to schedule an appointment with Tara Sarathy, Director, J.D. Programs, in addition to reviewing the information below.

Students do not preregister for Main Campus courses during the Law Center's preregistration process and may not enroll themselves in Main Campus courses. Students seeking approval to take a Main Campus course in the Graduate or Undergraduate Schools (except for Business School courses) should e-mail their request along with the professor's written permission (e-mail is sufficient) to Ms. Sarathy at trs34@law.georgetown.edu by July 22, 2011 for Fall 2011 courses and by December 2, 2011 for Spring 2012 courses. Students seeking approval to enroll in a Fall 2011 Business School course (Modules 1 and 2), should e-mail their request to Ms. Sarathy by July 22, 2011 and by December 2, 2011 for a Spring 2012 Business School course (Modules 3 & 4). The Business School administration will coordinate their professors' permission to enroll in their courses and request that law students do not contact business school faculty directly. All requests for Graduate and Undergraduate courses must include the course number, course name, number of credits, and a list of any prerequisite courses and how you believe you meet those prerequisites. For all requests for courses outside of the Business School students must also include the professor's e-mail permission to enroll in your e-mail. Upon approval, the J.D. Academic Services Office will forward the student's request to

the Law Center's Office of the Registrar. The Registrar's Office will forward the request at the beginning of the Main Campus add/drop period to the appropriate academic department for approval to enroll the student in the course on a seat-available basis. The Registrar's Office will confirm for students their enrollment status.

Students may seek to enroll in a graduate-level or undergraduate-level course on the Main Campus on an audit basis by following the same process for permission to be enrolled on a seat-available basis. Main Campus department policies regarding auditing vary. Students who audit Main Campus courses may be required by the professor to complete the course requirements. Students receive an "AU" on their transcript for audited courses, and pay tuition for audited credits. All courses, credits, and grades taken in the Undergraduate or Graduate programs will appear on the student's Law Center transcript, but the grades will not be counted in the student's Law Center grade point average. Up to 6 graduate-level credits will be counted toward the J.D. degree. Undergraduate and language credits will not be counted toward the J.D. degree. Students may not take graduate-level courses on the Main Campus on a pass/fail basis and have the credits count toward their J.D. degree. Students may take only undergraduate or language courses on a pass/fail basis and are subject to the Main Campus pass/fail policies. It is the student's responsibility to make sure that final grades are submitted to the Law Center Registrar's Office by the Law Center grades deadline.

The Law Center does not follow the same academic calendar as the Main Campus, and it is the student's responsibility to determine when a course on the Main Campus begins. *Note:* The Business School operates on quarters, or modules, and has two modules per semester. Business School classes may follow a different schedule than other schools or departments on the Main Campus.

Full-time students may take Graduate courses and Undergraduate 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.

Note: Law students register for Main Campus courses on a seat-available basis. Main Campus students have priority for these courses. Law Center students are not permitted to be waitlisted for Main Campus courses or to register for the Main Campus side of cross-listed courses. Law Center students who wish to be enrolled in a Main Campus cross-listed course must follow the Law Center's add/drop/waitlist process. Law Center students who are enrolled in Main Campus courses are subject to the add/drop and withdrawal policies and grading deadlines of the Main Campus.

Credit for Study Abroad Programs During the Academic Year

CENTER FOR TRANSNATIONAL LEGAL STUDIES

Georgetown Law established the Center for Transnational Legal Studies ("CTLTS") in London beginning with the Fall 2008 semester. CTLTS is a collaborative project that brings together students and faculty from law schools around the world to study complex transnational legal issues from different perspectives. Collaborating schools include institutions from Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Germany, Great Britain, India, Israel, Italy, Mexico, New Zealand, Northern Ireland, Portugal, Russia, Singapore, South Korea, Spain, and Switzerland. Upperclass Georgetown Law students may spend a semester with their counterparts from the other law schools in courses taught and co-taught by faculty from both the common law and civil law traditions. Enrollment in CTLTS is open to J.D. students who have completed their first year of study. Preference will be given to

students entering their third year (full-time students) or fourth year (part-time students). More detailed information on eligibility and the application process is available through the Center's website at <http://ctls.georgetown.edu> or by contacting Scott Foster, Assistant Dean and Administrative Director for the Center for Transnational Legal Studies, at foster@law.georgetown.edu.

Students may attend CTLS for only one semester and may only transfer in up to a total of 14 credits from CTLS towards their J.D. degree requirements. Students can do either a semester at CTLS or another Georgetown Law Semester Abroad Program, but not both. Students may do a Summer study abroad program and CTLS, but may only transfer in a total of 14 credits with the exception of the Georgetown Law Summer London Program. For example, if a student has already taken 4 credits at a non-Georgetown Law Summer study abroad program, the student could only transfer in 10 credits from CTLS. All interdivisional transfer students and students who transfer into Georgetown Law from another law school must complete all first-year course requirements before being eligible to study at CTLS. Credits earned at CTLS will count toward the 54 Georgetown Law credits required to graduate. The grades earned at CTLS will appear on the transcript but will not be included in the computation of the student's Law Center cumulative grade point average. If a CTLS course is offered on a mandatory pass/fail basis, the credits will not count against the 7-credit pass/fail limit.

GEORGETOWN LAW SEMESTER ABROAD PROGRAM

The Georgetown Law Semester Abroad Program arranges for students to study abroad for a semester at one of a number of outstanding law schools. These semester abroad programs are open to J.D. students who have completed their first year of study. Preference will be given to students entering their third year (third-year students) or fourth year (part-time students). Part-time students who have completed the first-year curriculum (including Criminal Justice) are

eligible. All interdivisional transfer students and students who transfer into Georgetown Law from another law school must complete all first-year course requirements before being eligible to study abroad in the regular academic year. Students participating in the semester abroad programs sponsored by Georgetown Law can receive up to 14 credits, subject to the limitations below. Part-time students will be granted an exception to the 11 credit maximum credit load per semester, and will receive part-time residency for the semester. 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.

For the Fall 2011 semester, the following foreign law schools are part of the Georgetown Law-sponsored semester abroad program:

- Bucerius Law School, Hamburg, Germany
- ESADE Law School, Barcelona, Spain
- The Hebrew University of Jerusalem in Israel
- Keio University, Japan
- University of Leiden, Leiden, the Netherlands
- Melbourne Law School, Melbourne, Australia
- National Law School of India University in Bangalore (NLS)
- National University of Singapore School of Law (NUS), Singapore
- Torcuato di Tella University, Buenos Aires, Argentina
- Tsinghua University, Beijing, China
- Yonsei Law School, South Korea

Students can also apply for the year-long program in Paris at the Institut d'Études Politiques de Paris (Sciences Po). This program awards a Master in Economic Law degree with a Global Studies specialization. Fourteen of the credits earned through this program will also transfer to the J.D. degree. This program requires that the student complete an additional semester at Georgetown Law (for which additional tuition is not charged). The full-year

Economic Law Program at Sciences Po in Paris is open only to full-time J.D. students entering their third year at the Law Center and part-time students entering their fourth year. Please note that this and some other programs involve courses taught in a language other than English.

Students may only transfer up to a total of 14 credits from a Georgetown-sponsored semester abroad toward their J.D. degree requirements. Students may do a summer study abroad program and a semester abroad through a Georgetown-sponsored program, but may only transfer in a total of 14 credits with the exception of the Georgetown London Program. For example, if a student has already taken 4 credits at a non-Georgetown summer study abroad program, the student could only transfer in 10 credits from any Georgetown-sponsored study abroad program.

The Law Center does not give credit for clinical work, internships, or externships undertaken abroad.

Credits earned at a Georgetown-sponsored program (with the exception of the CTLS and the London Summer Program) will not count toward the 54 Georgetown Law credits required to graduate. Individual courses taken and the grades received at the foreign school will not appear on the Georgetown Law transcript and the grades will not be factored into the Georgetown Law GPA.

Most programs welcome students in the fall semester, while a limited number accept students during the spring semester. Students who study abroad during their final semester before finishing their J.D. program must assume the risk that scheduling conflicts or unforeseen administrative delays at the host school will prevent them from graduating on time and/or being able to meet certain bar registration deadlines.

Special Note for Transfer Students: All interdivisional transfer students and students who transfer from another law school must complete all first-year course requirements before being eligible to study abroad during the regular academic year. To be eligible to participate in the semester abroad program,

transfer students from another law school must complete 54 credits in three full-time semesters at the Law Center and one Summer session (the Summer session may be taken at the Law Center or at the Georgetown Law London Program). Transfer students considering this option should consult an Academic Advisor.

The Transnational Programs website provides important additional information about the Georgetown Law Semester Abroad Program at: www.law.georgetown.edu/otpl/semesterabroad.htm.

Credit for Study Outside the Law Center

GENERAL PROVISIONS

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-approved law schools must consult with Tara Sarathy, Director, J.D. Programs, to be advised of all applicable rules and necessary procedures and to obtain approval for the course work. Students must have a compelling reason to request permission to take a course at another law school in the Washington, D.C., area during a semester in which the student is enrolled at the Law Center. The Law Center will accept no more than 6 credits in this situation and the courses must be approved prior to the student's enrollment at the other law school.
- Under certain circumstances, credit for clinical programs will not transfer. Students contemplating taking a clinical course at another ABA-approved law school must consult the Associate or Assistant Dean for Clinical Programs before enrolling in the course.
- A minimum of 54 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.
- Courses taken pass/fail at another ABA-approved law school will count toward the Law Center's 7-credit limit on pass/fail credits.
- All approved credits undertaken at another ABA-approved law school will be displayed on the student's Law Center transcript. These grades are not included in the student's Law Center cumulative grade point average.
- Please refer to the preceding section, *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 credit is given for internships or externships offered at other institutions.

VISITING AT ANOTHER LAW SCHOOL

In extraordinary circumstances, a student may be granted permission to attend another ABA-approved law school for one or two semesters in a student's final year of law school, while still earning the Georgetown Law degree. Before applying to another school, the student must obtain permission from Tara Sarathy, Director, J.D. Programs. Permission to visit away is granted only to students showing compelling personal circumstances that require their relocation.

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 Tara Sarathy, Director, J.D. Programs, by April 2.

Students will not be permitted to visit at another school unless they are in good standing at Georgetown Law for the semester(s) for which they wish to visit away. Georgetown Law students who wish to visit at another school must have earned the minimum 2.00/4.00 grade point average required for graduation before permission to

visit away will be given, since grades earned at other schools 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 the official transcript of grades and a degree application are submitted to the Law Center's Office of the Registrar by the Law Center's grades and degree application deadlines. Students who petition to visit at another ABA-approved law school during their final year of study are cautioned that grades not received by the Law Center's grades deadline will affect graduation clearance.

Students requesting to visit away must complete a degree audit with Tara Sarathy, Director, J.D. Programs, to assure that they can meet all degree requirements (including 54 credits at the Law Center). 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 medical insurance policy at the visited school, or purchase medical insurance provided by Georgetown University.

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.

AD HOC STUDY ABROAD PROGRAMS DURING THE ACADEMIC YEAR (NON-GEORGETOWN LAW)

While enrolled at the Law Center, students may earn a limited number of credits through non-Georgetown study abroad programs ("ad hoc" programs), with approval from Adam Kolker, Assistant Dean and Executive Director, Office of Transnational Programs.

There are a limited number of U.S. law schools that sponsor ABA-approved study abroad programs during the Fall or Spring semesters. A list can be obtained from the

ABA's website, ABAnet.org (www.abanet.org/legaled/studyabroad/labroad.html).

The Law Center also permits students to apply to study abroad for a semester by enrolling in foreign institutions directly.

Approval for ad hoc study abroad is generally not given for programs in countries where the Law Center has already established a study abroad program. Ad hoc study abroad is permitted during either Fall or Spring semester, but students who do so during their final semester must assume the risk that scheduling conflicts or unforeseen administrative delays at the host school will prevent them from graduating on time and/or being able to meet certain bar registration deadlines.

Students are required to show that their proposed ad hoc program of study will substantially advance a previously demonstrated academic or professional interest in a manner that would not be possible by enrolling in a Georgetown-sponsored study abroad program. (This is a higher standard than that applied to other study abroad applications.)

The Law Center will accept no more than 12 credits from non-Georgetown sponsored study abroad programs. Students may do a non-Georgetown summer study abroad program and a non-Georgetown semester abroad program but may only transfer in a total of 12 credits. For example, if a student takes 4 credits at a non-Georgetown summer study abroad program, the student may transfer in only 8 credits from any non-Georgetown sponsored semester abroad program.

The general provisions described above regarding visiting at another law school apply to these programs.

Permission to apply to a study abroad program must be obtained from Adam Kolker, Assistant Dean and Executive Director, Office of Transnational Programs, prior to applying. The application deadline for ad hoc study abroad is the same as for Georgetown-sponsored programs. The Law Center reserves the right to designate the schools to which a student may apply and must approve the student's selection of

courses. The Law Center does not give credit for clinical work, internships, or externships done abroad.

Individual courses taken and the grades received at a foreign school will not appear on the Georgetown transcript and the grades will not be factored into the Georgetown GPA. The general provisions described above apply to these programs as well.

The health insurance requirements that apply to students doing Georgetown-sponsored programs apply to students doing ad hoc programs as well. See the *Study Abroad Insurance and MEDEX Emergency Service Provider* section of the semester abroad web site at <http://www.law.georgetown.edu/otp/semesterabroad.htm>.

A student with an unpaid student account balance will not be approved to visit away until the student's account is paid in full. Students participating in an ad hoc semester abroad program will be charged an administrative fee of \$500.00.

It is the student's responsibility to make sure the official transcript of grades and a degree application are submitted to the Georgetown Law Office of the Registrar by the Law Center grades and degree application deadlines. Students who petition to do an ad hoc study abroad program during their final year of study are cautioned that grades not received by the Law Center's grades deadline will affect graduation clearance and certain bar registration deadlines.

Additional information regarding studying abroad at other law schools is available at <http://www.law.georgetown.edu/otp/AdHocStudyAbroadPrograms.htm>.

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.

Credit for Summer Session Study

SUMMER STUDY AT THE LAW CENTER
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 credit toward their degree requirements. J.D. students in good standing at other ABA-accredited law schools may enroll as non-degree students in J.D. courses in the Summer session at Georgetown Law as space permits. The policies and procedures for J.D. students to apply for permission to enroll in Summer session courses are explained in the Summer Session section of the Registrar's website at <http://www.law.georgetown.edu/registrar/prereg/index.html>.

The Law Center will accept up to 7 credits earned during each Summer session at the Law Center.

Full-time students may not advance the date of their graduation by attending Summer session courses.

SUMMER SESSION - GEORGETOWN LAW LONDON PROGRAM

The Law Center offers a summer program in London, England. Course demands are the same as for courses taught at the Law Center, and admission is competitive, with priority given to Georgetown Law students.

For further information, contact:
 Cara Morris
 Director, Office of Transnational Programs
 Georgetown University Law Center
 600 New Jersey Avenue, NW
 Washington, DC 20001-2075
 Phone: 202-662-9860
 Fax: 202-662-4038
 E-mail: OTP@law.georgetown.edu

Note: As of this writing, plans are uncertain regarding Georgetown's London summer program for 2012 and beyond.

SUMMER SESSIONS IN THE UNITED STATES (NON-GEORGETOWN LAW)

The Law Center will accept up to 7 academic credits at a Summer session of another ABA-approved law school in the United States, if the courses taken are approved in advance

by Tara Sarathy, Director, J.D. Programs. Students must send a written request to the Director, J.D. Programs, indicating the school they wish to attend and the course(s) (including the number of credits) 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.

SUMMER ABROAD PROGRAMS AT OTHER LAW SCHOOLS

The Law Center will accept up to 4 credits taken at a non-Georgetown Law Summer Abroad program with the permission of the Office of Transnational Programs. The Law Center will accept no more than a total of 12 credits from any combination of non-Georgetown sponsored study abroad programs. For example, if a student takes 4 credits at a non-Georgetown summer study abroad program, the student could expect to transfer in only 8 credits from any non-Georgetown sponsored semester abroad program.

Students may take up to 14 credits of study abroad credit when a Georgetown-sponsored program is involved. For example, a student may earn up to 4 credits in a non-Georgetown summer abroad program, and then participate in a Georgetown-sponsored semester abroad program and earn only 10 credits from that semester abroad experience.

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, internships, or externships done abroad. Individual courses taken and the grades received at the foreign school will not appear on the Georgetown transcript and the grades will not be factored into the Georgetown GPA. The general provisions described above apply to these programs as well.

The medical insurance requirements that apply to students doing Georgetown-sponsored programs apply to students doing non-Georgetown programs as well. See the *Education Abroad Accident and Sickness*

Insurance and MEDEX Emergency Service Provider section of the semester abroad web site at <http://www.law.georgetown.edu/otp/semesterabroad.htm>.

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.

Application and other information regarding summer study abroad at other law schools is available at <http://www.law.georgetown.edu/otp/AdHocStudyAbroadPrograms.htm>.

Credit for Work Completed at Other Graduate Schools Prior to Matriculation

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 ABA-approved law school. This includes law courses taken at law schools.

Externship Program

The Law Center provides J.D. students with the opportunity to receive 2 or 3 credits for participation in its externship program. Students may apply for permission to enroll in an externship in a Fall, Spring, or Summer semester. Applications are available on the Registrar's website at <http://www.law.georgetown.edu/registrar/externship.html>. Applications are reviewed and approved by the Externship Director. Students are graded on a pass/fail basis and the credits count toward the 7-credit pass/fail limit. Students may exercise the pass/fail option for another course during the same semester in which they participate in an externship. Students may apply for permission to enroll in an externship after completing the first-year part- or full-time program.

Externships may be in government, judicial, or public interest offices. Students may not combine for-credit and paid work at the externship. The work must be legal in nature and a lawyer must supervise the student extern. Students may not concurrently participate in any clinic other

than Street Law and an externship. Students who take Street Law and do an externship in the same semester are expected to prioritize their obligations to the clinic first and to manage their time in accordance with these priorities. Students may not enroll in an externship concurrently with an experiential learning course, except where noted in the eligibility section of the Externship webpage at www.law.georgetown.edu/registrar/externships.html.

Although the Externship Director maintains a list of externship opportunities, students are responsible for securing their own placements. Students who are interested in participating in the externship program are encouraged to contact the Externship Director and the Office of Public Interest and Community Service for placement suggestions.

For Fall and Spring semester externships, externs are required to attend an orientation class in the first week of the semester and four class sessions during the semester. Students are then required to devote a minimum of 10 hours per week for at least 11 weeks in the Fall or Spring semester to the externship for two credits and 15 hours per week for at least 11 weeks for three credits. Students must keep weekly time records that reflect the number of hours the student has worked and describe the nature of the work performed without disclosing any confidential information. At the end of the semester, the student will be required to complete a memo of 5-10 pages for two credits and no less than 12 pages for three credits reflecting on the externship experience.

Students may enroll in the externship program through the end of the add/drop period of the semester in which the student wishes to extern. Eligible students will be enrolled when they secure an externship and submit a notification of placement form for a placement that meets the criteria set forth above. The signed supervision agreement must be submitted by the start of the semester or within 10 days of the beginning of the student's placement to the Office of the Registrar. The forms are available on the

Office of the Registrar's webpage (www.law.georgetown.edu/registrar).

For Summer semester externships, externs are required to attend in person an orientation class in the beginning of the semester before beginning their externship. The summer hour requirements are the same as for the fall and spring (a minimum of 110 hours for two credits or 165 hours for three credits), but may be fulfilled over a minimum of six weeks.

To enroll in a Summer externship, students must secure an externship and submit a notification of placement form for a placement that meets the criteria set forth above, as well as a signed supervision agreement, by the start of the semester or within 10 days of the beginning of the student's placement to the Office of the Registrar. Deadlines for submission of these forms will be made available to students during the Spring semester. The forms are available on the Office of the Registrar's webpage (<http://www.law.georgetown.edu/registrar>). Tuition for full-time students for summer externships will be waived.

Summer externships are not limited to the Washington, D.C. area. If a summer extern is working outside of the Washington, D.C. area, the Externship Coordinator must be able to communicate with the student and the supervisor without significant difficulty throughout the term of the externship.

Certificate Programs

J.D. students may be awarded only one certificate from among the certificate programs available to them. Any student who has satisfied the requirements for more than one certificate will be asked to designate the certificate he or she would like to receive. Descriptions of the certificate programs and their requirements are available at <http://www12.georgetown.edu/sfs/isim/pages/Certificate.html> (Certificate in Refugees & Humanitarian Emergencies) and at <http://www.law.georgetown.edu/liell/students/wtocertificateindex.html> (Certificate in World Trade Organization (WTO) Studies).

Student-Initiated Seminar

Students who wish to study a subject not offered by the faculty may organize a student-initiated seminar. Students wishing to do so must secure a commitment from a full-time faculty member to supervise the seminar. Before the close of the preregistration period in the spring, the organizing students must submit a course proposal to the Associate Dean for the J.D. Program including the title of the seminar, the supervising faculty member, a syllabus, and a reading list. The Associate Dean will approve the application upon determination that the proposed seminar has substantial educational value and will be conducted with academic seriousness. Approved seminars will earn 2 credits. These seminars are mandatory pass/fail and will count toward a student's maximum of 7 pass/fail credits.

Restrictions on Student Employment

The program of instruction in the full-time program is a demanding one and is 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 student enrolled in more than 12 credit hours exceed 20 hours of employment per week during the academic year. A student enrolled in the full-time program who is contemplating substantial employment must 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

WITHDRAWAL FROM INDIVIDUAL COURSES

A student may withdraw from a required or elective first-year course (including those required courses taken during the upperclass years by part-time students) only with the permission of the Registrar or an Academic Advisor.*

After the end of the add/drop period for the relevant semester, an upperclass student may withdraw from a course only after consultation with and approval by the Registrar or an Academic Advisor. Approval to withdraw from courses that have a substantial work component required throughout the semester (e.g., courses with mid-term examinations, seminars that meet the upperclass writing requirement) will be granted only in exceptional circumstances. 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. A withdrawal is recorded on a student's transcript either as a "withdrawal" or an "excused withdrawal." Requests for withdrawal from a course made within the first four weeks of the semester will be deemed 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 *Clinic Enrollment Policies*, below.

A student who withdraws from all but two academic credits in any given semester must seek permission from an Academic Advisor to enroll in courses for the following semester. See *Attendance, Examinations, and Written Work* for information on the consequences of failing to complete an examination as scheduled or failing to

submit a final paper by the deadline.

Note: Withdrawal from individual courses may have implications for meeting the required time in residence. Students wishing to withdraw from an individual course should meet with an Academic Advisor or the Registrar to review any such implications. (See *Required Time in Residence*.)

Note: Due to U.S. visa regulations, students in the F1 and J1 student visa status who wish to withdraw from any course or from the Law Center must obtain prior approval from the Visa Advisor in the Office of Graduate Programs, as well as obtaining approval to withdraw from the Registrar or an Academic Advisor.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

Students in good standing who have completed at least one semester at the Law Center may take a leave of absence if they obtain permission in advance and in writing from the Dean of Students. Leaves of absence typically are granted for one academic semester, and rarely are granted for longer than two academic semesters. A leave of absence does not extend the time limits for completion of the J.D. degree, described above in the section on *Academic Evaluation and Attrition*. The Law Center will not accept credit for work completed at another law school during a leave of absence without the prior written approval of the Dean of Students and the Director, J.D. Programs.

In exceptional circumstances, students who wish to take leave from the Law Center after matriculating but before completing their first semester may request permission for a leave of absence from the Dean of Students.

Tuition will not be refunded in the event of a leave of absence unless otherwise refundable under the Tuition Refund Schedule in this *Bulletin*. In rare circumstances, a student returning from an

* Academic Advisors include the Assistant Dean (Clinical Programs); the Assistant Dean (J.D. Academic Programs); the Assistant Dean (J.D. Academic Services); the Assistant Dean and Administrative Director (Center for Transnational Legal Studies); the Assistant Dean and Executive Director (Office of Transnational Programs); the Associate Vice President and Dean of Students; the Director, J.D. Program; the Director, J.D. Programs; and the Director of Academic Enhancement Programs.

approved leave may receive an adjustment to the tuition charged up to the amount of tuition paid in the semester in which the leave of absence was taken. Any such tuition adjustment must be approved by the Dean of Students and the Associate Dean for the J.D. Program.

WITHDRAWAL FROM THE LAW CENTER

Students may voluntarily withdraw from the Law Center (as opposed to taking a leave of absence) at any time. Students who wish to withdraw voluntarily from the Law Center should notify the Registrar in writing of their decision. Once withdrawn, a student no longer is matriculated at the Law Center. A student who has withdrawn and then wishes to return to the Law Center must apply for readmission through the regular admissions process.

Absent a waiver, students who have been absent from the Law Center longer than an approved leave of absence or who have interrupted their course of study without having received approval for a leave of absence in advance, will be involuntarily withdrawn and must reapply through the regular admissions process if they wish to seek readmission to the Law Center.

Clinic Enrollment Policies

GENERAL ELIGIBILITY

Georgetown Law'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 and Administrative, 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 academic credits of their first year (24 credits for students who matriculated in

Fall 2010 or a prior year and 20 credits for students who matriculate in Fall 2011). Six clinical courses (Community Justice Project, Criminal Defense and Prisoner Advocacy, Criminal Justice, Domestic Violence, 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 will have completed the equivalent of four full-time semesters by the end of their Fall semester in the clinic.

PART-TIME STUDENT ENROLLMENT

Part-time students are welcome to apply for a clinic as long as they are not rendered ineligible for a particular clinic because they are employed by the Federal or District of Columbia governments and they do not have job responsibilities during the day that preclude the time commitment demanded by clinics and ethical client service. Summer clinics will give preference to part-time students assuming they meet other admission criteria. Second-year part-time students and interdivisional (part-time to full-time) transfer students may not defer taking their required second-year courses (Criminal Justice and Property) 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 Law 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 achieved at least a 2.00/4.00 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 Property.

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 curriculums 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 Law'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 who are unable to obtain a character clearance by the time clinic classes begin may be unable to

maintain their enrollment in the clinic.

Students applying to clinics that practice in other jurisdictions, such as in 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, or a pending matter before Georgetown's Professional Responsibility Committee, could prevent a student from receiving the required certification.

Students with questions about the character clearance or Dean's certification should contact the Associate or Assistant Dean for Clinical Programs.

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 Center for Applied Legal Studies, the Criminal Defense and Prisoner Advocacy Clinic, the Criminal Justice Clinic, the Federal Legislation and Administrative Clinic, the Harrison Institute, the Institute for Public Representation, or Law Students in Court. 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, Law Students in Court, or the Institute for Public Representation. Students who are uncertain about the application of this rule to them should consult with the Associate or Assistant Dean for Clinical Programs.

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 or frischm@law.georgetown.edu.

OVERLAP WITH SKILLS TRAINING COURSES

Students may not take Civil Litigation Practice, Patent Trial Practice, Trial Practice and Applied Evidence, Trial Practice: Working with Expert Witnesses, Trial Practice: Criminal Law and Advocacy, Trial Advocacy and Practice or any section of Trial Practice during the same semester or a subsequent semester in which they enroll in the Center for Applied Legal Studies, Community Justice Project, Criminal Defense and Prisoner Advocacy, Criminal Justice, Domestic Violence, Juvenile Justice, or Law Students in Court clinics.

LIMITATIONS ON CLINICS, EXTERNSHIPS, AND EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING COURSES

Due to competing time demands, a student is not permitted to enroll in an externship or certain experiential learning courses *during the same semester* in which the student is enrolled in any clinic except the Street Law Clinic. Students who enroll in the Street Law Clinic and undertake an externship or enroll in an experiential learning course in the same semester are expected to prioritize their obligations to the clinic first and to manage their time in accordance with these priorities. Students should consult with the Assistant

Dean for Clinical Programs for additional information.

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 and the Associate Dean for Clinical Education. A student may withdraw his or her acceptance of a Spring semester clinic no later than November 4, 2011, by notifying the clinic director and the Assistant Dean for Clinical Programs in writing. After November 4, 2011, permission of the professor and the Associate Dean 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.

J.D./MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	47
J.D./MASTER OF SCIENCE IN FOREIGN SERVICE	48
J.D./MASTER OF ARTS IN ARAB STUDIES	49
J.D./MASTER OF ARTS IN EURASIAN, RUSSIAN, AND EAST EUROPEAN STUDIES	50
J.D./MASTER OF ARTS IN GERMAN AND EUROPEAN STUDIES	51
J.D./MASTER OF ARTS IN LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES	52
J.D./MASTER OF ARTS IN SECURITY STUDIES	52
J.D./PH.D. IN GOVERNMENT	53
J.D./PH.D. IN PHILOSOPHY	54
J.D./MASTER OF PUBLIC HEALTH	55
J.D./MASTER OF PUBLIC POLICY	55
J.D./LL.M. JOINT DEGREE IN INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS & ECONOMIC LAW	56
J.D./LL.M. JOINT DEGREE IN NATIONAL SECURITY LAW	57
J.D./LL.M. JOINT DEGREE IN SECURITIES & FINANCIAL REGULATION	57
J.D./LL.M. JOINT DEGREE IN TAXATION	58



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 Public Policy Institute (M.P.P.), School of Foreign Service (M.S.F.S., M.A.A.S., M.A.R.E.E.S., M.A.G.E.S., M.A.L.A.S., or M.A.S.S.P.), the Department of Government (J.D./Ph.D.), the Department of Philosophy (J.D./M.A. or J.D./Ph.D.), or the Law Center (J.D./LL.M.). A J.D./M.P.H. is also offered in cooperation with the Johns Hopkins 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. 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. J.D./LL.M. degrees are also accelerated, with completion depending on whether a student is full-time or part-time.

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, contact the Office of Admissions. Students must apply separately to the Law Center and to the companion graduate program. Students seeking academic advising on a joint degree program are encouraged to schedule an appointment with Tara Sarathy, Director, J.D. Programs, at 202-662-9039.

Transfer students must complete a minimum of 54 credits at the Law Center. Credits awarded for work completed in a graduate program will not count toward the 54 Law Center credits.

Note to F1 Student or J1 Student Visa Status holders: Employment authorization considerations exist in relation to the F1 and J1 status. Contact Indira Dingedine, the Visa Coordinator, for more information no later than the start of the last J.D. semester (img4@law.georgetown.edu or 202-662-9319).

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 124* academic credits (76* credits in law and 48 credits in M.B.A. courses with 9 credits of MBA course work counted toward the J.D. and 9 credits of J.D. course work counted toward the M.B.A.), maintenance of a minimum cumulative grade point average of 3.00/4.00 in their M.B.A. program and the required minimum cumulative grade point average for the

J.D. program (see the *Juris Doctor Degree Requirements* section of this *Bulletin*), as well as completion of the graduation requirements of both programs, including the Law Center's Residency Requirement (see *J.D. Program* section). Upperclass J.D. courses must fulfill distribution requirements for either the Corporate Law or the Public Policy focus as outlined below.

The 124 credit hours constituting the J.D./M.B.A. curriculum are distributed as follows:

- 31 credits of the required first-year law curriculum*;
- 45 credits in upperclass law courses, including Professional Responsibility and satisfactory completion of the legal writing requirement. Credit requirements

* 1 fewer credit is required for students who completed the first-year law curriculum in the 2005-06 or 2006-07 academic years.

in this area will vary depending upon the student's choice of courses within one of the focus areas described below;

- 24 credits of required MBA core classes. Core classes include Financial Accounting, Applied Business Statistics, Microeconomics, Organizational Behavior, Management Communication, Managerial Accounting, Strategic Management, Financial Markets, Marketing, Management Science, Corporate Finance, Operations Management, International Business Environment, Leadership and Business Ethics I, Leadership and Business Ethics II, and Professional and Career Development; 9.5 credits from four required MBA residencies:
 - We Are Georgetown Residency (2 credits);
 - Business and Public Policy Residency (2 credits);
 - Leadership Residency (2 credits) – one week course in the Fall of the second MBA year; and
 - Global Residency (3.5 credits) – a week-long residency abroad in the second MBA year;
- 14.5 credits of M.B.A. electives in the second, third, and/or fourth year; and
- Leadership speaker requirements – attendance at one Leadership Breakfast Speaker event and two Distinguished Speaker events.

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).

* 1 fewer credit is required for students who completed the first-year law curriculum in the 2005-06 or 2006-07 academic years.

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 (not required for students who have completed Government Processes in Curriculum B), Constitutional Law II, Corporations, Legislation and Statutory Interpretation (or Legislation), 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).

A typical distribution of semester hours in this joint degree program, 76 J.D. and 48 M.B.A. academic credits, is as follows:

First year:	31*	J.D. credits
Second year:	32	M.B.A. credits
Third Year:	23	J.D. credits
	11.5	M.B.A. credits
Fourth Year:	22	J.D. credits
	4.5	M.B.A. credits

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 115* academic credits (76* 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. and 9 credits of J.D. coursework counted toward the M.S.F.S.), satisfactory performance on the M.S.F.S. oral proficiency examination in a foreign language and the M.S.F.S. oral examinations, completion of the graduation requirements of both programs, including the M.S.F.S. internship requirement, the

Law Center Residency Requirement (see *J.D. Program* section), and maintenance of a minimum cumulative grade point average of 3.00/4.00 in their M.S.F.S. program and the required minimum cumulative grade point average for the J.D. program (see the *Juris Doctor Degree Requirements* section of this *Bulletin*).

The required 115* J.D./M.S.F.S. academic credits are distributed as follows:

- 31 credits in the required first-year law curriculum*;
- 15 credits of core M.S.F.S. courses: International Trade; International Finance; Globalization of Intersocietal Relations; International Relations: Theory and Practice; and Analytical and Statistical Skills;
- 21 credits in M.S.F.S. electives related to one of four broad divisional concentrations: International Relations & Security; International Business; International Development; or a self-designed concentration (subject to approval, including regional studies);
- a 3-credit M.S.F.S. Workshop;
- 16 J.D. credits in the international law curriculum taken in the upperclass years; and
- 29 credits in additional upperclass law courses, including Professional Responsibility and successful completion of the legal writing requirement.

A typical distribution of the 115 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 complete a 15-20 hours/week internship during this year)		
Second year:	31*	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

* 1 fewer credit is required for students who completed the first-year law curriculum in the 2005-06 or 2006-07 academic years.

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 109* academic credits (79* credits of Law Center courses and 30 credits of M.A.A.S. work, with 6 credits of J.D. coursework 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 meet the graduation requirements of both programs, including the Law Center Residency Requirement (see *J.D. Program* section) and satisfy the academic standards of the two programs: maintain a minimum cumulative grade point average of 3.00/4.00 in their M.A.A.S. program and the required minimum cumulative grade point average for the J.D. program (see the *Juris Doctor Degree Requirements* section of this *Bulletin*), 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); and
- 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 or second years of the joint program (see Language Requirement *infra*);
- 31 credits of the required first-year law curriculum taken during the first or second years of the joint program*;
- 29 credits in further law courses including Professional Responsibility and the 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; and
- 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.

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 J.D./M.A.A.S. program.

The first year may be pursued at either the Law Center or Main Campus, primarily depending on the student's Arabic status. In most cases, the first year will be at the 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 EURASIAN, RUSSIAN, AND EAST EUROPEAN STUDIES

J.D./M.A.R.E.E.S. degree candidates must satisfy 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 109* academic credits (76* credits of Law Center courses and 33 credits of M.A.R.E.E.S. courses), with 9 credits of the J.D. course work counted toward the M.A.R.E.E.S. and 9 credits of M.A.R.E.E.S. course work counted toward the J.D. Candidates for this joint degree must meet the graduation requirements of both programs, including the Law Center Residency Requirement (see *J.D. Program* section) and satisfy the academic standards of the two programs including: maintain a minimum cumulative grade point average of 3.00/4.00 in their M.A.R.E.E.S. program and the required minimum cumulative grade point average for the J.D. program (see the *Juris Doctor Degree Requirements* section of this *Bulletin*), complete the two required courses, Introduction to Area Studies and the

* 1 fewer credit is required for students who completed the first-year law curriculum in the 2005-06 or 2006-07 academic years.

Capstone Seminar, demonstrate advanced relevant foreign language ability through successful completion of two advanced language courses, and make a public presentation of research completed in the Capstone Seminar.

Curriculum Outline

- 24 credits of M.A.R.E.E.S. course work, including two advanced language courses, Introduction to Area Studies and the Capstone Seminar;
- 31 credits of the required first-year law curriculum (taken in the first or second years of the joint program)*;
- 29 credits in further law courses including Professional Responsibility and the 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; and
- 9 credits of additional M.A.R.E.E.S. coursework, taken in the second, third, and/or fourth years or during Summer sessions.

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 115* academic credits: 76* Law Center credits and 39 credits of M.A.G.E.S. work, with 9 credits of J.D. course work counted toward the M.A.G.E.S. and 9 credits of M.A.G.E.S. course work counted toward the J.D. Candidates for this joint degree must meet the graduation requirements of both programs, including the Law Center Residency Requirement (see *J.D. Program* section) and satisfy the academic standards of the two programs including: maintain a minimum cumulative grade point average of 3.00/4.00 in their M.A.G.E.S. program and the required minimum cumulative grade point average for the J.D. program (see the *Juris Doctor Degree Requirements* section of this *Bulletin*), 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

- 31 credits of required first year law curriculum (normally taken in the first or second years of the joint program)*;
- 15 credits of required M.A.G.E.S. coursework normally taken in the second year of the joint program: GERM 510: Theorizing Culture; INAF 590: International Relations in Europe; GEST 541: Modern German and European History; GEST 547: Politics in Europe and the EU; and GEST 590: The European Union;
- 29 credits in further law courses including Professional Responsibility and the 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

* 1 fewer credit is required for students who completed the first-year law curriculum in the 2005-06 or 2006-07 academic years.

- or international law-related courses which complement the student's area concentration. These courses are taken in the third and fourth years;
- 24 credits of additional M.A.G.E.S. coursework, taken in the second, third, and/or fourth years which includes: 3 M.A.G.E.S. Directed Elective courses chosen from the disciplines of Comparative Politics, Cultural Studies, Economics, International Relations, or History; 4 M.A.G.E.S. elective courses; and a final 3-credit core course, the M.A.G.E.S. capstone experience, GEST 980: MAGES Master's Project Seminar; and
 - M.A.G.E.S. first and second foreign language exams and M.A.G.E.S. oral examination.

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 109* academic credits (79* Law Center credits and 30 credits of M.A.L.A.S. courses). Six credits of J.D. coursework 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 meet the graduation requirements of both programs, including the Law Center Residency Requirement (see *J.D. Program* section) and satisfy the academic standards of the two programs: maintain a minimum cumulative grade point average of 3.00/4.00 in their M.A.L.A.S. program and the required minimum cumulative grade point average for the J.D. program (see the *Juris Doctor Degree Requirements* section of this *Bulletin*), 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 or second years of the joint program;
- 6 credits of additional M.A.L.A.S. coursework, in the second, third, and/or fourth years or during a Summer session;
- 31 credits of the required first-year law curriculum, ordinarily taken in the first or second years of the joint program*;
- 32 credits in further law courses including Professional Responsibility and the legal writing requirement. These courses are distributed among the third and fourth years; and
- 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.

JURIS DOCTOR/MASTER OF ARTS IN SECURITY STUDIES

SSP policy requires applicants interested in admission to the joint Georgetown SSP M.A./J.D. program to apply to both the M.A. and the J.D. programs simultaneously. Students must apply independently to both the Law Center and the SSP and be admitted to both in order to be considered joint degree program students. Applicants who have already begun their studies at the Law Center or at the SSP will not be considered for admission to the joint degree program. For questions about this policy, please contact the SSP Admissions department at sspinfo@georgetown.edu or 202-687-5679.

* 1 fewer credit is required for students who completed the first-year law curriculum in the 2005-06 or 2006-07 academic years.

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. Students in the joint degree program undertake a four-year course of study comprising a minimum of 109* academic credits (79* Law Center credits and 30 credits of M.A.S.S.P. courses). Six credits of J.D. course work will count toward the M.A.S.S.P. and 6 credits of M.A.S.S.P. course work will count toward the J.D. Candidates for this joint degree must meet the graduation requirements of both programs, including the Law Center Residency Requirement (see *J.D. Program* section), and maintain a minimum cumulative grade point average of 3.00/4.00 in their M.A.S.S.P. program and the required minimum cumulative grade point average for the J.D. program (see the *Juris Doctor Degree Requirements* section of this *Bulletin*).

Curriculum Outline

- 24 credits of M.A.S.S.P. course work taken on Main Campus in the first or second years of the joint program including completion of all core courses for the program. Students will also be responsible for completing most of the M.A.S.S.P. requirements in this first year, specifically:
 - Completion of SEST-500, Theory and Practice of Security;
 - Completion of SEST-501, Grand Strategy and Military Operations; and
 - Completion of SEST-502, Analytical Methods in Security;
- Selection and completion of a concentration among Homeland Security, Intelligence, International Security, Military Operations, Science and Technology, Terrorism and Substate Violence, Unconventional Weapons and Non-Proliferation, U.S. National

Security, or a customized concentration negotiated with the Director of the SSP. This concentration includes: a core class for the concentration, three electives within the concentration, and SEST-700: Thesis Seminar;

- Completion of distribution requirements in three of the following areas: Science and Technology, Area Security Studies, and Economics and Security;
- 31 credits of the required first-year law curriculum (taken in the first or second years of the joint program)*;
- 32 credits in further law courses including Professional Responsibility and the legal writing requirement. These courses are distributed among the third and fourth years;
- 16 credits in international law courses, including three credits 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;
- 3 credits of additional M.A.S.S.P. coursework, taken in the third, and/or fourth years or during Summer sessions; and
- Passage of a four-hour comprehensive exam to be taken in the final semester of M.A.S.S.P.

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 48

* 1 fewer credit is required for students who completed the first-year law curriculum in the 2005-06 or 2006-07 academic years.

academic credits and course distribution requirements in the Government program and at least 6 credits of upperclass J.D. course work.

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 (76* in law and 48 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, or Political Theory, or an additional 18 for the Ph.D. in American Government); approximately 21 credits from the J.D. count toward the Ph.D. Therefore, students must take about 27 credits unique to the Ph.D.; perform satisfactorily on a written foreign language examination; submit a dissertation proposal; successfully complete and defend a dissertation in Government; satisfy the J.D. professional responsibility and legal writing requirements; meet the J.D. residency requirement (see *J.D. Program* section), and maintain a minimum cumulative grade point average of 3.00/4.00 in their Government program and the required minimum cumulative grade point average for the J.D. program (see the *Juris Doctor Degree Requirements* section of this *Bulletin*). Note: The Government program waives the minor comprehensive exam requirement for students who successfully complete their J.D. coursework.

Students may enroll in the joint degree program on a full- or part-time basis. 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 48 credits of government course work.

JURIS DOCTOR/M.A. OR 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 100 academic credits (76* credits in J.D. course work and 24 (or 18 and a thesis) in Philosophy course work with 9 credits of Philosophy course work counted toward the J.D. and 6 credits of J.D. coursework counted toward the M.A.). Further, the student must pass a comprehensive examination in Philosophy, satisfy the legal writing requirement, complete a course in Professional Responsibility, meet the J.D. residency requirement, and maintain a minimum cumulative grade point average of 3.00/4.00 in their Philosophy program and the required minimum cumulative grade point average for the J.D. program (see the *Juris Doctor Degree Requirements* section of this *Bulletin*).

The J.D./Ph.D. in Philosophy requires the student to complete 112 academic credits (76* credits in J.D. course work and 36 in Philosophy course work with 9 credits of Philosophy course work counted toward the J.D. and 9 credits of law course work counted toward the Ph.D.), successful completion of three comprehensive examinations in Philosophy, a dissertation, satisfy the legal writing requirement, complete a course in Professional Responsibility, and meet the J.D. residency requirement.

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 either immediately prior to or immediately

* 1 fewer credit is required for students who completed the first-year law curriculum in the 2005-06 or 2006-07 academic years.

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 is comprised of two individual degrees. A student in this program is expected to complete the required 85* academic credits for the J.D. at Georgetown, as well as the 80 units necessary for the M.P.H. at the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, in four years. Students may request, by written petition, to apply 10 M.P.H. units (equivalent to 6 J.D. 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 31* credits for a first-year J.D. student. The student then will spend the ensuing 11 months in residence at the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health 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. The student must maintain a minimum cumulative grade point average of 2.50/4.00 in their M.P.H. program and the required minimum cumulative grade point average for the J.D. program (see the *Juris Doctor Degree Requirements* section of this *Bulletin*).

Participants in this joint degree program complete the following:

- 31* credits in required first-year law curriculum;
- 11 months (starting in July) in residence at the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health. During this period, students complete a series of M.P.H. core courses. While at the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, they are also required to take: Public Health and the Law, and one course (among

several options) devoted to ethics and 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 (not required for students who have completed Government Processes in Curriculum B), Constitutional Law II, and at least one additional seminar in health law, biomedical ethics, law and science, or a related subject; and
- The Law Center Residency Requirement (see *J.D. Program* section).

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 115 academic credits (76* credits in law and 39 credits in M.P.P. courses) with 9 credits of J.D. course work counted toward the M.P.P. and 9 credits of M.P.P. course work counted toward the J.D., as well as completion of the graduation requirements for both programs, including the Law Center Residency Requirement (see *J.D. Program* section) and maintenance of a minimum cumulative grade point average of 3.00/4.00 in their M.P.P. program and the required minimum cumulative grade point average for the J.D. program (see the *Juris Doctor Degree Requirements* section of this *Bulletin*).

* 1 fewer credit is required for students who completed the first-year law curriculum in the 2005-06 or 2006-07 academic years.

The required 115 J.D./M.P.P. credit hours are distributed as follows:

- 31* credits in the required first-year law curriculum;
- 21 required M.P.P. credits: Introduction to Microtheory; Public Finance; Public Policy Process (or Comparative Policy Process); Public Management (or Comparative Public Management); Ethics Values and Public Policy (or Ethics in a Globalized World); Statistical Methods for Policy Analysis (formerly Quantitative Methods I); and Regression Methods for Policy Analysis (formerly Quantitative Methods II);
- 9 credits of M.P.P. required courses taken in the third or fourth year: Advanced Regression and Program Evaluation Methods and a two-semester thesis;
- 9 credits of M.P.P. elective courses taken in the second, third, and fourth years;
- 10 required J.D. credits:
 - Administrative Law, Government Processes, or Administrative Law and Regulatory Policy;
 - Constitutional Law II; and
 - Legislation and Statutory Interpretation, Lawmaking: Introduction to Statutory and Regulatory Interpretation, Legislation, Legislative Process, or the Federal Legislation and Administrative Clinic;
- 35 credits in additional J.D. courses, including Professional Responsibility and a course meeting the legal writing requirement, taken in the upperclass years.

A typical distribution of the 115 semester hours in the J.D./M.P.P. Program is as follows:

First year:	31*	J.D. credits
Second year:	24	M.P.P. credits
Third Year:	21	J.D. credits
	9	M.P.P. credits
Fourth Year:	24	J.D. credits
	6	M.P.P. credits

* 1 fewer credit is required for students who completed the first-year law curriculum in the 2005-06 or 2006-07 academic years.

J.D./LL.M. JOINT DEGREE IN INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS & ECONOMIC LAW

This J.D./LL.M. joint degree program permits students who are still completing their J.D. degree to take international business and economic law courses that will count both toward the J.D. degree and also toward an LL.M. degree in International Business and Economic Law. Students in this program are expected, while still J.D. students, to complete International Law I, Corporations, and at least 8 additional credits of courses listed in the course schedule as counting toward the LL.M. in International Business and Economic Law (“qualifying IBEL credits”). After receiving their J.D. degree, joint degree students complete the additional academic credits necessary to fulfill the requirements of the LL.M. degree in IBEL. Regardless of the number of qualifying IBEL credits completed during the J.D. phase of the program, all students are required, following conferral of the J.D. degree, to complete an additional 12 credits during the LL.M. phase, of which at least 8 must be qualifying IBEL credits. Students may complete these additional credits on a full-time or part-time basis. Joint degree students are expected to complete their LL.M. credits within two years of receiving their J.D. degree.

For students in this program, at least 12 J.D. credits, including all qualifying IBEL credits taken during the J.D. phase of their studies, will be shown on their LL.M. transcript, along with the additional courses taken during the LL.M. phase of the program. All of these courses will be counted toward the student’s LL.M. grade point average. Because the “pass/fail option” is not available to students in the LL.M. program, joint degree students during the J.D. phase should not elect “pass/fail” for any course that will transfer to their LL.M. transcript.

Georgetown students apply to the J.D./LL.M. joint degree in IBEL during the spring

semester before the start of their final year and must have completed or be enrolled in Corporations at the time of their application. The J.D./LL.M. joint degree in IBEL is open only to Georgetown students. Students from other universities are not permitted to visit at Georgetown for the purpose of enrolling in this program.

J.D./LL.M. JOINT DEGREE IN NATIONAL SECURITY LAW

This J.D./LL.M. joint degree program permits students who are still completing their J.D. degree to take national security law courses that will count both toward the J.D. degree and also toward an LL.M. degree in National Security Law. Students in this program are expected, while still J.D. students, to complete a three-credit course in International Law and at least 6 additional credits in courses listed in the course schedule as counting toward the LL.M. in National Security Law (“qualifying National Security Law credits”). After receiving their J.D. degree, joint degree students complete the additional academic credits necessary to fulfill the requirements of the LL.M. degree in National Security Law. Regardless of the number of qualifying National Security Law credits completed during the J.D. phase of the program, all students are required, following conferral of the J.D. degree, to complete an additional 12 credits during the LL.M. phase, of which at least 9 must be qualifying National Security Law credits. Students may complete these additional credits on a full-time or part-time basis. Joint degree students are expected to complete their LL.M. credits within two years of receiving their J.D. degree.

For students in this program, at least 9 J.D. credits, including all qualifying National Security Law credits taken during the J.D. phase of their studies, will be shown on their LL.M. transcript, along with the additional courses taken during the LL.M. phase of the program. All of these courses will be counted toward the student’s LL.M. grade point average. Because the “pass/fail option” is not available to students in the LL.M. program,

joint degree students during the J.D. phase should not elect “pass/fail” for any course that will transfer to their LL.M. transcript.

Georgetown students apply to the J.D./LL.M. joint degree in National Security Law during the spring semester before the start of their final year. The J.D./LL.M. joint degree in National Security Law is open only to Georgetown students. Students from other universities are not permitted to visit at Georgetown for the purpose of enrolling in this program.

J.D./LL.M. JOINT DEGREE IN SECURITIES & FINANCIAL REGULATION

This J.D./LL.M. joint degree program permits students who are still completing their J.D. degree to take securities and financial regulation law courses that will count both toward the J.D. degree and also toward an LL.M. degree in Securities and Financial Regulation. Students in this program are expected, while still J.D. students, to complete Securities Regulation and at least 8 additional credits in courses listed in the course schedule as counting toward the LL.M. in Securities & Financial Regulation (“qualifying securities credits”). After receiving their J.D. degree, joint degree students complete the additional academic credits necessary to fulfill the requirements of the LL.M. degree in Securities & Financial Regulation. Regardless of the number of qualifying securities credits completed during the J.D. phase of the program, all students are required, following conferral of the J.D. degree, to complete an additional 12 credits during the LL.M. phase, of which at least 8 must be qualifying securities credits. Students may complete these additional credits on a full-time or part-time basis. Joint degree students are expected to complete their LL.M. credits within two years of receiving their J.D. degree.

For students in this program, at least 12 J.D. credits, including all qualifying securities credits taken during the J.D. phase of their studies, will be shown on their LL.M. transcript, along with the additional

courses taken during the LL.M. phase of the program. All of these courses will be counted toward the student's LL.M. grade point average. Because the "pass/fail option" is not available to students in the LL.M. program, joint degree students during the J.D. phase should not elect "pass/fail" for any course that will transfer to their LL.M. transcript.

Georgetown students apply to the J.D./LL.M. joint degree in Securities & Financial Regulation during the spring semester before the start of their final year and must have completed or be enrolled in Corporations at the time of their application. The J.D./LL.M. joint degree in Securities & Financial Regulation is open only to Georgetown students. Students from other universities are not permitted to visit at Georgetown for the purpose of enrolling in this program.

J.D./LL.M. JOINT DEGREE IN TAXATION

This J.D./LL.M. joint degree program permits students who are still completing their J.D. degree to take tax courses that will count both toward the J.D. degree and also toward an LL.M. degree in Taxation. Students in this program are expected, while still J.D. students, to complete at least 12 credits of courses listed in the course schedule as counting toward the LL.M. in Taxation ("qualifying tax credits"). After receiving their J.D. degree, joint degree students complete the additional academic credits necessary to fulfill the requirements of the LL.M. degree in Taxation. Regardless of the number of qualifying tax credits completed during the J.D. phase of the program, all students are required, following conferral of the J.D. degree, to complete an additional 12 credits during the LL.M. phase, of which at least 8 must be qualifying tax credits. Students may complete these additional credits on a full-time or part-time basis. Joint degree students are expected to complete their LL.M. credits within two years of receiving their J.D. degree.

For students in this program, all qualifying tax credits taken during the J.D. phase of their studies will be shown on their

LL.M. transcript, along with the additional courses taken during the LL.M. phase of the program. All of these courses will be counted toward the student's LL.M. grade point average. Because the "pass/fail option" is not available to students in the LL.M. program, joint degree students during the J.D. phase should not elect "pass/fail" for any tax course that will transfer to their LL.M. transcript. Taxation I, which is a prerequisite to matriculation in the Tax LL.M. program, may not be included among the 12 J.D. credits counted toward the LL.M. degree.

Georgetown students apply to the J.D./LL.M. joint degree in the spring semester before the start of their final year and must have completed or be enrolled in Taxation I at the time of their application. Students who are enrolled as J.D. students in other ABA-approved schools are eligible to participate in this program provided they spend the final year of their J.D. studies as a visiting student at Georgetown. These students must apply for the LL.M. at the same time as they apply to visit and must have completed a basic course in federal income tax by the time of their application.

DEGREES AND CERTIFICATES OFFERED	61
DOCTOR OF JURIDICAL SCIENCE (S.J.D.)	61
MASTER OF LAWS IN ADVOCACY	62
MASTERS DEGREE REQUIREMENTS (FOR PROGRAMS OTHER THAN ADVOCACY)	63
GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR LL.M. STUDENTS	63
SPECIFIC LL.M. DEGREE REQUIREMENTS FOR U.S.-EDUCATED J.D. GRADUATES	63
SPECIFIC LL.M. DEGREE REQUIREMENTS FOR FOREIGN-EDUCATED ATTORNEYS	65
J.D./LL.M. JOINT DEGREES	67
CERTIFICATE PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	70
MASTER OF STUDIES IN LAW (M.S.L.)	73
ENROLLMENT AND CREDIT POLICIES	73
ATTENDANCE AND EVALUATION POLICIES	79
WITHDRAWAL AND LEAVES OF ABSENCE POLICIES	84
PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY	84
NON-DEGREE ENROLLMENT	85



The Law Center offers, in addition to the Juris Doctor degree, the following graduate degree programs.

- Master of Laws (individualized program/general studies)
- Master of Laws in Global Health Law
- Master of Laws in Global Health Law and International Institutions (jointly offered with the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies in Geneva, Switzerland)
- Master of Laws in International Business and Economic Law
- Master of Laws in International Legal Studies
- Master of Laws in National Security Law
- 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
- Master of Studies in Law
- Doctor of Juridical Science (S.J.D.)

The Law Center also offers the following Certificates to students enrolled in a Law Center LL.M. program:

- Certificate in Employee Benefits Law
- Certificate in Estate Planning
- Certificate in International Human Rights Law
- Certificate in State and Local Taxation
- Certificate in World Trade Organization (WTO) Studies

The Certificates in Employee Benefits Law, Estate Planning, and State and Local Taxation, unlike the other Certificates, are open to LL.M. degree candidates as well as to students who are not enrolled in an LL.M. program but who were admitted separately to these Certificate programs.

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 for part-time students.

DOCTOR OF JURIDICAL SCIENCE (S.J.D.)

Georgetown offers a program of study leading to a doctorate in law (S.J.D.). The S.J.D. program is designed to offer advanced training to legal scholars from outside the United States who wish to enhance or embark on a career in the legal academy. Admission is based upon the applicant's academic qualifications, scholarly potential, dissertation topic, high TOEFL score, and the availability of a full-time faculty member willing to supervise the applicant throughout the program.

Requirements for the S.J.D.

Degree:

1. Complete a two-year full-time course of study, research, and writing under the supervision of a full-time member of the faculty. For these two years, the candidate is expected to be in residence in the Washington, D.C., area. In special circumstances, usually involving the nature of the research required for the dissertation, the candidate may complete the dissertation away from the Washington, D.C., area if given permission by his/her faculty supervisor and the Associate Dean for Graduate Programs. 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.
2. Devote full-time attention to the S.J.D. program and limit employment (on or off campus) to a maximum of 20 hours per week (regardless of whether a student's visa would permit more hours of employment).
3. Complete during the first year an approved program including S.J.D. Colloquium, Methods Seminar, and Fellows Seminar. In appropriate circumstances, the Associate Dean, in consultation with the candidate's dissertation advisor, may authorize a modified course of study. At the end

of each academic year, the candidate's advisor or dissertation committee will report to the Associate Dean for Graduate Programs whether the candidate is making satisfactory academic progress. If the candidate is not making appropriate progress, the candidate may be terminated from the program.

4. Submit a dissertation that is accepted by the candidate's dissertation committee and complete an oral defense of the dissertation. The dissertation must make an original and substantial contribution to legal scholarship. Where the scholarship is truly exceptional, the committee may recommend that the degree be awarded with distinction.

Tuition

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 four academic credits each semester for the second year. Beyond the first two years, students are charged a continuing registration fee equal to the rate for one academic credit.

Time for Completion of the Program

S.J.D. students are expected to complete their degrees within four years after commencing the program. 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 be granted only under extraordinary circumstances and only where the student is making satisfactory progress.

MASTER OF LAWS IN ADVOCACY

Degree Requirements

To complete the degree of Master of Laws in Advocacy, students must meet the following requirements:

- 24 months of residency during two consecutive academic years as a Clinical Teaching Fellow, engaged in teaching

and in the full-time supervision and instruction of J.D. students who are enrolled in a clinic.

- 24 academic credits awarded for satisfactory performance of some combination of the following, as determined by the student's supervising faculty member: teaching, course development, practice of law, supervision of students, participation in clinic seminars, and completion of coursework. Grades are recorded pass/fail.

All Fellows affiliated 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. The possibility of graduating with distinction is available to all Master of Laws in Advocacy candidates. 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.

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. 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 Programs Fellowship Handbook and that handbook supersedes the policies set forth in this Bulletin in the event of any inconsistency.

MASTER OF LAWS DEGREE AND PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

(For programs other than Advocacy)

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 at least 2.00/4.00;
- Complete all requirements for the degree within the prescribed period of study (see section on *Period of Study* below.) Full-time students are expected to complete the degree in one academic year, and part-time students may take up to three years.

Specific LL.M. Degree Requirements for U.S.-Educated J.D. Graduates

LL.M. (INDIVIDUALIZED PROGRAM)

Requires, in addition to the general requirements:

- 24 academic credits in a program of study approved by the Graduate Admissions Committee or an academic advisor. 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. IN GLOBAL HEALTH LAW

Requires, in addition to the general requirements:

- 24 academic credits, including 16 academic credits (“specialization credits”) in courses listed under Global Health Law in the course schedule

- As part of the required 16 specialization credits, each student must successfully complete either the 4-credit course Global Health Law (Prof. Taylor) or the 2-credit course Global Health Law and Governance (Prof. Gostin) and the 2-credit course Global Health Law: An Intensive, Problem-Based Exploration.

LL.M. IN GLOBAL HEALTH LAW AND INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Requires, in addition to the general requirements:

- 12 academic credits completed at Georgetown, including 10 academic credits (“specialization credits”) in courses listed under Global Health Law in the course schedule.
- As part of the required 10 specialization credits at Georgetown, each student must successfully complete either (1) the 4-credit course Global Health Law (Prof. Taylor) or (2) the 2-credit course Global Health Law and Governance (Prof. Gostin) and the 2-credit course Global Health Law: An Intensive, Problem-Based Exploration.
- 39 European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System (ECTS) credits (three ECTS credits are the equivalent of 1 Georgetown academic credit) completed at the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies in Geneva, Switzerland, to be completed during a full-time spring semester in residence at the Graduate Institute. As part of the 39 ECTS credits at the Graduate Institute:
 - Each student must complete 24 ECTS credits through coursework including the two compulsory courses, International Health Law and Global Public Health: Current and Emerging Issues.
 - Each student must complete either an approved internship or a dissertation.
 - The internship must last for a minimum of four weeks, must have a dimension linked to global health legal and/or policy questions, and

must be authorized in advance by the Joint LL.M. Committee. Students pursuing an internship must submit an application to the committee at least one month prior to the beginning of the internship. At the completion of the internship, students must submit a written report to the Global Health Law Program Director (Georgetown) of no more than 10,000 words developing some of the themes and questions addressed during the internship. The report is graded and, in conjunction with completion of the internship, counts for 15 ECTS credits.

- With the prior approval of both the Head of the International Law Unit at the Graduate Institute and the Director of the Global Health Law Program at Georgetown, a student may undertake a dissertation instead of the required internship. A dissertation entitles the student to 15 ECTS credits.
- The academic policies of the Graduate Institute apply to credits completed at the Graduate Institute, including a dissertation, and are set forth in the Graduate Institute's *reglement* for the degree program.

LL.M. IN INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC LAW (IBEL)

Requires, in addition to the general requirements:

- Successful completion either prior to or during the LL.M. program of International Law I or a comparable course in public international law.
- 24 academic credits, including 16 academic credits ("specialization credits") in courses listed in List C in the IBEL Curriculum Guide (<http://www.law.georgetown.edu/graduate/documents/CurriculumGuideforIBEL.pdf>).
- As part of the 16 specialization credits, student must successfully complete:
 - at least one course that focuses on international regulation (see List A

in the Curriculum Guide)

- at least one course that focuses on international business (see List B in the Curriculum Guide), and
- Corporations, if they did not take a comparable course in their J.D. studies.

LL.M. IN NATIONAL SECURITY LAW

Requires, in addition to the general requirements:

- Successful completion either prior to or during the LL.M. program of International Law I or a comparable course in public international law.
- 24 academic credits, including 18 academic credits ("specialization credits") in courses listed under National Security Law in the course schedule;
- As part of the 18 specialization credits, students must successfully complete:
 - The Proseminar in National Security Law, and
 - at least one paper course that meets the WR writing requirement approved by the Director of the National Security Law Program.

LL.M. IN SECURITIES AND FINANCIAL REGULATION

Requires, in addition to the general requirements:

- 24 academic credits, including 16 academic credits in courses listed under Securities and Financial Regulation in the course schedule;
- Prior or concurrent completion of a basic course in Securities Regulation [Note: this course does not count towards the required 16 Securities credits but, if taken as part of the student's LL.M. program, may count as elective credit toward the 24 total academic credits required for the degree].

LL.M. IN TAXATION

Requires, in addition to the general requirements:

- 24 academic credits, including 20 academic credits in courses listed under Taxation in the course schedule [Note:

Taxation I does not count towards the required 20 Taxation credits but, with the permission of the Director of the Graduate Tax Program, it may count as elective credit towards the 24 total academic credits required for the degree];

- Completion of the courses (1) Income Tax Accounting and (2) Corporate Income Tax Law I (with permission of the Director of the Graduate Tax Program, the J.D. course Taxation II may be substituted for Corporate Income Tax Law I to satisfy this requirement). Students who have taken prior courses on these subjects may petition the Director of the Graduate Tax Program 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 (1) the student (by e-mail or in writing) petitions for the waiver during the first semester of enrollment in the Master of Laws in Taxation Program and (2) the student received a minimum grade of “B” in a comparable course from an ABA-approved law school.

Specific LL.M. Degree Requirements for Foreign-Educated Attorneys

LL.M. (GENERAL STUDIES)

Requires, in addition to the general requirements:

- 20 academic credits in a program of study approved by an international student advisor from the Office of Graduate Programs;
- Participation in the Foundations of American Law program or completion of the required course for international students, U.S. Legal Discourse I, unless this requirement has been waived, in writing, by an international student advisor from the Office of Graduate Programs. Waivers will be granted only in exceptional circumstances.

LL.M. IN GLOBAL HEALTH LAW

Requires, in addition to the general requirements:

- 20 academic credits, including 14 academic credits (“specialization credits”) in courses listed under Global Health Law in the course schedule;
- As part of the required 14 specialization credits, each student must successfully complete (1) either the 4-credit course Global Health Law (Prof. Taylor) or the 2-credit course Global Health Law and Governance (Prof. Gostin) and the 2-credit course Global Health Law: An Intensive, Problem-Based Exploration;
- Participation in the Foundations of American Law program or completion of the required course for international students, U.S. Legal Discourse I, unless this requirement has been waived, in writing, by an international student advisor from the Office of Graduate Programs. Waivers will be granted only in exceptional circumstances.

LL.M. IN GLOBAL HEALTH LAW AND INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Requires, in addition to the general requirements:

- 12 academic credits completed at Georgetown, including 10 academic credits (“specialization credits”) in courses listed under Global Health Law in the course schedule.
- As part of the required 10 specialization credits at Georgetown, each student must successfully complete either (1) the 4-credit course Global Health Law (Prof. Taylor) or (2) the 2-credit course Global Health Law and Governance (Prof. Gostin) and the 2-credit course Global Health Law: An Intensive, Problem-Based Exploration.
- Participation in the Foundations of American Law program or completion of the required course for international students, U.S. Legal Discourse I, at Georgetown, unless this requirement has been waived, in writing, by an international student advisor from the Office of Graduate Programs. Waivers

will be granted only in exceptional circumstances.

- 39 European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System (ECTS) credits (three ECTS credits are the equivalent of 1 Georgetown academic credit) completed at the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies in Geneva, Switzerland, to be completed during a full-time spring semester in residence at the Graduate Institute. As part of the 39 ECTS credits at the Graduate Institute:
 - Each student must complete 24 ECTS credits through coursework including the two compulsory courses, International Health Law and Global Public Health: Current and Emerging Issues.
 - Each student must complete either an approved internship or a dissertation.
 - The internship must last for a minimum of four weeks, must have a dimension linked to global health legal and/or policy questions, and must be authorized in advance by the Joint LL.M. Committee. Students pursuing an internship must submit an application to the committee at least one month prior to the beginning of the internship. At the completion of the internship, students must submit a written report to the Global Health Law Program Director (Georgetown) of no more than 10,000 words developing some of the themes and questions addressed during the internship. The report is graded and, in conjunction with completion of the internship, counts for 15 ECTS credits.
 - With the prior approval of both the Head of the International Law Unit at the Graduate Institute and the Director of the Global Health Law Program at Georgetown, a student may undertake a dissertation instead of the required internship. A dissertation entitles the student to 15 ECTS credits.

- The academic policies of the Graduate Institute apply to credits completed at the Graduate Institute, including a dissertation, and are set forth in the Graduate Institute's *reglement* for the degree program.

LL.M. IN INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC LAW (IBEL)

Requires, in addition to the general requirements:

- Successful completion either prior to or during the LL.M. program of International Law I or a comparable course in public international law.
- 20 academic credits, including 14 academic credits ("specialization credits") in courses listed in List C in the IBEL Curriculum Guide (<http://www.law.georgetown.edu/graduate/documents/CurriculumGuideforIBEL.pdf>).
- As part of the 14 specialization credits, student must successfully complete:
 - at least one course that focuses on international regulation (see List A in the Curriculum Guide),
 - at least one course that focuses on international business (see List B in the Curriculum Guide), and
 - Corporations.
- Participation in the Foundations of American Law program or completion of the required course for international students, U.S. Legal Discourse I, unless this requirement has been waived, in writing, by an international student advisor from the Office of Graduate Programs. Waivers will be granted only in exceptional circumstances.

LL.M. IN INTERNATIONAL LEGAL STUDIES

Requires, in addition to the general requirements:

- 20 academic credits in a program of study approved by an international student advisor from the Office of Graduate Programs, including a minimum of 12 academic credits in courses listed under International and Comparative Law in the course schedule;
- Participation in the Foundations of

American Law program or completion of the required course for international students, U.S. Legal Discourse I, unless this requirement has been waived, in writing, by an international student advisor from the Office of Graduate Programs. Waivers will be granted only in exceptional circumstances.

LL.M. IN NATIONAL SECURITY LAW

Requires, in addition to the general requirements:

- Successful completion either prior to or during the LL.M. program of International Law I or a comparable course in public international law.
- 20 academic credits, including a minimum of 12 academic credits (“specialization credits”) in courses listed under National Security Law in the course schedule;
- As part of the 12 specialization credits, students must successfully complete:
 - The Proseminar in National Security Law, and
 - at least one paper course that meets the WR writing requirement approved by the Director of the National Security Law Program;
- Participation in the Foundations of American Law program or completion of the required course for international students, U.S. Legal Discourse I, unless this requirement has been waived, in writing, by an international student advisor from the Office of Graduate Programs. Waivers will be granted only in exceptional circumstances.

LL.M. IN SECURITIES AND FINANCIAL REGULATION

Requires, in addition to the general requirements:

- 20 academic credits in a program of study approved by an international student advisor from the Office of Graduate Programs, including a minimum of 14 academic credits in courses listed under Securities and Financial Regulation in the course schedule;

- As part of the required 14 specialization credits, completion of a basic course in Securities Regulation;
- Participation in the Foundations of American Law program or completion of the required course for international students, U.S. Legal Discourse I, unless this requirement has been waived, in writing, by an international student advisor from the Office of Graduate Programs. Waivers will be granted only in exceptional circumstances.

LL.M. IN TAXATION

Requires, in addition to the general requirements:

- 20 academic credits in a program of study approved by an international student advisor from the Office of Graduate Programs, including a minimum of 16 academic credits in courses listed under Taxation in the course schedule;
- As part of the required 16 specialization credits, completion of the courses (1) U.S. Income Tax: Policies and Practices, and (2) Corporate Income Tax Law I or Taxation II;
- Participation in the Foundations of American Law program or completion of the required course for international students, U.S. Legal Discourse I, unless this requirement has been waived, in writing, by an international student advisor from the Office of Graduate Programs. Waivers will be granted only in exceptional circumstances.

J.D./LL.M. Joint Degrees

The J.D./LL.M. joint degree program permits students who are still completing their J.D. degree to take courses that will count both toward the J.D. degree and also toward an LL.M. degree. The Law Center currently offers joint degree programs in four fields of study— International Business & Economic Law, National Security Law, Securities & Financial Regulation, and Taxation.

J.D./LL.M. JOINT DEGREE IN INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS & ECONOMIC LAW

Students in this program are expected, while still J.D. students, to complete International Law I, Corporations and at least 8 additional credits of courses listed in the course schedule as counting toward the LL.M. in International Business & Economic Law (“qualifying IBEL credits”). After receiving their J.D. degree, joint degree students complete the additional academic credits necessary to fulfill the requirements of the LL.M. degree in IBEL. Regardless of the number of qualifying IBEL credits completed during the J.D. phase of the program, all students are required, following conferral of the J.D. degree, to complete an additional 12 credits during the LL.M. phase, of which at least 8 must be qualifying IBEL credits. Students may complete these additional credits on a full-time or part-time basis. Joint degree students are expected to complete their LL.M. credits within two years of receiving their J.D. degree.

For students in this program, at least 12 J.D. credits, including all qualifying IBEL credits taken during the J.D. phase of their studies, will be shown on their LL.M. transcript, along with the additional courses taken during the LL.M. phase of the program. All of these courses will be counted toward the student’s LL.M. grade point average. Because the “pass/fail option” is not available to students in the LL.M. program, joint degree students during the J.D. phase should not elect “pass/fail” for any course that will transfer to their LL.M. transcript.

Georgetown students apply to the J.D./LL.M. joint degree in IBEL during the spring semester before the start of their final year and must have completed or be enrolled in Corporations at the time of their application. The J.D./LL.M. joint degree in IBEL is open only to Georgetown students. Students from other universities are not permitted to visit at Georgetown for the purpose of enrolling in this program.

J.D./LL.M. JOINT DEGREE IN NATIONAL SECURITY LAW

This J.D./LL.M. joint degree program permits students who are still completing their J.D. degree to take national security law courses that will count both toward the J.D. degree and also toward an LL.M. degree in National Security Law. Students in this program are expected, while still J.D. students, to complete a three-credit course in International Law and at least 6 additional credits of courses listed in the course schedule as counting toward the LL.M. in National Security Law (“qualifying National Security Law credits”). After receiving their J.D. degree, joint degree students complete the additional academic credits necessary to fulfill the requirements of the LL.M. degree in National Security Law. Regardless of the number of qualifying National Security Law credits completed during the J.D. phase of the program, all students are required, following conferral of the J.D. degree, to complete an additional 12 credits during the LL.M. phase, of which at least 9 must be qualifying National Security Law credits. Students may complete these additional credits on a full-time or part-time basis. Joint degree students are expected to complete their LL.M. credits within two years of receiving their J.D. degree.

For students in this program, at least 9 J.D. credits, including all qualifying National Security Law credits taken during the J.D. phase of their studies, will be shown on their LL.M. transcript, along with the additional courses taken during the LL.M. phase of the program. All of these courses will be counted toward the student’s LL.M. grade point average. Because the “pass/fail option” is not available to students in the LL.M. program, joint degree students during the J.D. phase should not elect “pass/fail” for any course that will transfer to their LL.M. transcript.

Georgetown students apply to the J.D./LL.M. joint degree in National Security Law during the spring semester before the start of their final year. The J.D./LL.M. joint degree in National Security Law is open only to Georgetown students. Students from other universities are not permitted to visit at

Georgetown for the purpose of enrolling in this program.

J.D./LL.M. JOINT DEGREE IN SECURITIES & FINANCIAL REGULATION

Students in this program are expected, while still J.D. students, to complete Securities Regulation and at least 8 additional credits of courses listed in the course schedule as counting toward the LL.M. in Securities & Financial Regulation (“qualifying securities credits”). After receiving their J.D. degree, joint degree students complete the additional academic credits necessary to fulfill the requirements of the LL.M. degree in Securities & Financial Regulation. Regardless of the number of qualifying securities credits completed during the J.D. phase of the program, all students are required, following conferral of the J.D. degree, to complete an additional 12 credits during the LL.M. phase, of which at least 8 must be qualifying securities credits. Students may complete these additional credits on a full-time or part-time basis. Joint degree students are expected to complete their LL.M. credits within two years of receiving their J.D. degree.

For students in this program, at least 12 J.D. credits, including all qualifying securities credits taken during the J.D. phase of their studies, will be shown on their LL.M. transcript, along with the additional courses taken during the LL.M. phase of the program. All of these courses will be counted toward the student’s LL.M. grade point average. Because the “pass/fail option” is not available to students in the LL.M. program, joint degree students during the J.D. phase should not elect “pass/fail” for any course that will transfer to their LL.M. transcript.

Georgetown students apply to the J.D./LL.M. joint degree in Securities & Financial Regulation during the spring semester before the start of their final year and must have completed or be enrolled in Corporations at the time of their application. The J.D./LL.M. joint degree in Securities & Financial Regulation is open only to Georgetown students. Students from other universities are not permitted to visit at Georgetown for the

purpose of enrolling in this program.

J.D./LL.M. JOINT DEGREE IN TAXATION

Students in this program are expected, while still J.D. students, to complete at least 12 credits of courses listed in the course schedule as counting toward the LL.M. in Taxation (“qualifying tax credits”). After receiving their J.D. degree, joint degree students complete the additional academic credits necessary to fulfill the requirements of the LL.M. degree in Taxation. Regardless of the number of qualifying tax credits completed during the J.D. phase of the program, all students are required, following conferral of the J.D. degree, to complete an additional 12 credits during the LL.M. phase, of which at least 8 must be qualifying tax credits. Students may complete these additional credits on a full-time or part-time basis. Joint degree students are expected to complete their LL.M. credits within two years of receiving their J.D. degree.

For students in this program, all qualifying tax credits taken during the J.D. phase of their studies will be shown on their LL.M. transcript, along with the additional courses taken during the LL.M. phase of the program. All of these courses will be counted toward the student’s LL.M. grade point average. Because the “pass/fail option” is not available to students in the LL.M. program, joint degree students during the J.D. phase should not elect “pass/fail” for any tax course that will transfer to their LL.M. transcript. Taxation I, which is a prerequisite to matriculation in the Tax LL.M. program, may not be included among the 12 J.D. credits counted toward the LL.M. degree.

Georgetown students apply to the J.D./LL.M. joint degree in the spring semester before the start of their final year and must have completed or be enrolled in Taxation I at the time of their application. Students who are enrolled as J.D. students in other ABA-approved schools are eligible to participate in this program provided they spend the final year of their J.D. studies as a visiting student at Georgetown. These students must apply for the LL.M. at the same time as they apply to visit and must have completed a basic

course in federal income tax by the time of their application.

The Extended LL.M. Program and Certificate in American Legal English

A student enrolled in the Extended LL.M. is required to be a full-time student for two full academic years. The first year of the program is a structured program of required courses. Regular and punctual attendance is mandatory and any student who does not meet this requirement or who fails to demonstrate a seriousness of purpose may be terminated from the program. Following successful completion of the first year, students are awarded a Certificate in American Legal English. Students in the two year program are eligible to receive any specialized degree or certificate for which they satisfy the requirements.

Requirements for Two Separate LL.M. Degrees

Students who wish to complete two separate LL.M. degrees may apply to do so. Current students should submit an updated application to the Associate Dean for Graduate Programs, who will consult with the Office of Admissions. No application fee is required for current students.

Transfer between LL.M. Degree Programs

A student in an LL.M. degree program may apply to transfer to a different program by submitting to the Associate Dean for Graduate Programs or the Director of LL.M. Academic Services a written request explaining the academic reasons for requesting the transfer.

CERTIFICATE PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

Certificate programs offer students an opportunity to concentrate within one of the designated fields of study. The Law Center will normally award no more than one Certificate at the time an LL.M. degree is

conferred. Any student who has satisfied the requirements for more than one Certificate must designate the Certificate that he or she would like to receive. Exceptions from the preceding rules will be made in rare cases and only where all of the relevant Certificate courses count as specialization credits toward the Taxation LL.M. degree. Any student desirous of securing such an exception should petition in writing to the Director of the Graduate Tax Program.

With the permission of the Associate Dean for Graduate Programs, a student who has received or is about to receive an LL.M. from Georgetown may apply to continue his or her studies by enrolling in the Certificate in Employee Benefits Law, Estate Planning, Human Rights Law, or State and Local Taxation, as a separate, free-standing program. If the student has completed during the course of his LL.M. studies some of the specialization credits required for the Certificate, the student may request permission to carry those credits into the Certificate program.

Certificate in Employee Benefits Law

The Employee Benefits Law Certificate is available to students enrolled in a Law Center LL.M. degree program and to students who are not so enrolled but who were admitted separately to the 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.

The following are requirements for the Employee Benefits Law Certificate:

- Candidates must successfully complete a minimum of 10 academic credits in courses listed under Employee Benefits Law Certificate in the course schedule.
- Six of the 10 required credits must be satisfied by successfully completing the following three required courses: Retirement Plan Qualification Requirements; Retirement Plans -- Design and Taxation; and ERISA: The Fiduciary Provisions.

- A minimum grade point average of “B-” must be attained in the courses that are counted toward the Certificate’s specialization requirements.

For purposes of earning the LL.M. in Taxation, Employee Benefits Law Certificate courses will be counted toward the 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., students who are not enrolled in an LL.M. degree program) are not eligible for graduation with distinction or the Dean’s List.

Certificate in Estate Planning

The Estate Planning Certificate is available to students enrolled in a Law Center LL.M. degree program and to students who are not so enrolled but who were admitted separately to the Certificate program. Successful completion of a basic course in federal individual income taxation and a course in Decedents’ Estates (or its equivalent) are prerequisites to commencing work on the Estate Planning Certificate.

The following are requirements for the Estate Planning Certificate:

- Candidates must successfully complete the following courses:
 - 1) Either Introduction to Private Wealth Planning: The Estate and Gift Tax (offered in Fall Semester 2009 and previously) or Estate and Gift Tax and Special Topics in Transfer Tax (offered in Fall Semester 2010 and subsequently);
 - 2) Either Income Taxation of Trusts and Estates (offered in Fall Semester 2009 and previously) or Income Taxation of Trusts, Estates, and Beneficiaries (offered in Fall Semester 2010 and subsequently); and
 - 3) Advanced Private Wealth Planning Seminar (Spring Semester).

- Candidates must complete at least two additional academic credits in a tax course related to estate planning, such as tax-exempt organizations, employee benefits, partnership taxation, or other subject approved by the Director of the Graduate Tax Program.
- A minimum grade point average of “B-” must be attained in the courses that are counted toward the Certificate’s specialization requirements.

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

Note: Students admitted for the Estate Planning Certificate only (i.e., students who are not enrolled in an LL.M. degree program) are not eligible for graduation with distinction or the Dean’s List.

Certificate in International Human Rights Law

The International Human Rights Law Certificate is available to students enrolled in a Law Center LL.M. program. 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, in the case of foreign-educated LL.M. students) or during the first year at the Law Center. This course does not count towards the 12 specialization credits for the program.
- Students must successfully complete a minimum of 12 academic credits in courses listed under International Human Rights Law Certificate in the course schedule.

- As part of the required 12 specialization credits, each student must successfully complete the basic International Human Rights Law course.
- A minimum grade point average of “B-” must be attained in the courses that are counted toward the Certificate’s specialization requirements.

Certificate in State and Local Taxation

The Certificate in State and Local Taxation (SALT) is available to students enrolled in a Law Center LL.M. degree program and to students who are not so enrolled but who were admitted separately to the Certificate program. Successful completion of a course in U.S. constitutional law and a basic course in federal individual income taxation are prerequisites to commencing work on the SALT Certificate.

The following are requirements for the SALT Certificate:

- Candidates must successfully complete the following four courses comprising 10 academic credits:
 - State and Local Taxation: Income and Franchise Taxes (2 credits);
 - State and Local Taxation: Business Taxes Other Than Income-Based Taxes (3 credits);
 - Federal Limitations on State and Local Taxation (2 credits); and
 - Special Topics in State and Local Taxation (3 credits).
- A minimum grade point average of “B-” must be attained in the courses that are counted toward the Certificate’s specialization requirements.

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

Note: Students admitted for the SALT Certificate only (i.e., students who are not

enrolled in an LL.M. degree program) are not eligible for graduation with distinction or the Dean’s List.

Certificate in World Trade Organization (WTO) Studies

The WTO Studies Certificate is available to students earning a J.D. or LL.M. at the Law Center. (Students earning an S.J.D. at the Law Center, and students earning graduate degrees in other related subjects at Georgetown University who are eligible to enroll in courses at the Law Center, may obtain the WTO Studies Certificate only by permission of the Institute of International Economic Law.) 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 pursue the WTO Studies Certificate must notify 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.
- Candidates must successfully complete 12 academic 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 research paper on a WTO law subject approved by the IIEL.
- Students must participate in four extracurricular activities related to

international trade during their course of study (such as attending a conference, a congressional, administrative or court hearing, or a similar event).

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

MASTER OF STUDIES IN LAW (M.S.L.)

Degree Program Requirements

Note: The M.S.L. Program will not enroll new students after August 2011. The Master of Studies in Law (M.S.L.) degree is open to journalists – defined to include professionals reporting in print, television, radio, and Internet media – who have at least two years' experience in the media and do not have a J.D. degree. U.S.-educated candidates for the M.S.L. degree must:

- Complete a total of 24 academic credits in courses from the J.D. or LL.M. curriculum;
- As part of the required 24 credits, complete the following first-year courses: Civil Procedure and Constitutional Law I;
- As part of the required 24 credits, complete one of the following first-year courses, at the candidate's option: Torts, Contracts or Property;
- As part of the required 24 credits, complete the designated course in legal research and writing; and
- Earn a minimum cumulative grade point average of at least 2.0.

Foreign-educated journalists may also apply to the program. Foreign-trained candidates must complete 20 academic credits, and should consult Albert Lauber, the Director of the M.S.L. Program, regarding specific degree requirements.

ENROLLMENT AND CREDIT POLICIES

Period of Study

The LL.M. and Certificate programs ordinarily 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 the three-year time limit for up to two additional years. Permission to extend the period of study will be granted where good cause is shown and where the student is making satisfactory progress.

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

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

Enrollment for Bar Purposes

The Law Center's LL.M. Program is not designed as a state bar exam preparation program. Accordingly, enrollment in the LL.M. Program does not guarantee that the student will be enrolled in any course, graduate or J.D., that Bar authorities may require as a condition of eligibility to sit for a bar examination. Students should consult the information provided by Bar authorities to learn the requirements established by specific states.

Duplication of Courses

The Graduate Program discourages students from repeating courses for which they have previously received credit in another degree program at another institution, but recognizes that there may be circumstances where such repetition is appropriate. Hence, students are not required to seek permission to take a course that may duplicate previous

work. However, students may not receive credit for courses taken previously at Georgetown.

Conferral of the Degree

Once a student has completed the requirements for an LL.M. degree and any certificate that the student is pursuing, the student's final cumulative grade point average will be calculated and the degree and certificate conferred. If a student who is pursuing a certificate has completed the requirements for an LL.M. degree but not the requirements for the certificate, then with the permission of the Associate Dean for Graduate Programs, the student may take the courses necessary to complete the certificate. In this situation, both the degree and the certificate will be conferred when the certificate requirements are completed.

With the permission of the Associate Dean for Graduate Programs, a student who has received an LL.M. from Georgetown may enroll in the Employee Benefits Law, Estate Planning, Human Rights Law, or National Security Law Certificate program as a separate, free-standing program. If the student has completed some of the specialization credits for the Certificate, the student may request permission to carry those credits into the Certificate program.

Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment Defined

In the LL.M. program, full-time enrollment is eight or more semester hours of academic credit during the Fall and Spring semesters, and four or more semester hours of academic credit during the Summer session. Part-time enrollment is seven 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 eight or more academic credits, he or she will automatically be charged full-time tuition despite his or her designation as a part-time student.

Transfer Between Full-Time and Part-Time Status

A student in an LL.M. degree program 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 or the Director of LL.M. Academic Services.

Note: A student who begins in part-time status and transfers to full-time status will continue to pay tuition on a per credit basis. A student who transfers from full-time to part-time status may be subject to a tuition equalization fee.

Limitations on Academic Credits Per Semester

Without the prior written approval of the Associate Dean for Graduate Programs, full-time students may not enroll in more than 13 semester hours of academic credit in any semester, and part-time students may not enroll in more than seven semester hours of academic credit in any semester.

Note: No student who is or anticipates being employed more than 20 hours per week during a semester may enroll for more than seven 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 four academic credits in the Graduate School of Georgetown University with the permission from both the Associate Dean for Graduate Programs and the professor teaching the graduate course. Course descriptions may be found in the catalog of the Graduate School.

Students do not preregister for Main Campus courses during the Law Center's preregistration process and may not enroll themselves in Main Campus courses. Students seeking approval to take a

Main Campus course in the Graduate or Undergraduate Schools (except for Business School courses) should e-mail their request along with the professor's permission to Tina Drake Zimmerman at draket@law.georgetown.edu by July 22, 2011 for Fall 2011 courses and by December 2, 2011 for Spring 2012 courses. Students seeking approval to enroll in a Fall 2011 Business School course (Modules 1 and 2), should e-mail their request to Tina Drake Zimmerman by July 22, 2011 and by December 2, 2011 for a Spring 2012 Business School course (Modules 3 & 4). The Business School administration will coordinate their professors' permission to enroll in their courses. All requests must include the course number, course name, number of credits and a list of any prerequisite courses and how you believe you meet those prerequisites. For all requests for courses outside of the Business School you must also include the professor's e-mail permission to enroll within your e-mail. Upon approval, the LL.M. Academic Services Office will forward the student's request to the Law Center's Office of the Registrar. The Registrar's Office will forward the request at the beginning of the Main Campus add/drop period to the appropriate academic department for approval to enroll the student in the course on a seat available basis. The Registrar's Office will confirm for students their enrollment status.

All courses, credits and grades taken in the Undergraduate or a 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. It is the student's responsibility to make sure that final grades are submitted to the Registrar by the Law Center grades deadline.

The Law Center does not follow the same academic calendar as the Main Campus, and it is the student's responsibility to determine when a course on the Main Campus begins. *Note:* The Business School operates on quarters, or modules, and has two modules per semester. Business School classes may follow a different schedule than other schools or departments on the

Main Campus. Undergraduate level courses cannot be applied toward an LL.M. degree or Certificate. Language classes may be taken on a space-available basis, but they will not be credited toward 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 four 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: International students considering taking a U.S. bar exam should be aware that non-Law Center courses may not count towards the required number of law credits necessary to be eligible to take the bar exam.

Credit for Courses in Georgetown's London Summer Program

LL.M. students may take courses in the Georgetown London Summer Program. However, due to the intensive nature of that program, a maximum of four credits will count toward an LL.M. degree. All courses taken in the London Summer Program will be included on the student's transcript and all grades earned in these courses will be included in the student's grade point average.

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 four academic credits earned at other institutions while an LL.M. student at the Law Center. In approving such a request, the Associate Dean will consider the institution at which the student proposes to take the course, the level of the proposed course, and how the proposed course or courses fit into the student's overall academic program. 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 from another school that are accepted for credit toward a Georgetown LL.M. 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 school, students who do not receive a minimum grade of "C+" or its equivalent in the course will not be allowed to transfer the academic credits.

Credits earned at other institutions will count toward the specialization requirement for any degree or certificate program only with the prior approval of the Associate Dean for Graduate Programs.

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

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

Students in an LL.M. degree program may apply up to eight non-degree academic credits that were earned at the Law Center within two academic years prior to matriculation in the degree program. Courses and grades will be entered on the transcript, and 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 for every four academic credits of advanced standing that are applied.

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

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 six academic credits earned while a J.D. student, provided those credits were in excess of the minimum number of 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 four or more credits are applied.

Note: This section does not apply to students who are admitted into a joint J.D./LL.M. program.

Graduate Independent Research

Graduate students may undertake a Graduate Independent Research project 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, or the web pages of either the Graduate Programs Office or the Registrar. The registration form is due no later than the first day of class of each semester.

All requests to do a Graduate Independent Research project must be approved by the Associate Dean for Graduate Programs and approval 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 usually be approved only if the topic of the project is not adequately addressed in a course or seminar offered at the Law Center. Ordinarily, students are limited to one Graduate Independent Research project during their degree program, but a second project may be approved by the Associate Dean for Graduate Programs.

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 should be submitted either through the Georgetown Law Online Paper/Exam Management System (<http://www.law.georgetown.edu/exams/>) or in hard copy to the Office of the Registrar. Once a final paper has been submitted for grading, a revised version of that paper may not be submitted. The final paper must be submitted by the date set in the approved proposal, which may be no later than the maximum extensions set by the Registrar for each semester, 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 be withdrawn from the Graduate Independent Research project. The withdrawal will be reflected as a “W” on the student’s transcript.

The standard GIR project receives two credits and requires a paper of at least 6,000 words of text excluding footnotes (about 25 pages). Many GIR papers are longer than this minimum. Students seeking to do a major paper of publishable quality may request a three credit GIR. The three credit GIR requires a paper of at least 10,000 words of text excluding footnotes (about 40 pages). A three credit GIR must be approved

as such in advance by the Associate Dean for Graduate Programs. Absent such advance approval, a two credit GIR for which the student submits a paper of 40 or more pages will not be converted to a three credit GIR.

Note: International students considering taking a U.S. bar exam should be aware that Graduate Independent Research may not count towards the required number of law credits necessary to be eligible to take the bar exam.

Two-Credit Seminars

The two-credit seminars offered in the Graduate Program require a substantial research paper, or a series of shorter papers, totaling approximately 6,000 words of text excluding footnotes (about 25 pages). Papers submitted in lieu of an examination in a course (permitted only when announced in the course schedule) must also meet this minimum standard. Final papers should be submitted either through the Georgetown Law Online Paper/Exam Management System (<http://www.law.georgetown.edu/exams/>) or in hard copy to the Office of the Registrar. Once a final paper has been submitted for grading, a revised version of that paper may not be submitted. 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 be withdrawn from the seminar. The withdrawal will be reflected as a “W” on the student’s transcript.

Three-Credit Seminars

The three-credit seminars offered in the Graduate Program allow a student the opportunity to write a paper under close faculty supervision. Students receive comments on their outlines and first drafts and then edit and rewrite to produce a polished final paper. Three-credit seminars meet two hours per week. The extra credit that these seminars receive reflects the additional time and work that students are expected to devote to their papers.

The papers that students write for these seminars 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. The technical requirements for a paper in a three-credit seminar include: (1) submission of an outline and a first draft, in accordance with the professor's instructions and schedule; (2) submission of a revised final paper based on the professor's comments; and (3) a final paper consisting of at least 6,000 words (excluding footnotes), which is approximately 25 typewritten pages using customary margins and spacing.

Final papers should be submitted either through the Georgetown Law Online Paper/Exam Management System (<http://www.law.georgetown.edu/exams/>) or in hard copy to the Office of the Registrar. Once a final paper has been submitted for grading, a revised version of that paper may not be submitted. 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 be withdrawn from the seminar. The withdrawal will be reflected as a "W" on the student's transcript.

One Paper for Two 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 Associate Dean for Graduate Programs 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.

The final paper should be submitted either through the Georgetown Law Online Paper/Exam Management System (<http://www.law.georgetown.edu/exams/>) or in hard copy to the Office of the Registrar. Once a final paper has been submitted for grading, a revised version of that paper may not be submitted. Students may not submit a single paper for a seminar and a GIR project. Students also may not submit a single paper to satisfy the requirements of two GIR projects. 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 be withdrawn from the seminars. Each withdrawal will be reflected as a "W" on the student's transcript.

LL.M. Externship Program

The Law Center offers a "for-credit" externship program course for LL.M. students each semester. All current LL.M. students are eligible to participate once in the externship program, except for COST Scholars (who participate in a separate externship program at COST). U.S.-educated LL.M. students may register for an externship either semester; foreign-educated LL.M. students may register for an externship in the spring semester.

Although the Office of Graduate Programs maintains a list of externship opportunities, students are responsible for securing their own placements. The work must be legal in nature and under the direct supervision of a lawyer. To be eligible for credit, students may not receive pay or other compensation from the placement organization during the externship period.

LL.M. students who participate in the for-credit program will receive two credits graded on a pass/fail basis. The LL.M. student must be registered for the two credits in order to participate in the program and these two credits will count toward the maximum of 13 academic credits allowed per semester.

LL.M. externs are required to attend an orientation class in the first week of the

semester and at least one additional class or meeting at the end of the semester. LL.M. students are then required to devote a minimum of ten hours per week for at least eleven weeks to the externship. 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. This diary must be submitted on a weekly basis to the Externship Coordinator. At the end of the semester, the student will be required to submit a five- to ten-page paper reflecting on the externship experience.

Note: Although LL.M. students may receive academic credit only once for an externship during their LL.M. program, they are free to participate in other non-credit internships, subject to visa rules and the Law Center's regulations on student employment.

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, participated, or otherwise met class requirements 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 class work in all courses unless otherwise indicated on the course schedule. 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 commitments so as not to 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, it is the student's responsibility to determine, in consultation with the Registrar, whether he or she should request a deferred examination. (See *Exam Deferral Policy* in the *General Administrative Policies* section of this *Bulletin*.) No examination will be given prior to its originally scheduled date and time.

A student failing to present himself or herself for any examination because of illness or other extraordinary cause must contact the Registrar (not the professor) prior to the start of the examination. If the Registrar is satisfied that the absence resulted from an "extraordinary cause" and is supported by appropriate documentation (such as a doctor's note), permission may be given for the student to take a deferred examination. The requirements of a student's employment or future 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 or be withdrawn from the course.

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 be withdrawn from the course. The withdrawal will be reflected as a “W” on the student’s transcript. A student who is in possession of an 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 during the examination or otherwise experiences a problem that prevents him or her from continuing with the examination, the student must immediately make the proctor aware of the situation and follow the instructions of the proctor or Registrar. No post-examination relief will be granted.

Once an examination is submitted for grading, no amendments or supplements will be permitted or accepted.

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 from the Office of the Registrar. 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 and subject to the maximum extensions set by the Registrar and published on the Office of the Registrar’s webpage, a professor may advance or extend 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 by the deadline announced by the professor. Once a final paper is submitted for grading, no amendments or supplements will be permitted or accepted.

Due dates for papers are as firm as the dates of examinations. Individual extensions for up to 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, or the student must obtain written approval from the professor by e-mail and must include all of the information requested on the form. Extensions for more than the maximum are rare and may not be 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 be withdrawn from the course or seminar. The withdrawal will be reflected as a “W” on the student’s transcript.

Note: For students in the F1 and J1 student status: 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. For any such paper extension one must first obtain written approval from the Director of International Student Services in the Office of Graduate Programs in consultation with the Associate Dean for Graduate Programs in advance of the paper submission deadline. Although faculty members cannot grant these extensions, students must also obtain their agreement to any such extension.

Grading

Final grades are given on a letter system: A+, A, A-, B+, B, B-, C+, C, C-, D and F. A few courses are graded on an honors/pass/fail basis; others are graded pass/fail.

The following numerical equivalents are assigned to each letter grade:

A+ 4.00	C+ 2.33
A 4.00	C 2.00
A- 3.67	C- 1.67
B+ 3.33	D 1.00
B 3.00	F 0
B- 2.67	

An A+ grade is assigned a 4.00 numerical equivalent, and is awarded in recognition of truly extraordinary academic performance. A minimum cumulative grade point average of 2.00/4.00 in all courses and seminars taken is required each semester a student is enrolled in the LL.M. program.

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.

RECOMMENDED GRADING CURVE

The following is the faculty-approved recommended curve for all first-year and upper-level examination courses. The faculty also established a grade of A+ to be recorded on official law school transcripts in recognition of truly extraordinary academic performance in a law school class.

A	12%
A-	19%
B+	28%
B	31%
B-	}
C+	}
C	}
C-	} 5-10%*
D	}
F	}

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 for review by another professor teaching in the field. 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 14 days after the grade is posted. Only grades of "F" may be reviewed.

Grade Change Policy

Once a grade is reported to the Registrar, 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. After grades are posted, students should communicate directly with the professor if the student suspects that an error has occurred in the grading process.

Probation

LL.M. students who fail to achieve a 2.00/4.00 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 2.00/4.00 after the next semester in residence (after at least four credits of coursework), 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. However, LL.M. students enrolled in the Externship Program

* Because the target percentage for B- and below is a range, rather than a specific number, the target percentage of B grades can increase by one percent for every percent below 10 percent that a faculty member decides to award grades of B- and below.

are graded on a pass/fail basis, and certain LL.M. courses open exclusively to foreign-trained lawyers, including U.S. Legal Discourse and U.S. Legal Methods, may be graded on an honors/pass/fail basis.

Academic Honors

GRADUATING WITH DISTINCTION

To graduate *with distinction*, an LL.M. student 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. degree program at the Law Center.

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 Business and Economic Law, International Legal Studies, General Studies, Global Health Law, National Security Law, Securities and 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 academic credits 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.

For the purpose of calculating students' eligibility for degrees *with distinction* and for Dean's List, students graduating in October and February will be included with the class that graduated the previous May.

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. Plaques are 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: International Business and Economic Law, International Legal Studies, Global Health Law, National Security Law, Securities and 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 and for an international student in a general studies Master of Laws program.

For the purpose of calculating students' eligibility for the Thomas Bradbury Chetwood prize, students graduating in October and February will be included with the class that graduates the subsequent May.

OTHER PROVISIONS

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 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 who

fail to provide such documentation will not be permitted to complete registration or attend classes. Students in F-1 or J-1 status are additionally required to attend a Visa Information Session given by the Graduate Programs Office during orientation. Visa and regulatory information is also available at the Graduate Programs website at: www.law.georgetown.edu/intl/visa.html.

Tuition

See the Tuition and Fees section of the Bulletin.

Note: Full-time LL.M. students who have paid for two consecutive semesters of full-time tuition but who have not completed their degree requirements, may request permission from the Associate Dean for Graduate Programs to complete their degree requirements without payment of additional tuition. Even if permission is granted, students will be charged on a per-credit basis for credits in excess of the minimum number necessary to complete the degree.

Students Auditing Law Center Courses

Enrolled degree students may audit additional Law Center courses with the permission of the professors at no additional charge but will receive no transcript notation of their attendance in class. Non-degree students desiring to audit a course must pay the usual per-credit fee.

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 have significant employment responsibilities during their period of study at the Law Center.

Note: International students in the U.S. on student visas are very restricted with respect to on- and off-campus employment and must get prior written permission from the Visa Advisor. www.law.georgetown.edu/intl/visa.html.

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 is a violation of the Student Disciplinary Code. Students are expected to attend all scheduled interviews, unless cancelled in a timely and appropriate manner. Students should view the acceptance of an offer, whether for a paid or unpaid position, as a binding commitment. Failure to honor commitments may have implications for the student's reputation and that of the Law Center. If unusual or extenuating circumstances arise following an acceptance of an offer, students should consult with a career advisor at the Law Center before taking actions that may violate this policy.

Post-Graduation Employment

The Office of Graduate Programs has its own Career and Professional Development staff to assist students in identifying potential employment opportunities and to help them maximize their chances of success in securing employment. However, it is ultimately the responsibility of each student to obtain post-graduation employment. The Law Center cannot guarantee that every graduate will receive a job offer.

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. In order to effect a withdrawal from an individual course after the end of the relevant semester's add/drop period, a student must submit a request in writing to the Office of the Registrar. All students are urged to consult with an academic advisor before withdrawing from a course. In addition, because of U.S. visa regulations, all international students who wish to withdraw from a course must first obtain written approval from the Director of International Student Services in the Office of Graduate Programs. 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 preceding 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*.

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 or the Associate Dean for Graduate Programs, or the Director of LL.M. Academic Services. A leave of absence of longer than one year will be granted only in exceptional circumstances. 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*.

Withdrawal from the Law Center

Students may voluntarily withdraw from the Law Center (as opposed to taking a leave of absence) at any time. Students who wish to withdraw voluntarily should notify the Registrar in writing of their decision. Once withdrawn, a student no longer is matriculated at the Law Center. A student who has withdrawn and then wishes to return to the Law Center must apply for readmission through the regular admissions process.

Students who have been absent from the Law Center longer than an approved leave of absence, or who have failed to maintain matriculation by interrupting their course of study without having received approval for a leave of absence in advance, will be involuntarily withdrawn and must reapply through the regular admissions process if they wish to seek readmission to the Law Center.

PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The faculty expects all students to conduct themselves with the highest degree of honesty, integrity and trustworthiness. The faculty has promulgated standards and procedures that govern the disposition of cases (fortunately rare) 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. Those standards and procedures are set forth in the Student Disciplinary Code, in the Conduct Policies section of this *Bulletin*.

NON-DEGREE ENROLLMENT

Attorneys who wish to take courses in a particular field may apply for admission as non-degree students through the Office of the Registrar. To be considered for acceptance into this program, students must hold a J.D. or LL.M. degree from an ABA-approved law school with at least a “C+” cumulative grade point average or an LL.M. from Georgetown. Students who do not have a degree from a U.S. law school but who have a law degree from outside the U.S. will be considered for admission on a case by case basis. 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 a maximum of eight credit hours, and may take 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 J.D. level courses unless they are Law Center graduates. Non-degree students cannot enroll in J.D. first-year or clinical courses, nor can they enroll in a program of Graduate Independent Research.

Non-degree students are charged a non-refundable application fee of \$80 which is due by the application deadline (August 15 for Fall 2011; December 19 for Spring 2012). Tuition is charged on a per-credit basis and must be paid in full no later than Monday, August 22 for the Fall 2011 semester; Monday, January 3 for the Spring 2012 semester. Tuition not paid by this deadline will result in the cancellation of the student’s registration. Tuition refunds will be calculated from the date the Office of the Registrar receives written notification of a student’s withdrawal from a course or courses. No exceptions to this policy will be approved.

Students who do not receive the approval of the Associate Dean for Graduate Programs for a paper extension beyond the maximum or who fail to submit a final paper by the due date (including

any extension) will be withdrawn from the seminar. The withdrawal will be reflected as a “W” on the student’s transcript. 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 be withdrawn from the course. The withdrawal will be reflected as a “W” on the student’s transcript. (See *Attendance and Evaluation Policies* outlined above.)

Students in the non-degree program who subsequently apply for and are accepted into a degree program will be awarded up to eight academic credits for coursework 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 maximum period of study allowed for completion of the LL.M. will be reduced by one semester for every four academic credits of non-degree coursework counted under this rule.

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

APPLICATION TO GRADUATE	89
AUDIO-RECORDING OF CLASSES	89
BAR ADMISSIONS, EXAMINATIONS AND REVIEW	92
THE CRIME AWARENESS AND CAMPUS SECURITY ACT OF 1990	92
EXAM DEFERRAL POLICY	92
HEALTH INSURANCE	94
HIGHER EDUCATION OPPORTUNITY ACT: CONSEQUENCES OF DRUG CONVICTION AND YOUR ABILITY TO RECEIVE FEDERAL FINANCIAL AID	94
I.D. CARDS	95
MYACCESS	95
REGISTRATION FOR COURSES	95
STUDENT RECORDS, ACADEMIC	95
STUDENT RECORDS, ACCESS	96
STUDENT RECORDS, DIRECTORY INFORMATION, AND CONFIDENTIALITY	96
STUDENT WORK, CONFIDENTIALITY	97
TRANSCRIPTS	97



These general administrative 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 submitting a degree application to graduate to the Office of the Registrar by 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, if a student who has received financial aid has not fulfilled the federal requirement for a financial aid exit interview, or if a student has a pending disciplinary matter that has not been resolved.

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

February 2012 graduates:
Deadline October 14, 2011

May 2012 graduates:
Deadline January 27, 2012

October 2012 graduates:
Deadline April 13, 2012

POLICY FOR AUDIO-RECORDING OF CLASSES

A. STANDARDS FOR STUDENTS

1. Recording by Students: Consistent with our mission of training lawyers who act with the highest standards of honesty, integrity, and trustworthiness, and with respect for the legitimate interests of others, students are not permitted to record a class themselves by any means without prior express authorization of the faculty member. Violation of this rule may be deemed a violation of the Student Disciplinary Code.

2. Recording by the Law Center: The Law Center will record classes and make those recordings available to students only under the following circumstances and only if permitted by the faculty member:

- a. **Recording by the Law Center for Individual Students:** All students are expected to attend class regularly and to miss class only in exceptional circumstances. Therefore, the Law Center will make class recordings available for individual students only for the reasons set forth below and only with the approval of the appropriate Law Center administrator. Recording for individual students will be authorized only in the following situations:
- (1) serious medical situation or family emergency;
 - (2) religious observance;
 - (3) to provide reasonable accommodation for a student with a disability, after consultation with the

Office of Disability Services; *

- (4) sanctioned participation in a Law Center approved moot court event held out of town;
- (5) appearance in court in connection with a clinic in which the student is enrolled;
- (6) rescheduled class; or
- (7) other comparably urgent reasons, and not including job interviews, vacation plans, minor illness, or work conflicts.

Students submit requests for the audio-recording of classes through the online request form located at <http://www.law.georgetown.edu/ist/> (click on the link then select Audio Recording of Classes on the left). These requests are directed to the office of J.D. Academic Services or LL.M. Academic Services, as the case may be. Recording that is done pursuant to an approved request of an individual student will be made available only to that student in streaming audio format. Students who receive or are provided access to a Law Center recording of a class under this section are prohibited from downloading** the recording to a computer or other electronic device, or distributing the recording or any portion thereof to anyone.

- b. Recording by the Law Center for the Entire Class:** On occasion, the Law Center will record a class or classes and make the recording available to all students enrolled in that class. Such recording may be done at the request of an appropriate Law Center administrator on occasions when severe

weather or similar conditions make it difficult for large numbers of students safely to come to the Law Center. Such recording may also be done at the request of the faculty. When classes are recorded under this provision, the recording will be made available to all students enrolled in the course in streaming audio format, but students are prohibited from downloading the recording to a computer or other electronic device, or distributing the recording or any portion thereof.

3. Distribution of Recordings Made by Students — Permission, Downloading and Distribution:

If a student receives permission from a member of the faculty to record a class using equipment not provided by the law school, downloading such a recording to a computer or other electronic device, distributing such a recording to any other person, or using the recording for any purpose other than the student's own education is not allowed without express permission of the relevant member of the faculty. Unauthorized downloading or distribution of all or any portion of a permitted recording may be deemed a violation of the Student Disciplinary Code.

4. Retention of Recordings Made by the Law Center: The default rule is that class recordings made by the institution are only available to authorized students for 28 days after the date of the original recording.

* Notwithstanding the Standards for Faculty set forth in the next section, the Law Center will audio-record even without faculty permission, with prior notice to the faculty member, where audio-recording is required by law as a reasonable accommodation for those with disabilities. Due to concerns about client confidentiality and attorney-client privilege, the recording of clinical classes will be handled slightly differently. Clinic classes will be recorded through the use of either video tape or MP3 technology in the classroom, rather than through a centralized computer recording system. Clinical faculty will handle the distribution of any recordings to students and will supervise the storage and "shredding" of any recordings containing privileged information.

** Throughout this policy, "downloading" means "receiving and saving" the recording instead of receiving the recording via audio format for the purposes of listening.

Recordings will be retained for longer periods:

- a. if a faculty member requests that a recording or recordings not be destroyed for some period of time; or
- b. if the original circumstance for recording the class continues to exist AND the student asks the appropriate administrator at least three days before the recording would normally be destroyed to retain the recording. Retention under this provision may be allowed for no more than 14 additional days.

5. Recordings Authorized by a

Member of the Faculty: Nothing in this policy bars a member of the faculty from authorizing any of her or his classes to be recorded either by students or by the Law Center, streamed to students, downloaded, or distributed. If a member of the faculty authorizes any such actions, she or he may impose restrictions on the classes to be recorded, the students given access to the recordings, the extent of downloading and distribution allowed, and the length of time the recordings will be retained. In the absence of any express limitation imposed by a member of the faculty, no recording of a class may ever be made available to any person not registered in the course.

Caveats: Recording may be limited by available technology or demand, by equipment failure or human error; this policy is not a guarantee of successful recording. Recordings will be provided or made available under the circumstances, in the manner, and for the time period to be specified by the Law Center.

B. STANDARDS FOR FACULTY

1. Default Rule for Recordings

Made by the Law Center: This policy limits unauthorized student recording, downloading, and distribution of class recordings. Under the policy, IST will audio record a class when authorized, and students will be provided with a recording of a class session(s) in streaming audio format only under certain limited circumstances. The policy is an “OPT-OUT” system for faculty. That is, classes are recorded by the Law Center and the recording is released to a student under limited approved circumstances unless the relevant member of the faculty affirmatively states that his/her classes may not be recorded. In the absence of a statement not permitting recording of classes, the default position is that classes will be recorded.*

2. Online Implementation: Unless a member of the faculty has requested that a class or a series of classes be recorded, the policy for institutional recording of classes at the request of a student will be implemented online. As noted above, students go online to request that a particular class be recorded. If permission is granted the student is notified and given authority to access a particular recording.

Similarly every member of the faculty will be asked to fill out a recording preference form online each semester. The online faculty preference form will contain these options:

1. All the class meetings of your course(s) will be recorded, but the Law Center will only approve the release of a recording(s) to enrolled students meeting one of the

* Notwithstanding the Standards for Faculty set forth in this section, the Law Center will audio-record even without faculty permission, with prior notice to the faculty member, where audio-recording is required by law as a reasonable accommodation for those with disabilities. Due to concerns about client confidentiality and attorney-client privilege, the recording of clinical classes will be handled slightly differently. Clinic classes will be recorded through the use of either video tape or MP3 technology in the classroom, rather than through a centralized computer recording system. Clinical faculty will handle the distribution of any recordings to students and will supervise the storage and “shredding” of any recordings containing privileged information.

limited circumstances set forth in the Recording Policy for Students (e.g., serious medical situation, religious observance, or family emergency).

2. All the class meetings of your course(s) will be recorded and your students will have access without needing to seek approval from the Law Center.
3. No class recordings will be made, except for those class meetings that conflict with a religious observance.
4. NO class recordings will be made for any reason. No recordings will be made for classes that conflict with a religious observance or for any of the other reasons for which students may request access under this policy.

3. Recording at Request of or With the Permission of a Member of the Faculty: Nothing in this policy bars a member of the faculty from authorizing any of her or his classes to be recorded by either students or the Law Center, provided to students in streaming audio format, downloaded, or distributed in accordance with paragraph 5 of the student policy described above.

BAR ADMISSIONS, EXAMINATIONS AND REVIEW

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 states 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, and deadlines 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 and other relevant information for all state bars online at: www.law.georgetown.edu/registrar/bar.html. As a rule, questions should be resolved with appropriate authorities at the particular state bar admissions offices; the Law Center cannot advise as to the requirements and applicable deadlines of each state's bar and bar admissions criteria. Access to state bar admission offices may be found at: www.ncbex.org. The Law Center's Ethics Counsel, Michael Frisch, 202-662-9926, will advise students on issues regarding disclosures on bar applications or other concerns about the admissions process.

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 101, Washington, DC 20001-2075, 202-662-9312. The 2010 edition of the Crime Awareness and Campus Security Report (which reports crime statistics for the three previous calendar years) is available for review electronically at: <http://publicsafety.georgetown.edu/incidentreporting/>.

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 an exam deferral for extraordinary cause. Permission to take a deferred examination must be sought and obtained prior to the original administration of the examination. The following are reasons that will be considered in granting deferrals. Please note that, absent exceptional circumstances, missed time during the semester will not be cause for an exam deferral.

- 1) Physical or Mental Illness of Student. If you are seeking a deferred examination for medical reasons, written medical documentation 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 during the exam period or immediately preceding the exam period (applies to either parent);
 - 6) Religious holiday;
 - 7) Military commitment. Written military orders are required; and
 - 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 deferral require satisfactory documentation of the reasons. Students should be prepared to provide complete documentation, which is subject to verification and approval.
 5. Once an exam is deferred, the student may elect to take the exam on the originally scheduled date or on the rescheduled date.
 6. To protect your anonymity and remain in compliance with the Student

* Any 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 be withdrawn from the course. See section on *Attendance, Examinations, and Written Work*, infra.

- Disciplinary Code, students may not indicate to the professor(s) that an exam has been deferred or otherwise discuss the timing of the exam with the professor(s). Students may not discuss the subject of the deferred exam with the professor or other students after the originally scheduled exam date/time.
7. Under no circumstances may a student initiate communication with the course professor(s) about the examination (including anonymous communications) from the administration of the exam until grades are posted.
 8. 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;
 - 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; and
 - 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. Please note that examinations will not be rescheduled for a date outside of the exam period or a date not listed for deferred examinations other than for truly exceptional circumstances; any such exam will not be afforded the same protections of student anonymity as other exams.
 9. 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 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 per semester must have medical insurance coverage in effect for the entire academic year. Students must 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 at: www.law.georgetown.edu/finaff/studacct/tuition.html. The website is updated on July 1 for the upcoming academic year.

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 web site at: <http://studentaffairs.georgetown.edu/insurance/>.

HIGHER EDUCATION OPPORTUNITY ACT: CONSEQUENCES OF DRUG CONVICTION AND YOUR ABILITY TO RECEIVE FEDERAL FINANCIAL AID

Students who are convicted under any state or federal law for possessing or selling a controlled substance while they are receiving a federal grant, loan, or a work study award will not be eligible to receive the aid for the following time periods, starting from the date of conviction:

	Possession	Sale
1st offense	1 year	2 years
2nd offense	2 years	indefinite
3rd offense	indefinite	

Students may resume eligibility earlier if they complete a drug rehabilitation program that includes two unannounced drug tests and otherwise meets Department of Education requirements or if the conviction is reversed or set aside. 20 U.S.C. § 1091(r).

We encourage you to visit the website <http://be.georgetown.edu/84373.html> for more information regarding Georgetown University policies and applicable laws and penalties related to: the use, possession, and distribution of alcohol and other drugs; information about the risks and effects of drug and alcohol use and dependence; and resources to assist students who may be having a problem with alcohol or drugs.

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 (McDonough 101), at various VTS machines around campus or at the Online Card Office located at: <http://www.law.georgetown.edu/gocard>. Items or services that can be purchased with the GOCard include parking tickets, laundry in the Gewirz Center, vending machine items, and copying. The GOCard can also be used in the Law Center's food service facilities, as well as several local off-campus establishments.

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://www.law.georgetown.edu/gocard>) 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.

MYACCESS

MyAccess allows each student to view and print his or her address, class schedule, grades, unofficial transcripts, 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 IST Student Help Desk located in the Law Library.

REGISTRATION FOR COURSES

Registration for continuing students takes place each spring (typically at the end of May) 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, course 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 *MyAccess*. Students may adjust their course schedules during the periods announced in the registration materials distributed to students during the Spring semester. The registration deadlines are also published in these registration materials.

First-year students register during their August orientation. 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. See *Withdrawal Refunds in the Tuition and Fees* section of this *Bulletin*.

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.

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 Office of the Registrar a written request that identifies the record(s) he or she wishes to inspect. The Office of 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 Office of 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 Office of 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 20202-5920.

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 organizations 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.

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 in the first year of their matriculation to the Law Center.

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 official 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 bear the student’s signature. Transcripts may be requested in person, by fax at 202-662-9235, or by mail, from the Office of the Registrar, 315 McDonough Hall, 600 New Jersey Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20001. There is no charge for a transcript sent directly to a state bar. Transcripts cannot be released if the student’s account is delinquent. Transcripts will be issued according to the following schedule:

- Current students who request a transcript in person prior to 4:00 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 or e-mail 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.

ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES TO PROTECT COMMUNITY WELFARE	101
STUDENT DISCIPLINARY CODE	101
STUDENT CONDUCT IN THE JOB SEARCH PROCESS	108
DISCRIMINATION GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES ADMINISTERED BY THE OFFICE OF CAREER SERVICES	108
GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY INSTITUTIONAL DIVERSITY, EQUITY, AND AFFIRMATIVE ACTION GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES TO INVESTIGATE ALLEGATIONS OF DISCRIMINATION AND HARASSMENT	110
GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY POLICY STATEMENT ON HARASSMENT	115
GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY POLICY ON CONSENSUAL SEXUAL RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN SENIOR AND JUNIOR MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY COMMUNITY	116
GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY COMPUTER SYSTEMS ACCEPTABLE USE POLICY	120



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 may engage in behavior that threatens his or her well-being or the welfare of the community or is otherwise harmful or disruptive. 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, which may include requiring a student to take an involuntary leave of absence.

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.

* Please note and read the "Notice to Law Center Community Regarding Certain Disciplinary Proceedings Involving Law Center Students as Both Accuser and Accused (April 5, 2006, as amended, August 24, 2007)," on page 106.

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.¹

§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

¹ 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, such as unauthorized communication with other students, possession or use of unauthorized material, or 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.

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 Council is authorized to act on information received from any source, including a student seeking advice. The Ethics Council 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 Council in the course of an investigation of a complaint, 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 Council and may be in writing or oral. The Ethics Council 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 Council is encouraged to consult with the Committee Chair. The Ethics Council 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 Council.

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.

§203 ADMINISTRATIVE CHARGES

- a. If a complaint alleges administrative violations, the Ethics Council has the authority to dismiss the complaint or to bring and adjudicate administrative charges. If the Ethics Council 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 Council 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 Council 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 Council 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 Council may dismiss the complaint or bring disciplinary charges. If disciplinary charges are brought, the Ethics Council 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 conduct. 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

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.

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.⁴ 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.

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.

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.

Notice to Law Center Community Regarding Certain Disciplinary Proceedings Involving Law Center Students as Both Accuser and Accused

(APRIL 5, 2006, AS AMENDED, AUGUST 24, 2007)

The “Clery Act,” 20 U.S.C. § 1092f, the Department of Education (DOE) regulations promulgated thereunder, 34 C.F.R. § 668.46, and Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, 20 U.S.C. § 1681 et seq., as interpreted by DOE’s Office of Civil Rights, require the University to implement particular procedures in certain disciplinary proceedings. In order to ensure compliance with the law and fair and responsive

processes, the Law Center hereby directs the following:

1. In all disciplinary cases involving alleged conduct within the scope of the Clery Act or that implicate Title IX, in which both the accuser and accused are Law Center students, the following procedures shall be implemented:
 - a. When a Law Center student presents allegations against another Law Center student to the Ethics Counsel for investigation, the Ethics Counsel may direct that both the accused and the accuser refrain from contact with the other, either directly or indirectly, during the pendency of the disciplinary investigation and any proceeding initiated based upon the allegations.
 - b. Both the accuser and the accused shall be entitled to faculty counsel appointed by the Chair of the Professional Responsibility Committee at no expense and both accuser and accused shall have the right to have their appointed faculty counsel present at the disciplinary hearing.
 - c. The disciplinary hearing shall be confidential unless the accuser and the accused agree that the hearing shall be open to the public.
 - d. The Law Center acting through the Associate Dean for the J.D. Program, upon request of the accuser or accused, will change the student’s academic and/or University-controlled living conditions, if the changes are deemed to be reasonable. The Ethics Counsel may request such changes be made by the Associate Dean on behalf of the student, if such a request has not been made by the student directly.
 - e. Both the accuser and the accused shall be informed of the outcome of the disciplinary proceeding, including any sanctions imposed, to the extent required by the Clery Act and/or Title IX.

- f. Ethics Counsel must notify the accused of the existence of the complaint within 30 days of the complaint being made to Ethics Counsel. Ethics Counsel must file charges or dismiss the matter within 30 days of notice to the accused of the complaint. The hearing panel must conduct its hearing within 45 days of the filing of charges and render its report within 45 days of the conclusion of the hearing. Any appeal must be resolved within 45 days after all briefs have been filed or after oral argument is concluded, whichever occurs later. These time limits are not jurisdictional and may be extended for good cause shown by the Chair of the Professional Responsibility Committee.
2. In adjudicating allegations of sexual harassment, including allegations of any unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature, the standard of proof to be applied by the hearing panel under § 204(e) of the Code shall be a preponderance of the evidence standard.

To the extent that any of these provisions is inconsistent with provisions of the Student Disciplinary Code, the Code is hereby overridden, as authorized by the Code “if special circumstances so require.” These superseding provisions shall take effect immediately and apply to all disciplinary proceedings pending at this time or arising thereafter, regardless of when the underlying conduct occurred. This announcement shall be distributed to the Law Center Community and included in the next published *Bulletin*.

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 footnoted⁵, 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 slightest doubt, you will be better served to grant rather than to withhold recognition of your dependency on the work of another. Attributions that are arguably unnecessary in these marginal instances will at the very least direct the reader to material which could be useful, and so advance the possibility for learning.

Finally, note that plagiarism can be said to have occurred without any affirmative showing that the student's use of another's work was intentional. Intent is presumed in any disciplinary case where the source of the material is both plain and unattributed. It will be for the affected student to demonstrate that the copying or restatement was, in any such case, innocent.

Forewarned is forearmed (no citation needed).

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 a violation of the Student Disciplinary Code. Students are expected to attend all scheduled interviews, unless cancelled in a timely and appropriate manner. Students should view the acceptance of an offer, whether for a paid or unpaid position, as a binding commitment. Failure to honor commitments may have implications for the student's reputation and that of the Law Center. If unusual or extenuating circumstances arise following an acceptance of an offer, students should consult with a career advisor at the Law Center before taking actions that may violate this policy.

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 its programs, activities, and employment practices; to prohibit discrimination and harassment in education and employment because of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, age, handicap or disability, or sexual orientation, personal appearance, family responsibility, gender identity or expression, genetic information, marital status, political affiliation, veteran's status or any other factor prohibited by law; 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

⁵ See Comment, Plagiarism in Legal Scholarship, 15 Toledo L. Rev. 233, 235 n. 12 (1983).

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 Legal Profession and Career Services 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 Legal Profession and Career Services 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 Legal Profession and Career Services 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.

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY INSTITUTIONAL DIVERSITY, EQUITY, AND AFFIRMATIVE ACTION GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES TO INVESTIGATE ALLEGATIONS OF DISCRIMINATION AND HARASSMENT

(Revised January 27, 2010)

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 these grievance procedures for the Office of Institutional Diversity, Equity, and Affirmative Action ("IDEAA") to review, investigate, and resolve alleged violations of the University's Equal Employment Policy, Affirmative Action Policy and the Policy Statement on Harassment. These procedures cover allegations of unlawful discrimination and harassment in employment on the basis of age, color, disability, family responsibilities, gender identity and expression, genetic information, marital status, matriculation, national origin, personal appearance, political affiliation, race, religion, sex, sexual orientation, veteran status and other factors prohibited by law. These procedures also cover allegations of unlawful discrimination and harassment in education on the basis of disability, national origin, race, religion, sex and other factors prohibited by law.

These internal Grievance Procedures to Investigate Allegations of Discrimination and Harassment provide a mechanism for aggrieved faculty, staff, students and

applicants for employment and admission to receive a fair hearing on issues of discrimination and harassment. Students may also pursue complaints of peer harassment against a Georgetown University student through applicable student disciplinary codes.

The University strongly encourages any victim of unlawful discrimination and harassment to report the incident and seek redress through IDEAA's Grievance Procedures, if he or she is unable to resolve it satisfactorily and completely through informal means. The University will provide a prompt investigation and thorough and careful resolution.

Complainants are encouraged to exhaust these procedures with regard to any grievance before pursuing remedies outside the University. However the University acknowledges the rights of Complainants to seek redress from any external enforcement agency including the District of Columbia Human Rights Commission, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, the Office of Civil Rights of the United States Department of Education and the United States Department of Labor's Office of Federal Contract Compliance.

It is a violation of this policy to file a discrimination or harassment 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 or harassment, the University also recognizes that the filing of a discrimination or harassment complaint can have serious consequences for the person accused. That person, too, has rights that the policies on discrimination and harassment must preserve and protect. Therefore, any person who abuses this policy by knowingly filing a false complaint will be subject to discipline if IDEAA determines that the complaint was filed in bad faith. This provision is not meant in any way to discourage legitimate complaints.

Complainants, respondents and witnesses who participate in this process are bound by rules of confidentiality. IDEAA will preserve the confidentiality of information

provided in connection with a grievance to the extent possible, consistent with the goals of prompt and thorough investigation and resolution as well as compliance with the law.

The University will continue to promote Equal Opportunity and Affirmative Action in Employment and Education in all areas of the University. Successful efforts in this area will contribute to an improved environment in which to work and study. The University believes that these non-adversarial grievance procedures will benefit students, faculty, staff, administrators, and applicants.

Requirements for Filing Grievances

- 1) Any applicant for employment or admission, current or former faculty and staff member or student (hereinafter referred to as Complainant), of Georgetown University has a right to file a discrimination or harassment complaint with IDEAA.
- 2) Complainants must file a grievance in writing within 180 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 in writing with IDEAA at M-36 Darnall Hall, electronically at ideaa@georgetown.edu, or by fax at (202) 687-7778.

Provisions on Time Limits

All of the time limits contained within these grievance procedures may be extended solely at the discretion of IDEAA. Any party requesting an extension must do so in writing.

Principle of Non-Retaliation

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 or harassment complaint, gives testimony during an investigation of such a complaint, or otherwise objects to perceived discrimination or harassment. Anyone who

believes that retaliatory actions have been taken against him or her in violation of this policy may seek redress through IDEAA.

Administrative Review

IDEAA has the authority to initiate an administrative review at any time when, in the judgment of the Vice President for Institutional Diversity and Equity, such action is warranted. A department head or other University official may also request IDEAA to conduct an administrative review, if this official becomes aware of alleged discrimination or harassment in his/her area. Administrative reviews will include interviewing witnesses and reviewing pertinent documents culminating in the preparation of a written report. The report will be shared with the official who requested the review as well as the appropriate Vice President, Executive Vice President or Senior Vice President. As with all IDEAA investigations, witnesses interviewed in this process will be expected to maintain confidentiality.

Procedures for Processing Grievances

STEP I. MEDIATION

- 1) IDEAA shall propose mediation to an aggrieved individual desiring to resolve a dispute between himself/herself and a potential respondent. If the aggrieved individual agrees to mediate, the potential respondent will be informed about the issue and asked to participate in mediation. If there is no agreement to mediate, the Complainant may proceed to Step II.
- 2) If both parties agree to mediate, IDEAA's staff or representative chosen by IDEAA will conduct the mediation within a prompt and reasonable time frame.
- 3) If a mutually acceptable resolution is achieved through mediation, a written agreement between the parties will reflect the resolution and shall be signed and dated by the parties. Copies will be provided to both parties and IDEAA will

monitor compliance with the terms of the agreement by both parties. The case will then be closed.

- 4) If mediation fails, IDEAA will inform the Complainant about the option to proceed to Step II.

STEP II. INVESTIGATION BY IDEAA

- 1) An individual or group of individuals may initiate a formal complaint by providing IDEAA with a written and signed statement and any supporting documentation detailing the allegations of discrimination or harassment and identifying the individuals who engaged in the alleged conduct (hereafter the “Respondent”).
- 2) IDEAA shall provide the Respondent and his/her supervisor, if applicable, a copy of the formal complaint and its supporting documents. The Respondent shall have an opportunity to submit a written response to the allegations and any supporting documents. The Complainant will be provided a copy of this response and given the opportunity to submit a written rebuttal to Respondent’s statement. Respondent will be given a final opportunity to respond in writing to Complainant’s written rebuttal as well. Both Complainant and Respondent may identify witnesses who can provide information relevant to the allegations.
- 3) IDEAA shall within a prompt and reasonable time frame investigate the complaint and shall have access to all necessary information to do so and the opportunity to interview witnesses, as well as Complainant and Respondent.
- 4) Upon completion of the investigation IDEAA shall prepare a written report.

STEP III. NOTIFICATION

- 1) When IDEAA finds that no violation of policies governing harassment or discrimination has occurred, IDEAA will notify the parties of the results.

- 2) When IDEAA finds that a violation of policies governing harassment or discrimination has occurred, IDEAA will:
 - a) Notify the parties of the results, to the extent consistent with the confidentiality accorded to University personnel actions,
 - b) Forward its report to the Respondent’s Executive Vice President or Senior Vice President, or his or her designee¹,
 - c) Direct that prompt remedial action be taken to correct the situation.

STEP IV. CORRECTIVE ACTION

If corrective actions are imposed, IDEAA shall monitor their implementation. The appropriate Executive Vice President or Senior Vice President shall ensure that the approved corrective actions are smoothly implemented and that no retaliatory actions are taken.

STEP V. APPEAL

An appeal may be made by Complainant or Respondent within 14 business days of IDEAA’s notification of its findings to the Complainant and Respondent.

- 1) Grounds for Appeal

There are certain limited circumstances under which a case may be appealed. The appellant must demonstrate that:

 - a) Proper procedures were not followed during the investigation.
 - b) Significant evidence was not considered.

The other party(ies) will be given a chance to respond to the request for an appeal. The Vice President for Institutional Diversity & Equity, or her/his designee, will determine whether the request for an appeal is warranted. The parties will be informed of the decision within ten business days of receiving the request for appeal.

- 2) Appeal Procedures
 - a) If the request for an appeal is granted, IDEAA shall notify

¹ For purposes of these procedures, if the Executive Vice President or Senior Vice President is a party to the matter, the President will be informed of the results and take the required actions.

- the appropriate Vice President, Executive Vice President or Senior Vice President. This notification shall include a copy of the formal complaint naming the Complainant and Respondent and will explain the grounds on which the appeal was granted.
- b) IDEAA shall then initiate the selection procedures to form a three member Grievance Panel selected from the Equal Opportunity Examining Board made up of Georgetown University administrators, faculty and staff.² 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 Grievance Panel to serve on an appeal shall be selected in the following manner:
- i) The Complainant shall select one member of the Equal Opportunity Examining Board, and the Respondent shall select another.
 - ii) IDEAA shall convene a meeting of these two selected panelists who shall choose the third member from the Equal Opportunity Examining Board to form the Grievance Panel.
- c) A member of IDEAA's staff shall present information about the complaint to the panel members who shall recuse 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. Any member of the panel who is recused shall be replaced in accordance with the procedure stated above.
- d) The Grievance Panel is charged with reviewing IDEAA's investigation and determining whether the procedures were properly followed and the significant evidence was properly considered and weighed.
 - e) The Grievance Panel shall have access to all relevant information and the opportunity to interview witnesses, including the opportunity to interview the IDEAA investigator(s), Complainant, and Respondent separately.
 - f) The information presented to the Grievance Panel and its deliberations are confidential.
 - g) Each party may choose an Advisor to accompany him/her to meet with the Grievance Panel. The Advisor may not speak on behalf of the party or otherwise represent the party, but may provide support and consult with the party outside of the presence of the Grievance Panel. If either party indicates that he/she will be accompanied by an Advisor who is an attorney, the University's attorney will be asked to be present.
 - h) The Grievance Panel shall by majority vote reach one of the following results:
 - i) support the full results of IDEAA's investigation;
 - ii) support the findings but recommend different corrective actions than those recommended by IDEAA; or
 - iii) reach different findings and, if necessary, recommend different corrective actions than those recommended by IDEAA.
 - i) Within 45 working days from its formation, the Grievance Panel shall submit a report of its results to the Vice President for Institutional Diversity & Equity, or his/her designee, who will forward it with his or her approval and/or comments

² The members of the Equal Opportunity Examining Board are selected by IDEAA and include a diverse cross section of University employees. The Faculty Senate will also appoint at least two members to this Board.

(if, for example, the Panel has not supported the full results of IDEAA's investigation) to the appropriate Executive Vice President or Senior Vice President. The appropriate Executive Officer may accept the Panel's recommendations or may modify the results based, for example, on the comments of the Vice President for Institutional Diversity & Equity, or his/her designee. This official's decision is final. IDEAA shall forward the final result to the Complainant, Respondent, and his/her supervisor, if applicable.

- j) If corrective actions are imposed, IDEAA shall monitor their implementation. The appropriate Executive Vice President or Senior Vice President shall ensure that the approved corrective actions are smoothly implemented and that no retaliatory actions are taken.

Student Grievances in Non-Employment Contexts

PEER HARASSMENT

It is contrary to University policy for students to subject their peers to unlawful harassment: (<https://gushare.georgetown.edu/AffirmativeAction/Public%20Access%20Website/Harassment%20Policy.pdf?uniq=-ubsp8k>).

IDEAA's resources, and IDEAA's Grievance Procedures in particular, are available to students who believe they have been subject to harassment by a peer.

Students who believe they are subject to harassment by a fellow Georgetown student may also choose to pursue a complaint under the relevant campus conduct code. More information about conduct complaints is available at the links listed below.

OTHER RESOURCES FOR STUDENT CONCERNS

The University has established policies, procedures and resource offices to address

student complaints related to address a range of other types of concerns, including discrimination in the context of strictly academic issues, student conduct, and academic integrity.

CONCERNS OF DISCRIMINATION IN ACADEMIC WORK

If students believe there has been discrimination in strictly academic areas, such as coursework, grading or class participation, the matter will be handled in accordance with the procedures set out in the applicable student academic policies and procedures. For more information go to: <http://www.georgetown.edu/undergrad/bulletin/regulations4.html> and <http://grad.georgetown.edu/pages/gradombuds.cfm>.

STUDENT CONDUCT

Undergraduate and Main Campus graduate students are bound by the Code of Student Conduct (<http://studentconduct.georgetown.edu/codeofconduct/>).

Complaints related to potential violations of the Code of Conduct should be pursued through the Office of Student Conduct (<http://studentconduct.georgetown.edu/>).

Complaints related to the conduct of Law Center students will be addressed through the process outlined in the Law Center's Student Disciplinary Code (http://www.law.georgetown.edu/Registrar/bulletin/conduct_policies/sdc.cfm), and concerns related to the conduct of School of Medicine students will be addressed through its Student Code of Professionalism (<http://som.georgetown.edu/docs/Handbook%20Appendix%20O.pdf>).

ACADEMIC INTEGRITY

Concerns relating to academic integrity involving undergraduate students are addressed through Honor System. For more information go to: <http://gervaseprograms.georgetown.edu/hcl>.

Concerns involving graduate students are considered by the Graduate School of Arts

and Sciences. See http://grad.georgetown.edu/pages/reg_7.cfm.

Academic integrity concerns at the School of Medicine are considered according to the standards and procedures outlined in the Student Code of Professionalism (<http://som.georgetown.edu/docs/Handbook%20Appendix%20O.pdf>), and at the Law Center under the Student Disciplinary Code. http://www.law.georgetown.edu/Registrar/bulletin/conduct_policies/sdc.cfm.

BIAS REPORTING SYSTEM

Any member of the University community can make a report about a possible bias incident or hate crime through the Bias Reporting System. For more information go to: <http://studentaffairs.georgetown.edu/biasreporting/>.

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY POLICY STATEMENT ON HARASSMENT

It is the policy of Georgetown University to prohibit harassment on the basis of age, color, disability, family responsibilities, gender identity and expression, genetic information, marital status, national origin, personal appearance, political affiliation, pregnancy, race, religion, sex, sexual orientation, source of income, veteran's status or other factor prohibited by federal and/or District of Columbia law.

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. All employees are responsible for completing training provided by the University to prevent harassment and promote a respectful community.

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:

1. Submission to such conduct is made explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of an individual's employment or academic advancement; or
2. Submission to or rejection of such conduct is used as a basis for making an employment or academic decision affecting an individual; or
3. 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 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.

Harassment Other Than Sexual Harassment

Harassment, other than sexual harassment, is verbal or physical conduct that denigrates or shows hostility or aversion to an individual because of age, color, disability, family responsibilities, gender identity and expression, genetic information, marital status, national origin, personal appearance, political affiliation, pregnancy, race, religion, sex, sexual orientation, source of income,

veteran's status or any basis prohibited by federal and/or District of Columbia law, when such conduct has the purpose or effect of: unreasonably interfering with an individual's academic or work performance, creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive educational or work environment; or otherwise adversely affecting an individual's academic or employment opportunities.

Harassment may include, but is not limited to: verbal abuse or ridicule, including slurs, epithets, and stereotyping; offensive jokes and comments; threatening, intimidating, or hostile acts, and displaying or distributing offensive materials, writings, graffiti, or pictures.

National Origin and Accent Harassment

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) has taken the position that harassment of employees on the basis of their national origin or their accent or manner of speaking is a violation of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 as amended. Under EEOC guidelines, ethnic slurs and other verbal or physical conduct relating to an employee's national origin, surname, skin color or accent would constitute unlawful harassment when such conduct:

1. Has the purpose or effect of creating an intimidating, hostile or offensive working environment;
2. Has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with the employee's work performance; or
3. Has the purpose or effect of adversely affecting his or her employment opportunities.

Procedure for Complaints

Any member of the University community who believes that conduct that violates this policy has occurred, or who has questions concerning this policy, is encouraged to contact the Office of Institutional Diversity, Equity and Affirmative Action immediately at (202) 687-4798. This Office is staffed

with trained counselors, and administers both a confidential mediation process and a confidential grievance procedure. A full description of the Grievance Procedures may be obtained from the Office of Institutional Diversity, Equity and Affirmative Action.

In addition, the University recognizes that supervisors bear a particularly important responsibility to deter harassment. Supervisors who learn of conduct that may violate this policy should immediately contact the Office of Institutional Diversity, Equity and Affirmative Action, and, as appropriate, inform their own supervisors.

In accordance with the guidelines of the EEOC, all complaints will be investigated impartially, and appropriate corrective action will be taken, including discipline for inappropriate conduct. Complaints will be handled confidentially, except as necessary for investigation and resolution.

This policy prohibits retaliation, harassment, or other adverse action against an individual for making a complaint, assisting in an investigation, opposing harassment or otherwise exercising rights protected by law. It further prohibits taking any adverse academic or employment related action against an individual based on an unsubstantiated allegation or rumor of harassment.

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY POLICY ON CONSENSUAL SEXUAL RELATIONSHIPS¹ BETWEEN SENIOR AND JUNIOR MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY COMMUNITY

Introduction

There are various approaches an institution could take to address the issue of consensual sexual relationships between a "senior" and a "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 in this policy.

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*.

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.

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 sex-based discrimination.² 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 most severe when a consensual relationship takes place 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 counsees. 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 an 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

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.

³ *Meritor Savings Bank v. Vinson* 477 U.S. 57 (1986); *Franklin v. Gwinnett County Public Schools*, 503 U.S. 60 (1992) (unlimited damages). Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended by the Civil Rights Act of 1991, now provides for monetary damages for victims of sexual harassment in federal employment discrimination suits as well. 42 U.S.C. Section 1981(a)(b)(3) (maximum damages of \$300,000 for employers of more than 500 employees). See also *Harris v. Forklift Systems*, 510 U.S. 17 (1993).

that a school can be liable for monetary damages for a teacher's coercive intercourse with a student.³ 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 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).⁴

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 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

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.

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.

A. 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.

B. 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.

C. 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.⁵ If the fact of recusal causes the senior to experience difficulty with a superior, the senior should explain the reason for the recusal 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.

Sanctions for Violations of this Policy; Review; Other Limitations

Any teaching professional who violates the procedures outlined in this Policy, or any other individual engaged in a consensual sexual relationship who violates any of the procedures outlined in 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

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.

sanctions shall be determined by the appropriate Dean on that student's campus.

The imposition of any sanction imposed under this Policy may be subject to review under any applicable provision of an established University grievance procedure.

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY COMPUTER SYSTEMS ACCEPTABLE USE POLICY

The Law Center follows Georgetown University's Computer Systems Acceptable Use Policy (www.georgetown.edu/policy/technology/acceptuse.htm) and Georgetown University's Copyright in the Information Age Policy (www.georgetown.edu/policy/copyright/). General information about both is provided below. However, it is a good idea to check the above sites for any changes and/or additions.

Guiding Principles

Our 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 promotes the interest, information and enlightenment of the Georgetown University community. Consistent with other University policies, the Acceptable Use and Copyright in the Information Age policies were written to promote and 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.

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 email 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.

The University's 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 are powerful communication tools. When used appropriately, these tools can enhance dialog and communications. However, when used unlawfully or inappropriately, they 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 and network use at Georgetown University.

1. Users may not attempt to modify or destroy the University's network facilities or computing systems. Users may not tamper with any software protections or restrictions placed on computer applications or files.
2. Users may only use their own computer accounts. They may not supply false or misleading data, or improperly obtain another person's account information to gain access to computers, network systems, data or information. The negligence or naiveté 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 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, game playing; sending harassing messages; sending frivolous or excessive messages, including chain letters, junk mail, and other types of broadcast messages; using excessive amounts of storage; intentionally introducing 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 following all copyright and licensing restrictions as listed in the various University policies. Georgetown University equipment and software may not be used to violate copyrights 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 that some of the same standards apply. For example, anything generated at Georgetown University that is available on the Internet represents Georgetown University, not just an individual. Even with disclaimers, the University is represented by its students, faculty and staff; thus appropriate language, behavior and style is warranted.

Administration and Implementation

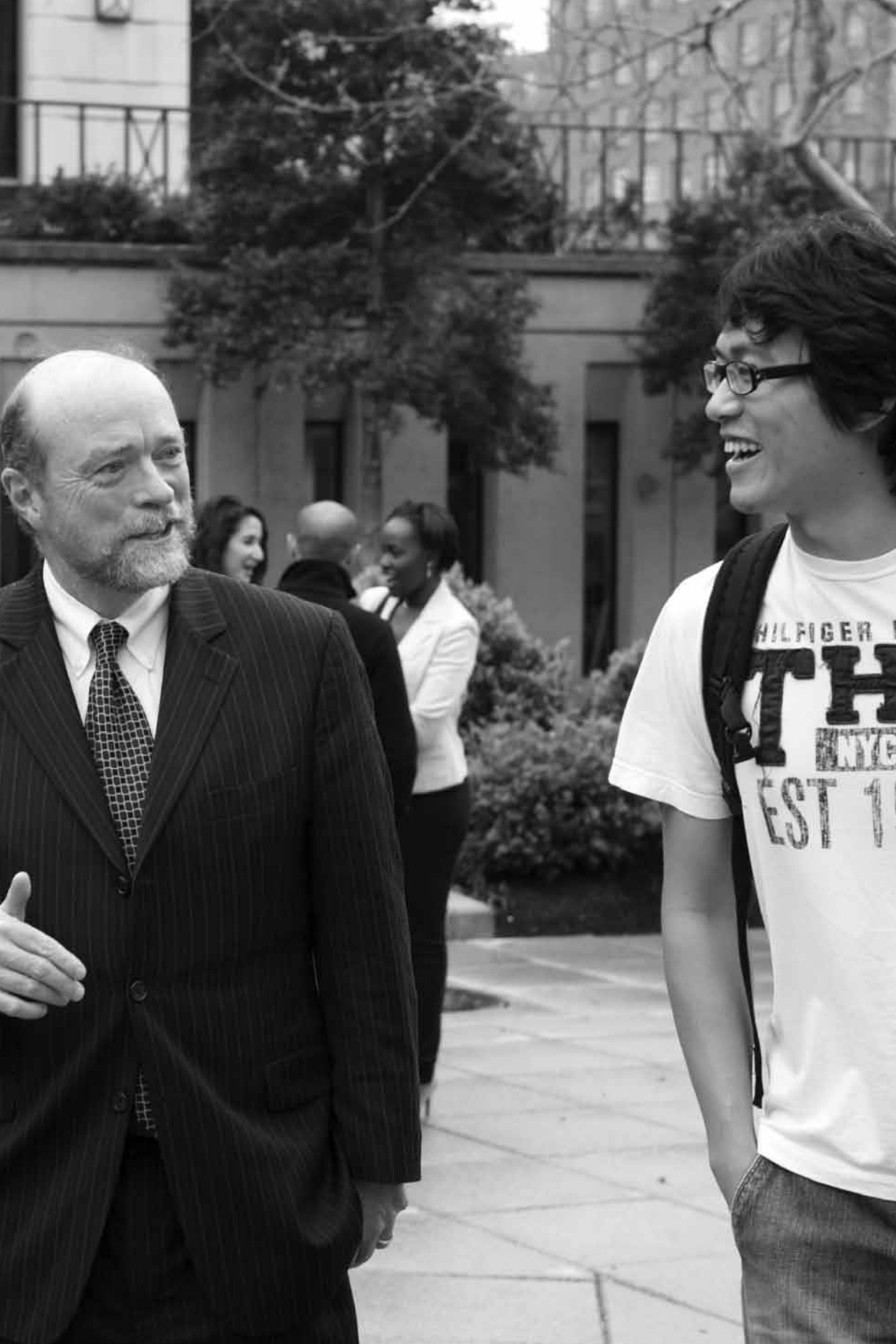
The University encourages all members of its community to use electronic communications in a manner that is respectful to others. While respecting users' confidentiality and privacy, the University reserves the right to examine all computer files. The University takes this step to enforce its

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 when faced with evidence of a violation of University policies, federal or local laws. The University reserves the right to limit access to its network 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 in a manner that is consistent with these responsibilities and 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. If necessary, restrictive actions can and will be taken by system or network administrators pending further disciplinary action; the loss of computing privileges may result.

The University recognizes 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.

JURIS DOCTOR PROGRAM	125
JOINT DEGREE PROGRAMS	125
GRADUATE PROGRAMS	126
OTHER FEES	126
TUITION AND FEE ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS	127
TUITION DEFERMENTS	128
THIRD-PARTY BILLING	128
PAYMENT PLANS	129
TUITION REFUND POLICY	129
TUITION REFUND SCHEDULE	129
TUITION INSURANCE PLAN — A.W.G. DEWAR, INC.	130



Tuition and fees for the 2011-2012 academic year are as follows. Please check the Financial Affairs web site for updates (www.law.georgetown.edu/finaff/studaccts/).

JURIS DOCTOR PROGRAM

To review the credit requirements for full- and part-time students, see the *Full-Time Program* and *Part-Time Program* in the *Juris Doctor Program* section of this *Bulletin*.

FULL-TIME GEORGETOWN LAW STUDENTS

\$46,865.00 (per academic year)

\$23,432.50 (per semester)

FULL-TIME VISITORS FROM ANOTHER J.D. PROGRAM

\$23,432.50 (per semester)

PART-TIME GEORGETOWN LAW STUDENTS

\$1,675.00 (per credit-hour)

For entering first-year part-time students, Fall 2011 tuition is \$15,075.00 (9 credits) and Spring 2012 tuition is \$18,425.00 (11 credits).

PART-TIME VISITORS FROM ANOTHER J.D. PROGRAM

\$1,675.00 (per credit-hour)

Note: Students should refer to the website of the Center for Transnational Legal Studies (CTLs) for CTLs tuition policies and rules (<http://ctlts.georgetown.edu/>).

Tuition Equalization Charge

For the policies and procedures governing application to transfer from the part-time to the full-time program, see *Transfer Between Full-Time and Part-Time Programs* in the *Juris Doctor Program* section of this *Bulletin*. 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 effective Fall 2011 and pay a tuition equalization charge of \$5,985.00 are entitled to take up to 7 credits in the Georgetown Law Summer programs in D.C. or London without paying any additional summer tuition.

Part-time students who matriculate in Fall 2011 and who transfer to the full-time program effective Fall 2012 will pay a tuition equalization charge of \$13,365.00 and are entitled to take up to 11 credits in the Georgetown Law Summer programs in D.C. or London without paying any additional summer tuition.

Consistent with our policies about receiving credit for courses taken at other schools, students may take summer courses at other schools. However, interdivisional transfer students who do so are required to pay the full amount of the tuition equalization charge. The tuition equalization fee is assessed in two equal installments, in Summer and Spring.

JOINT DEGREE PROGRAMS

J.D./M.B.A.; J.D./M.S.F.S.; J.D./M.A.A.S.; J.D./M.A.R.E.E.S.; J.D./M.A.G.E.S.; J.D./M.A.L.A.S.; J.D./M.A.S.S.P.; J.D./M.P.P.

Students pay Georgetown Law tuition for their first year in the J.D. program. Students pay Georgetown University's Graduate School tuition during the one year when they take courses exclusively at the Main Campus masters degree program. J.D./M.B.A. students pay the full-time M.B.A. tuition in their first year in the M.B.A. program. Students pay Georgetown Law tuition in the years when they take courses on both campuses. This is typically in the third and fourth years of the joint degree programs.

J.D./PH.D. IN GOVERNMENT OR PHILOSOPHY FOR FULL-TIME STUDENTS:

Prior to completing all J.D. courses and at least 24 credits in government or philosophy: Georgetown Law tuition.

After completing all J.D. courses and at least 24 credits in government or philosophy: Graduate School tuition.

J.D./PH.D. IN GOVERNMENT OR PHILOSOPHY FOR PART-TIME STUDENTS:

Prior to completing all J.D. courses and at least 24 credits in government or philosophy: charged at Georgetown Law 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 Georgetown Law: Georgetown Law tuition (to Georgetown Law).

While at Johns Hopkins: Johns Hopkins tuition (to Johns Hopkins).

Note: Students enrolled in joint degree programs may be charged additional fees for language labs or other courses necessary to earn their degree.

GRADUATE PROGRAMS

LL.M. STUDENTS

To review the credit requirements for full- and part-time students, see *Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment Defined* in the *Graduate Programs* section of this *Bulletin*.

The following tuition rates apply to the 2011-2012 academic year for both degree and non-degree students:

FULL-TIME GEORGETOWN LAW LL.M. STUDENTS

\$46,865.00 (per academic year)

\$23,432.50 (per semester)

PART-TIME GEORGETOWN LAW LL.M. STUDENTS

\$1,905.00 (per credit hour)

To review policies and procedures specific to full-time LL.M. students, please refer to *Tuition* in the *Graduate Programs* section of this *Bulletin*.

A student who begins in part-time status and transfers to full-time status will continue to pay tuition on a per credit basis. A student who transfers from full-time to part-time status may be subject to a tuition equalization fee.

NON-DEGREE STUDENTS

\$1,905.00 (per credit hour)

S.J.D. STUDENTS

To review the credit requirements for full- and part-time students, see *Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment Defined* in the *Graduate Programs* section of this *Bulletin*.

GEORGETOWN LAW S.J.D. STUDENTS

1st year \$23,432.50 (per semester)

2nd year on campus \$7,620.00 (per semester)

3rd, 4th, & 5th years \$1,905.00 (per semester)

OTHER FEES

Fees not covered by the above tuition and fee schedule:

APPLICATION FEE

\$85.00 (J.D. students)

\$80.00 (LL.M. and non-degree students)

STUDENT MEDICAL HEALTH INSURANCE

\$1,895.00 (student)

\$5,516.00 (student and spouse)

\$5,516.00 (student and child(ren))

\$8,680.00 (student, spouse, and child(ren))

TUITION DEFERMENT FEE

\$50.00

THIRD-PARTY BILLING FEE

\$50.00

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 transcript)

For policies and procedures, see *Transcripts* in the *General Administrative Policies* section of this *Bulletin*.

VISITING AWAY FEE

\$200.00 per semester (Georgetown Law student approved to visit away in their final year at another ABA-approved U.S. law school)

\$500 per semester (Georgetown Law student approved to visit away at an ad hoc study abroad program during the academic year)

YATES FIELD HOUSE

\$174.00 per semester

COURSE MATERIALS

There is a charge for certain course materials produced by Georgetown Law when such materials are used in lieu of, or in addition to, a regular textbook.

PRINTING

\$0.10 per page.

RETURNED CHECK FEE

\$80.00 (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 Georgetown Law 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, any certifications, 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: Fall 2011: July 25, 2011 (all first-year J.D. and incoming graduate students); August 22, 2011 (all continuing, transfer, and visiting students); and Spring 2012: January 3, 2012 (all students).
- For part-time upperclass students, tuition for additional courses enrolled in during the add/drop period must be paid by the end of add/drop period.
- Attorneys who are accepted into the non-degree program must pay tuition in full no later than Monday, August 22 for the Fall 2011 semester; Monday, January 3 for the Spring 2012 semester. Tuition not paid by this deadline will result in the cancellation of the student's registration. Tuition refunds will be calculated from the date the Office of the Registrar receives written notification of a student's withdrawal from a course or courses.

- Graduating part-time J.D. students in their final semester who have been matriculated at Georgetown Law over four academic years may request permission from the Registrar or an Academic Advisor to enroll in more credits than the student needs to graduate, up to the 11-credit per semester limit, at no additional charge for the extra credits.
- All accounts with an outstanding balance 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.
- It is the student's responsibility to obtain an updated bill online through *MyAccess* should any change occur in the student's schedule of courses.
- 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 by the schedule payment due date. In the event of an unforeseeable personal emergency, an approved tuition deferment can be obtained from Georgetown Law 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.

THIRD-PARTY BILLING

The Office of Student Accounts accepts tuition payment authorizations and purchase orders from third parties to bill them directly for student tuition and other related fees. Third-party sponsors are government agencies, private companies, and embassies that pay the student's tuition and other related fees in part or full. A \$50.00 handling fee is assessed on third-party billing. Tuition payment authorizations must be unconditional and not contingent upon grades or employee tuition reimbursement policies.

Tuition payment authorizations, purchase orders, or financial guarantee letters must be typewritten on sponsor letterhead or purchase order forms. The original documents verifying the award must be received by the Office of Student Accounts on or before the tuition due date. Failure to submit authorizations in a timely manner may result in the assessment of late fees. The award/scholarship letter should include the following information:

- Student's full name, Georgetown ID number (or Social Security Number), specific courses and semester covered;
- Maximum U.S. dollar amount to bill the sponsor; and
- Name, e-mail, mailing address, and telephone number of the person to whom the bill should be mailed.

PAYMENT PLANS

The Office of Student Accounts offers three types of payment plans that are designed to assist students in paying their tuition and fees. For complete details, please visit <http://studentaccounts.georgetown.edu/Payment/PaymentOptions/GUMPP/Index.html>.

No refunds will be processed until full payment of the contract amount is completed. All financial aid loans must be applied first to your student account balance and/or payment plan account balance before a refund can be processed.

TUITION REFUND POLICY

- Entering first-year students who want to withdraw from Georgetown Law prior to the deadline set by the Office of Admissions and/or prior to the first-year Registration and Orientation must give notice in writing to the Office of Admissions, via e-mail to hotline@law.georgetown.edu (J.D.) or llmadmis@law.georgetown.edu (LL.M.) Students who want to withdraw after this date must notify the Office of the Registrar via e-mail to lawreg@law.georgetown.edu.
- 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.
- All continuing, transfer, visiting, and non-degree students who want to voluntarily withdraw from Georgetown Law or from an individual course must notify the Office of the Registrar via e-mail at lawreg@law.georgetown.edu. For further information, refer to *Withdrawals and Leaves of Absence* in the *Juris Doctor Program* section of this

Bulletin or to *Withdrawal and Leave of Absence Policies* in the *Graduate Programs* section of this *Bulletin*.

- Tuition refunds will be calculated from the date the Office of the Registrar and/or the Office of Admissions receives written notification of a student's withdrawal from a course or courses or from the Law Center.
- For purposes of refund calculation, weeks will be computed from the official first day of class as shown on the Academic Calendar even if the student's course(s) began on a day other than the official first day of class.
- No reduction of tuition will be made for being absent from class.

TUITION REFUND SCHEDULE

FOR ENTERING FIRST-YEAR J.D. AND LL.M. STUDENTS IN THE FALL SEMESTER

Prior to Registration and Orientation Week	100%
Registration and Orientation Week	80%
1st through 2nd week	80%
3rd through 4th week	50%
5th through 6th week	25%
After 6th week	0%

FOR THE FALL OR SPRING SEMESTER

(for all other students)	
Prior to the start of classes	100%
1st week (through the add/drop period)	100%
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%

Important 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 appropriate federal student loan lender. Students borrowing federal loans should consult with the Financial Aid Office prior to initiating the withdrawal process. 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% 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 Georgetown Law 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 Georgetown Law. Before officially withdrawing, consult the Financial Aid Office for more information on the financial implications of your decision. The Georgetown Law tuition refund policy is subject to change at any time due to federal regulatory and/or school policy revisions or updates.

TUITION INSURANCE PLAN – A.W.G. DEWAR, INC.

The Tuition Insurance Plan 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 semester. This insurance extends and enhances the Georgetown Law 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 is due to a mental health condition).

The cost to cover tuition for both the Fall 2011 and Spring 2012 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.)

J.D. & LL.M. Full-Time	\$211.00
J.D. Part-Time	\$143.00
LL.M. Part-Time	\$86.00
Gewirz Housing	\$57.00
Tuition Equalization	\$27.00

The cost to cover tuition for Summer 2012:

J.D.	\$30.00
LL.M.	\$26.00

Those who wish to participate in the plan must submit their application and payment online to A.W.G. Dewar prior to the last day of add/drop as shown on the Academic Calendar.

For additional information and the application form, please check the Office of Student Accounts Web site at: www.law.georgetown.edu/finaff/studaccts/.

FIRST-YEAR J.D. PROGRAM OF STUDY	133
UPPERCLASS J.D. PROGRAM OF STUDY	133
GRADUATE CURRICULUM	134
ACADEMIC RESOURCE PROGRAMS	134
DISABILITY SERVICES	134
FIRST-YEAR CONTINUING ORIENTATION	134
FIRST-YEAR J.D. TUTORIAL PROGRAM	135
THE WRITING CENTER	135



This section describes in detail the programs of study and resources available for both J.D. and graduate students at the Law Center.

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 “first-year” elective in the Spring semester chosen from a group of courses on administrative, statutory, international, or transnational legal issues (first-year students in the full-time program register for the elective during the Fall semester). Full-time students enrolled in the “A” curriculum take all nine courses during their first year.

The “B” curriculum, available in 2011-2012 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. There is no “first-year” elective in curriculum “B.”

In their first year, students in the part-time program take Civil Procedure, Constitutional Law I: The Federal System, Contracts, Legal Research and Writing, 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, part-time students take their remaining first-year courses. For students who matriculated in Fall 2011, the remaining first-year requirements in 2012-2013 will be Criminal Justice and Property. Before graduation, part-time students must take a course designated as meeting the first-year elective (a group of courses in the areas of statutory/regulatory law or international/transnational 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, *4 credits*
 Property, *4 credits*
 Torts, *4 credits*
 Elective, *3 credits*
 Week One: Law in a Global Context, *1 credit*

Curriculum “A” Electives for Full-Time Students (Spring 2012):

(3 credits each)

- Comparative Law: Focus on EU and US
- Comparative Law: Islamic Law and the Contemporary Arab Legal System
- International Law I: Introduction to International Law
- Lawmaking: Introduction to Legislation and Statutory Interpretation
- Legislation and Regulation
- The Regulatory and Administrative State
- The Regulatory State: An Introduction to Legislation and Administration

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, *4 credits*
 Legal Process and Society, *5 credits*
 Property In Time, *4 credits*
 Week One: Law in a Global Context, *1 credit*

UPPERCLASS J.D. PROGRAM OF STUDY

Beyond the first year, the only required upperclass courses are Professional Responsibility and a seminar, clinic, or Supervised Research project that meets the upperclass J.D. writing requirement.

Georgetown has an enormous range of course offerings including experiential learn-

ing courses, skills-based courses, the externship seminar, and clinics. Selecting courses as a second- and third-year student can be a daunting task. 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 an Academic Advisor for individualized advice on the selection and sequencing of courses in particular subject areas as well as guidance on how to approach course planning with respect to the specific direction of his or her professional interest in law. In addition, during the course registration process in the Spring semester, the J.D. Academic Services Office and Dean of Students Office sponsor a faculty panel on course selection that is a helpful source 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

The Law Center offers an extensive curriculum of graduate level courses related to its numerous degree and certificate programs. In addition, the school has a J.D./LL.M. joint degree program in four fields that permits J.D. students to take courses that will count both toward the J.D. and also toward an LL.M. degree, thus shortening the time necessary to secure an LL.M. The Law Center offers joint degree programs in International Business & Economic Law, National Security Law, Securities & Financial Regulation, and Taxation.

Most graduate courses are open to all graduate students, regardless of the specific degree or certificate program in which they are enrolled. In addition, graduate students are permitted to enroll in most J.D. courses, other than first-year courses and clinical courses. The Office of Graduate Programs provides individualized curriculum counseling as well as opportunities to consult with faculty and practitioners in students' fields of interest.

For more details about the full range of graduate degree and certificate programs, see the *Graduate Programs* section of this *Bulletin*.

ACADEMIC RESOURCE PROGRAMS

Disability Services

Students seeking accommodation for a physical, learning, mental health, or other disability should contact the Office of Disability Services at least one month before the start of the semester in which accommodation is sought. Laura Cutway, the Associate Director of Disability Services, may be reached at 202-662- 4042, by e-mail at lmc228@law.georgetown.edu, or in 210 McDonough Hall. The process for registering with Disability Services includes submitting appropriate documentation and meeting with the Associate Director to determine reasonable accommodations. Students with a disability may wish to register with the Office even if they are not sure they will need an accommodation. More information about the process for requesting accommodation, the role of the faculty in determining appropriate accommodation, and the process for appealing decisions regarding requested accommodations is available at <http://www.law.georgetown.edu/counseling/disabilities.html>.

First Year Continuing Orientation

The J.D. Academic Services Office and the Office of the Dean of Students sponsor a continuing orientation program for first-year J.D. students. "Maximizing Learning in Law School" provides helpful information through seminars and discussion panels with faculty and upperclass students on issues

such as acclimating to first year law studies, class participation, note-taking, case briefing, outlining, and exam taking. In the Spring semester, the series includes first semester exam review, as well as programs to assist students in curriculum planning and course registration. For times and dates, check “*What’s Happening!*,” or the Student Services page on the Law Center’s website, at: www.law.georgetown.edu/students.html.

First Year J.D. Tutorial Program

The First Year J.D. Tutorial Program provides individual subject tutoring to first-year students. To be assigned a tutor, first-year students must meet with Elizabeth Ewert, Director of Academic Enhancement Programs, in order to determine the appropriate tutor assignment. Please call 202-662-4066, e-mail Ms. Ewert at ee3@law.georgetown.edu, or visit the Office of the Dean of Students in McDonough 210 to make an appointment.

The tutoring service is designed to assist J.D. students who are experiencing difficulties in a particular subject and is provided at no cost to them. Tutors are upperclass students who performed well academically in their first years, and who have an interest in helping current first-year students do the same. They are selected through an interview process to serve as tutors for a given academic year. When possible, students are assigned tutors who had the same professor for the course at issue. The tutor and students will devise a mutually convenient schedule for meetings, and will generally meet an average of one to two hours per week.

Students can be paired with tutors as early as their first semester. This pairing is done in response to the student’s needs, the student’s areas of concern, and assessment as to whether other assistance or intervention would better serve the student. The assessment of tutoring needs for second semester also includes an evaluation of the grades received by the student during their first semester. There is no set grade or average a student must receive in order to qualify for second semester tutoring, but the program is meant to support those who are most in need and not as a general study aid.

The Writing Center

The Writing Center assists J.D. and LL.M. students 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.

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APPENDIX A: DIRECTORY OF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS AND OFFICERS OF INSTRUCTION	139
APPENDIX B: J.D. PROGRAM ADJUNCT FACULTY	151
APPENDIX C: GRADUATE PROGRAMS FACULTY	167
APPENDIX D: CHARLES FAHY DISTINGUISHED ADJUNCT PROFESSOR AWARD RECIPIENTS	181
APPENDIX E: SCHOLARSHIPS	183
APPENDIX F: LOANS	195
APPENDIX G: PRIZES AND AWARDS	197



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Relational Investors, LLC
San Diego, CA

Gregory R. Raifman, L'84
Dragon Media Online, Inc.
Oakland, CA

APPENDIX B: J.D. PROGRAM ADJUNCT FACULTY**Eduardo G. Abbott**

J.D., Catholic University of Valparaiso,
Chile; M.S., University of Wisconsin
Not Teaching 2011-2012

W. Shepherdson Abell

A.B., Boston College; M.P.A., Harvard; J.D.,
Georgetown

The Honorable Francis M. Allegra

B.A., Borromeo; J.D., Cleveland-Marshall

Stephen D. Altman

B.A., Duke; J.D., Syracuse

Christopher Anzidei

B.A., Rutgers; J.D., Georgetown

Anthony Clark Arend

B.S.F.S., Georgetown; M.A., Ph.D.,
University of Virginia

Shawn Armbrust

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

Barton Aronson

B.A., Yale; J.D., University of Chicago

Nadia Asancheyev

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

James M. Assey, Jr.

B.A., M.A., Stanford; J.D., Georgetown

Donald B. Ayer

A.B., Stanford; M.A., J.D., Harvard

The Honorable James Baker

B.A., J.D., Yale

Jonathan Band

B.A., Harvard; J.D., Yale
Not Teaching 2011-2012

Elizabeth Banker

B.A., Northwestern; J.D., M.A., Catholic
University
Not Teaching 2011-2012

Kaitlin Banner

B.A., Villanova; J.D., George Washington;
LL.M., University of the District of
Columbia (expected May 2012)

Lisa Barclay

B.A., George Washington; J.D., Georgetown

Erik R. Barnett

B.A., University of Arizona; J.D., California
Western
Not Teaching 2011-2012

Tanya Baytor

B.A., McMaster; LL.B., Osgoode Hall;
LL.M., Georgetown

Alfred F. Belcuore

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

Everett Bellamy

B.S., M.S., University of Wisconsin; J.D.,
Cleveland-Marshall

Eric Berger

B.A., Queen's University, Canada; M.P.A.,
M.T.S., Harvard

Lori M. Berman

B.A., Cornell; M.A., Ph.D., University of
Maryland

John D. Bessler

B.A., University of Minnesota; J.D., Indiana;
M.F.A., Hamline University; M.St., Oxford

Lisa Bhansali

B.A., B.S., University of Michigan; M.P.P.,
Columbia; J.D., Georgetown

Eric R. Biel

B.A., Johns Hopkins; M.P.P., Princeton; J.D., Yale

Edward K. M. Bilich

B.A., Wake Forest; J.D., Harvard

C. Coleman Bird

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

Mark J. Biros

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

Mary K. Bissell

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

Michael A. Blank

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

Not Teaching 2011-2012

Emanuel Tersh Boasberg

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

Matthew K. Bogoshian

B.A., San Jose State; M.P.A., San Diego State; J.D., University of California, Davis

Charles E. Borden

B.A., Yale; M.Sc., University of Edinburgh; J.D., Harvard; M.Sc., London School of Economics

Not Teaching 2011-2012

Joseph N. Bowman

B.A., George Washington; J.D., Georgetown

A. Jane Bradley

B.A., Mary Washington; M.A., George Washington

Not Teaching 2011-2012

Stephen L. Braga

B.A., Fairfield University; J.D., Georgetown

Richard L. Brand

B.S.B.A., Georgetown; J.D., University of Pennsylvania

Bert Brandenburg

B.A., J.D., University of Virginia

Douglas M. Bregman

B.A., Colgate; J.D., Georgetown

Daniel L. Brenner

B.A., A.M., J.D., Stanford

Judith A. Browne-Dianis

B.S., University of Pennsylvania; J.D., Columbia

John M. Bryson, II

B.S., J.D., University of Virginia

Not Teaching 2011-2012

James A. Bulen Jr.

B.A., J.D., Georgetown; M.D. (expected 2012), George Washington

William A. Butler

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

Not Teaching 2011-2012

Carmia N. Caesar

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

Carla C. Calcagno

B.A., J.D., Georgetown

Ellen M. Callinan

B.A., Trinity College; M.S.L.S., Catholic University; J.D., William & Mary

Not Teaching 2011-2012

Elizabeth H. Campbell

B.A., St. Lawrence; M.A., Ph.D., State University of New York, Binghamton

Joseph A. Carabillo

B.A., William Paterson College; J.D., Seton Hall; LL.M., New York University

Chad M. Carr

B.A., William & Mary; J.D., Harvard

Anne-Marie Carstens

B.A., M.T., University of Virginia; J.D.,
Georgetown; D.Phil. Candidate, Faculty of
Law, University of Oxford
Not Teaching 2011-2012

Robert M. Cary

B.A., Dartmouth; J.D., University of Virginia

Stephen Case

A.B., LL.B., Columbia
Not Teaching 2011-2012

Ari S. Casper

B.S., University of Maryland; J.D., University
of Baltimore

Justin G. Castillo

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

William F. Causey

B.A., American University; J.D., University
of Maryland

Reid P. Chambers

B.A., Amherst; M.A., Balliol College,
Oxford; J.D., Harvard
Not Teaching 2011-2012

Scott Allen Chambers

B.S., Ohio State; Ph.D., Florida State; J.D.,
George Washington
Not Teaching 2011-2012

Steve S. Chang

B.S., Ohio State; J.D., Temple

Douglas M. Chapin, Jr.

B.A., Princeton; M.P.A., Harvard; J.D.,
Georgetown

Meryl J. Chertoff

B.A., Harvard-Radcliffe; J.D., Harvard

Mark E. Chopko

B.S., University of Scranton; J.D., Cornell

Paul D. Clement

B.S.F.S., Georgetown; M.Phil., Cambridge;
J.D., Harvard

Thomas E. Cluderay

B.A., University of North Carolina, Chapel
Hill; J.D., Georgetown

John P. Coffey

B.S., United States Naval Academy; J.D.,
Georgetown

Barry E. Cohen

B.S., University of Illinois; J.D.,
Northwestern; LL.M., London School of
Economics & Political Science

Jeremiah C. Collins

B.S., J.D., Georgetown

John T. Collins

B.A., Holy Cross; J.D., LL.M., Georgetown

Deborah L. Connor

B.A., Miami University; J.D., Georgetown

Paul J. Connors

B.A., Holy Cross; M.D., University of
Maryland; J.D., George Washington

Kevin T. Conry

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

Judith M. Conti

B.A., Williams College; J.D., William &
Mary

James L. Cooper

A.B., A.M., University of Chicago; J.D.,
Ph.D., Indiana

Cathy A. Costantino

B.A., M.S.W., Catholic University; J.D.,
University of California, Berkeley

Carolyn Cox

B.A., Agnes Scott College; J.D., Yale
Not Teaching 2011-2012

Scott S. Dahl

B.A., J.D., University of Texas
Not Teaching 2011-2012

Scott D. Danzis

B.A., Cornell; M.H.S.A., George Washington; J.D., University of Virginia

Florrie Darwin

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

Harold J. Datz

B.A., LL.B., University of Florida

Jennifer Locke Davitt

B.A., Middlebury; J.D., Duke; M.L.I.S., University of Washington
Not Teaching 2011-2012

Duncan DeVille

B.S., University of Louisiana; J.D., University of Denver; M.P.A., Harvard; LL.M., Oxford
Not Teaching 2011-2012

Elizabeth Dewey

B.A., University of Tulsa; J.D., American University

John F. Dienelt

B.A., University of Virginia; M.A., Tufts; LL.B., Yale

Pascale Helene Dubois

Lic. Jur., University of Ghent, Belgium; LL.M., New York University

Michael M. DuBose

A.B., Dartmouth; J.D., Harvard
Not Teaching 2011-2012

Richard P. Dulik

B.S., M.S.E., Case Western Reserve; J.D., Yale

Catherine M. Dunn

B.A., J.D., University of Michigan; M.S.L.I.S., University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign

Charles E. Durross

B.A., J.D., University of Michigan

Charles L. Edson

B.A., J.D., Harvard

Mark C. Ellenberg

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

E. Donald Elliott

B.A., J.D., Yale
Not Teaching 2011-2012

W. Mason Emmett

B.A., University of Texas, Arlington; J.D., Georgetown
Not Teaching 2011-2012

Emily F. Epstein

B.A., Connecticut College; J.D. Georgetown
Not Teaching 2011-2012

Kenneth R. Feinberg

B.A., University of Massachusetts; J.D., New York University
Not Teaching 2011-2012

James A. Feldman

B.A., University of Pennsylvania; M.A., Columbia; J.D., Harvard
Not Teaching 2011-2012

Mark J. Feldstein

B.A., B.S., George Washington; M.S., University of Chicago; Ph.D., University of Pennsylvania; J.D., Georgetown
Not Teaching 2011-2012

Dante Figueroa

J.D., University of Concepción School of Law, Chile; LL.M., University of Chile; LL.M., American University

The Honorable Nancy B. Firestone

B.A., Washington University; J.D., University of Missouri

Salvatore Fiscina

A.B., Harvard; M.D., University of Rochester; J.D., George Washington
Not Teaching 2011-2012

The Honorable Gerald I. Fisher

B.A., William & Mary; J.D., Catholic University

Luin Fitch

B.A., Johns Hopkins; LL.B., Columbia
Not Teaching 2011-2012

James F. Fitzpatrick

A.B., J.D., Indiana

Andrew Fois

B.A., Georgetown; M.A., University of Essex, London; J.D., Georgetown
Not Teaching 2011-2012

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B.A., University of Virginia; LL.B., Yale

Joel M. Freed

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B.A., University of Notre Dame; J.D., Harvard

Rabbi Barry Freundel

B.A., Yeshiva College; B.S., Erna Michael College of Hebraic Studies; M.S., Bernard Revel Graduate School; Ph.D., Baltimore Hebrew University

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Not Teaching 2011-2012

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Not Teaching 2011-2012

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Not Teaching 2011-2012

Scott Gant

B.A., Wesleyan; J.D., Harvard
Not Teaching 2011-2012

Adrian Robert Gardner

B.A., Northeastern; M.P.P., J.D., Harvard
Not Teaching 2011-2012

Jorge Gastelumendi

J.D., Pontificia Universidad Catolica del Peru; M.Sc., University of Calgary; M.P.A., Harvard

Russell A. Gaudreau, Jr.

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B.A., Birmingham-Southern College; J.D., Vanderbilt
Not Teaching 2011-2012

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B.S., Cornell; M.P.P., Harvard; J.D., University of Michigan

Elizabeth S. Gere

B.A., Denison; J.D., George Washington

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A.B., Fordham; J.D., Catholic University
Not Teaching 2011-2012

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B.A., Fordham; J.D., Dickinson
Not Teaching 2011-2012

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B.A., Dickinson College; J.D., Ohio
Northern University; LL.M., Georgetown
Not Teaching 2011-2012

Deborah Heller Goldstein

A.B., Williams College; J.D., Boston College
Not Teaching 2011-2012

Jordan B. Goldstein

B.A., University of Wisconsin; M.A., Johns
Hopkins; J.D., Stanford

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B.A., Cornell; Ph.D., American; J.D.,
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B.A., Oberlin; J.D., New York University;
LL.M., Georgetown

Randolph M. Goodman

B.A., Franklin and Marshall; LL.M., New
York University; J.D., Rutgers

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New York University

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Deepak Gupta

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Joshua D. Gupta-Kagan

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

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Not Teaching 2011-2012

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B.S.M.E., University of Cincinnati; J.D.,
Georgetown
Not Teaching 2011-2012

Edward A. Hailes

B.A., J.D., Howard University

Stephen F. Hanlon

B.S., Saint Louis University; J.D., University
of Missouri-Columbia

William J. Hardy

B.S., Boston College; J.D., Georgetown

Timothy A. Harr

B.A., Princeton; J.D., University of Virginia

Todd Harris

B.A., Birmingham-Southern College; J.D.,
M.A.R., Yale

Michael R. Hatcher

A.B., Dartmouth; J.D., Georgetown
Not Teaching 2011-2012

John C. Hayes, Jr.

B.A., Williams College; J.D., George Washington

Bennett L. Hecht

B.S., University of Maryland; J.D., Georgetown
Not Teaching 2011-2012

Ronald Hedges

B.A., University of Maryland; J.D., Georgetown

Scott Hempling

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

Owen E. Herrstadt

B.S., M.S., J.D., University of Wisconsin

John Hinton

B.A., Union College; J.D., Dickinson

John C. Hirsh

B.A., Boston College; M.A., Ph.D., Lehigh;
Post-Doctoral Study in Education, University of California, Berkeley

Patrick J. Houlihan

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

Robert K. Huffman

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

Michael J. Huppe

B.A., University of Virginia; J.D., Harvard
Not Teaching 2011-2012

John A. Hurvitz

B.A., Haverford; J.D., Yale
Not Teaching 2011-2012

Philip T. Inglima

A.B., J.D., Georgetown
Not Teaching 2011-2012

William G. Isasi

B.S., University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana; J.D., Georgetown
Not Teaching 2011-2012

The Honorable Craig Iscoe

B.A., University of Texas; J.D., Stanford; LL.M., Georgetown

Annalisa Jabaily

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

Samuel S. Jackson, Jr.

A.B., Princeton; J.D., University of North Carolina

Fred B. Jacob

B.A., Brandeis; J.D., William & Mary

Kumar Percy Jayasuriya

B.A., J.D., Tulane; M.L.I.S., San Jose State

Stephen Jeffries

B.A., J.D., Wake Forest
Not Teaching 2011-2012

Marcia Johnson-Blanco

B.A., Georgetown; J.D., Villanova

Charles A. Jones

B.A. University of Virginia; J.D., Georgetown

Damon T. Jones

B.A., University of California, Santa Barbara; J.D., Harvard

Michael D. Jones

B.A., Dillard University; J.D., Georgetown

Tristan Jones

B.A., Cambridge; M.P.A., Harvard; Graduate Diploma in Law, City University, London
Not Teaching 2011-2012

Kenneth Jost

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

Jane Juliano

B.A., University of Colorado; J.D.,
Georgetown

Alida Kass

A.B., Duke; J.D., Georgetown
Not Teaching 2011-2012

Robert J. Kasunic

B.A., Columbia; J.D., University of Baltimore

Robert S. Katz

B.S., Carnegie-Mellon; J.D., George
Washington

Thomas F. Kaufman

B.S.E.E., State University of New York,
Buffalo; J.D., Georgetown; M.B.A.,
University of Pennsylvania

Robert Kengle

B.A., Allegheny; J.D., Antioch

Michael Kessler

B.A., Valparaiso; J.D., Georgetown

Erin Rahne Kidwell

B.A., Ohio State; J.D., Capital University;
LL.M., S.J.D., Georgetown

Richard F. Kingham

B.A., George Washington; J.D., University of
Virginia

Michael T. Kirkpatrick

B.A., Texas Christian; J.D., American
University

Paul Yoshio Kiyonaga

B.A., University of North Carolina, Chapel
Hill; J.D., Harvard

Alisa B. Klein

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

Kondi Kleinman

B.A., Arizona State; J.D., Georgetown

W. Gary Kohlman

B.B.A., LL.B., University of Michigan

Adam Kolker

B.A., Swarthmore; J.D., Yale
Not Teaching 2011-2012

Mark L. Kovner

B.A., Brandeis; J.D., Georgetown

Thomas W. Krause

B.S., University of Illinois; J.D., Harvard

Frederick J. Krebs

University of Manchester, England; B.A.,
Allegheny; J.D., Case Western Reserve

Ken Krisko

B.S., Virginia Tech; J.D., University of
Virginia

David R. Kuney

B.A., J.D., University of Virginia

Steven R. Kuney

B.A., Wesleyan; M.A., J.D., University of
Pennsylvania

The Honorable David Laro

B.A., University of Michigan; J.D., University
of Illinois; LL.M., New York University

Paul B. Larsen

LL.B., University of Cincinnati; LL.M.,
New York University and McGill University,
Montreal

John L. Laster

A.B., Oberlin; J.D., Catholic University

Weldon H. Latham

B.A., Howard; J.D., Georgetown
Not Teaching 2011-2012

Kenneth A. Lazarus

B.A., University of Dayton; J.D., University of Notre Dame; LL.M., George Washington

The Honorable Richard J. Leon

A.B., Holy Cross; J.D., Suffolk; LL.M., Harvard

Nancy F. Lesser

B.A., City College of New York; M.A., University of Virginia; J.D., Georgetown
Not Teaching 2011-2012

Lee Levine

B.A., M.A., University of Pennsylvania; J.D., Yale
Not Teaching 2011-2012

Mark S. Levinstein

B.A., University of Virginia; J.D., Harvard
Not Teaching 2011-2012

Michael J. Levitin

A.B., J.D., Harvard; M.A.L.D., Tufts

Joshua A. Levy

A.B., M.A., Columbia; J.D., University of Michigan

Judith Lichtenberg

B.A., M.A., University of Wisconsin; Ph.D., City College of New York
Not Teaching 2011-2012

Erika Lietzan

B.A., University of North Carolina; M.A., University of California, Los Angeles; J.D., Duke
Not Teaching 2011-2012

Carl Liggio

B.A., Georgetown; J.D., New York University
Not Teaching 2011-2012

Nancy J. Linck

Ph.D., University of California, San Diego; J.D., Western New England College
Not Teaching 2011-2012

Robert Allen Long, Jr.

B.A., University of North Carolina; B.A., Oxford; J.D., Yale

Catherine Lotrionte

B.A., University of Massachusetts, Amherst; J.D., New York University; M.A., Georgetown
Not Teaching 2011-2012

Jonathan R. Lowvorn

B.A., University of California, Santa Barbara; J.D., University of California, San Francisco; LL.M., Lewis & Clark

Abbe David Lowell

B.A., J.D., Columbia
Not Teaching 2011-2012

Stacy M. Ludwig

B.A., J.D., University of Wisconsin
Not Teaching 2011-2012

Terence J. Lynam

B.A., University of Pennsylvania; J.D., Georgetown

John E. Lynch

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

Timothy G. Lynch

B.A., University of Rochester; J.D., Georgetown

Joan A. Magagna

B.A., University of Wyoming; M.A., J.D., Georgetown
Not Teaching 2011-2012

Tara Magner

B.A., Wesleyan; J.D., Georgetown

Gerald A. Malia

B.S., St. Peter's College; J.D., LL.M.,
Georgetown

John P. Mannarino

B.S., Boston University; J.D., American
University

Jonathan Marcus

B.A., J.D., Yale
Not Teaching 2011-2012

R. Paul Margie

B.A., Haverford; J.D., University of Chicago

David R. Marsh

B.Sc., University of London; Ph.D., Institute
of Plant Science Research, England; C.P.E.,
Nottingham Law School, England; J.D., New
York University
Not Teaching 2011-2012

Joyce Martin

B.A., Marquette; M.A., J.D., University of
Minnesota

Susan Martin

B.A., Rutgers; M.A., Ph.D., University of
Pennsylvania

Thomas B. Mason

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

Elisa C. Massimino

B.A., Trinity University; M.A., Johns
Hopkins; J.D., University of Michigan
Not Teaching 2011-2012

Erik S. Maurer

B.S., University of Illinois; J.D.,
Northwestern
Not Teaching 2011-2012

Colman McCarthy

B.S., Spring Hill College; five honorary
degrees

C. Dean McGrath, Jr.

B.A., Duke; J.D., University of Nebraska

Sarah A. Medway

B.A., University of Texas at Austin; J.D.,
Georgetown

Caroline Judge Mehta

B.A., University of Vermont; J.D., Harvard
Not Teaching 2011-2012

Robert Meltz

B.A., M.A., University of Pennsylvania; J.D.,
Georgetown

Joseph A. Micallef

B.E.E., Catholic University; J.D., University
of Virginia

Betsy A. Miller

B.A., Dartmouth; J.D., Harvard
Not Teaching 2011-2012

Glenn H. Miller

B.A., University of Iowa; M.D., University of
Chicago

Laurel E. Miller

A.B., Princeton; J.D., University of Chicago
Not Teaching 2011-2012

Samuel C. Miller, III

B.S., Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute; J.D.,
Georgetown
Not Teaching 2011-2012

Glenn E. Mincey

B.A., J.D., Louisiana State; LL.M.,
Georgetown

Helen Hill Minsker

A.B., Vassar College; J.D., George
Washington

Jonathan E. Missner

B.A., Johns Hopkins; M.B.A., George
Washington; J.D., Georgetown

Denis Mitchell

B.A., University of Virginia; J.D., University of Maryland

The Honorable Gregory E. Mize

B.A., Loyola University, Chicago; S.T.B., St. Mary of the Lake University; J.D., Georgetown

Diego Molina Rey de Castro

J.D., Universidad de Lima, Peru; LL.M., American University
Not Teaching 2011-2012

Charles C. Moore

B.A., J.D., Howard

The Honorable Robert E. Morin

B.A., University of Massachusetts; J.D., Catholic University

Mark C. Murphy

B.A., University of Texas; M.A., Ph.D., University of Notre Dame
Not Teaching 2011-2012

Robert F. Muse

B.S., Boston College; J.D., Georgetown

Glen Nager

B.B.A., University of Texas, Austin; J.D., Stanford
Not Teaching 2011-2012

Irvin B. Nathan

B.A., Johns Hopkins; J.D., Columbia
Not Teaching 2011-2012

Guy S. Neal

B.A., William & Mary; J.D., Georgetown

Brent E. Newton

B.A., University of North Carolina; J.D., Columbia

Allison Nichol

B.A., Indiana; J.D., Valparaiso

Leah M. Nicholls

B.A., M.A., Boston University; J.D., LL.M., Duke

Peter J. Nickles

A.B., Princeton, LL.B., Harvard
Not Teaching 2011-2012

Sharon Nokes

B.Mus., Eastman School of Music; Mus., Manhattan School of Music; J.D., Georgetown

Michael D. Nolan

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

Mathew S. Nosanchuk

A.B., J.D., Stanford

Michael Nussbaum

B.A., Dartmouth; J.D., LL.M., University of Chicago
Not Teaching 2011-2012

Rev. Raymond C. O'Brien

B.A., La Salle; J.D., University of Virginia; M.Ch.A., D.Min., Catholic University

Kirk Ogrosky

B.A., Washington University; J.D., George Washington

Matthew G. Olsen

B.A., University of Virginia; J.D., Harvard
Not Teaching 2011-2012

Thomas F. O'Neil III

A.B., Dartmouth; J.D., Georgetown
Not Teaching 2011-2012

Lee Liberman Otis

B.A., Yale; J.D., University of Chicago

William G. Otis

B.A., University of North Carolina; J.D., Stanford

C. Christopher Parlin

B.A., Yale; Graduate Diploma, Johns Hopkins; J.D., American University

Mark Perry

B.A., University of California, Berkeley; J.D., University of Chicago

Joseph G. Petrosinelli

A.B., Brown; J.D., Georgetown

Joseph D. Piorkowski, Jr.

B.A., Hofstra; D.O., Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine; J.D., Georgetown; M.P.H., Johns Hopkins

Jonathan B. Pitt

B.A., M.G.A., University of Pennsylvania; J.D., Yale

Ruth E. Plagenhoef

B.A., Wellesley; J.D., University of Maine
Not Teaching 2011-2012

Mark S. Popofsky

A.B., Brown; J.D., Harvard
Not Teaching 2011-2012

Julia L. Porter

B.A., University of Nebraska; J.D., George Washington

Mark Posner

B.A., University of California, Santa Cruz; J.D., Berkeley

Joseph M. Potenza

B.S.E.E., Rochester Institute of Technology; J.D., Georgetown
Not Teaching 2011-2012

Tom Pratt

B.S., J.D., University of Kansas
Not Teaching 2011-2012

Jeffrey F. Pryce

B.A., Wesleyan; M.Phil., Cambridge; J.D., Yale

Michael S. Raab

B.S., Indiana; J.D., Yale

Marylin J. Raisch

B.A., Smith; M.Litt., St. Hugh's College, Oxford; M.L.S., Columbia; J.D., Tulane
Not Teaching 2011-2012

Meredith Rathbone

B.S.F.S., J.D., Georgetown
Not Teaching 2011-2012

John M. Ratino

B.S., University of Maryland, J.D., Catholic University

Richard A. Ratner

B.A., University of Chicago; M.D., University of Pennsylvania

Melissa G. Reinberg

A.B., Cornell; J.D., Harvard; LL.M., Georgetown

John P. Relman

B.A., Harvard; J.D., University of Michigan
Not Teaching 2011-2012

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B.S., Indiana University; J.D., LL.M. (Taxation), Georgetown

Charles R. Mills

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

James Millstein

B.A., Princeton University; M.A., University of California, Berkeley; J.D., Columbia

Bernard E. Moens

LL.B., University of Antwerp, Netherlands; LL.M., University of Chicago; LL.M. (Taxation), New York University

Emily A. Mok

B.A.S., M.B.E., M.G.A., University of Pennsylvania; M.St., D.Phil., Oxford

Keith A. Mong

B.A., University of Maryland; J.D., Catholic University, LL.M., Georgetown

John Norton Moore

A.B., Drew University; LL.B., Duke; LL.M., University of Illinois

Anne E. Moran

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

Helen H. Morrison

B.A., Trinity College; J.D., Illinois Institute of Technology/Chicago-Kent College of Law

Fred F. Murray

B.A., Rice University; J.D., University of Texas, Austin

Veena K. Murthy

B.A., Barnard College, Columbia University; J.D., Yeshiva University; LL.M. (Taxation), New York University

Reza Nader

B.A., Schulich School of Business; J.D., Emory; LL.M., Georgetown

Walter Nagel

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

Mikol S.B. Neilson

B.S., J.D., University of Santa Clara; LL.M. (Taxation), New York University

Nazakhtar Nikakhtar

B.A., University of California, Los Angeles; M.A., J.D., Syracuse

Donna Norman

B.A., University of Wisconsin; J.D., Georgetown

Francisco Miguel Noyola

Licenciado en Derecho, Universidad La Salle; LL.M., J.D., Southern Methodist

Anne J. O'Brien

B.A., University of New Mexico; M.B.A.,
George Washington University; J.D., American
University

Brian J. O'Connor

J.D., Washington & Lee University; LL.M.
(Taxation), Georgetown

Eileen O'Connor

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

Eufrona A. O'Neill

B.A., University of California, Long Beach; J.D.,
Southwestern University

Chang Oh Turkmani

B.A., M.A., Northwestern University; J.D.,
Georgetown

John T. Oliver

B.A., Stanford University; J.D., University of
Washington; LL.M. (International), S.J.D.,
University of Virginia

Gorik J. Ooms

Lic.Jur., Catholic University of Leuven; Ph.D.,
University Ghent

Alexis K. Paddock

B.A., University of California, San Diego; J.D.,
Georgetown

John R. Paliga

B.S., Youngstown State; J.D., Ohio State; LL.M.
(Taxation), Georgetown

Peter J. Panuthos

B.S., Bryant College; J.D., Suffolk University;
LL.M., Boston University

Michel Paradis

B.A., J.D., Fordham; M.Phil., D.Phil. Candidate,
Oxford

Cesar Parga

Licenciado en Derecho-J.D., University of
Guadalajara; Certificate for the International
Trade Law Post-Graduate Course, The University
Institute of European Studies & The International
Training Center of the ILO, Turin, Italy; LL.M.,
S.J.D. Candidate, George Washington

Joseph M. Pari

B.S., Providence College; J.D., Boston College,
LL.M. (Taxation), New York University

C. Christopher Parlin

B.A., Yale; Graduate Diploma, Johns Hopkins;
J.D., American University

Marlon Q. Paz

B.A., Trinity College; M.A., Wesleyan; J.D.,
University of Pennsylvania

Alan A. Pemberton

B.A., University of Chicago; M.A., J.D.,
University of Michigan

David Pickle

B.A., Carleton College; J.D., University of Kansas

Stephen W. Platt

LL.B., Inns of Court School of Law (Middle
Temple)

Mark Plotkin

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

Mark Poerio

B.A., University of Virginia; J.D., Cornell

Elliot E. Polebaum

B.A., Middlebury College; M.P.A., Harvard; J.D.,
New York University

Robert Pomerance

B.A., Harvard; J.D., Boston College; LL.M.,
Georgetown

Virginia Patton Prugh

B.A., Louisiana State; M.Ed., McNeese State University; J.D., University of California, Hastings; LL.M., The Judge Advocate General's School

Mark S. Radke

B.A., University of Washington; J.D., University of Baltimore; LL.M. (Securities), Georgetown

Claudio N. Rechden

LL.B., Pontificia Universidade Católica (Brazil); LL.M., Georgetown

Michael J. Reedich

B.A., Rutgers; J.D., M.B.A., Temple

Albert C. Rees, Jr.

B.A., University of Southwestern Louisiana; J.D., Loyola University, New Orleans; LL.M. (International & Comparative Law), Georgetown

Elizabeth L. Ritter

B.A., Pennsylvania State; J.D., George Washington

Jose Antonio Rivas

Abogado and Economista Universidad de los Andes, Colombia; S.J.D., LL.M., Georgetown

Christopher S. Rizek

A.B., Dartmouth; J.D., LL.M. (Taxation), Georgetown

Arthur L. Rizer

J.D., Gonzaga University, LL.M., Georgetown

George C. Rogers

B.A., Cornell; M.A., Georgetown; J.D., Columbia

Rebecca Rosenberg

B.A., Bryn Mawr; J.D., Harvard; LL.M. (Taxation), Georgetown

Michael J. Rosenthal

B.A., Tulane; J.D., American University; M.B.A., American University

Phil Rothenberg

B.A., University of Virginia; M.A., University of South Carolina; J.D., Georgetown

Susan Ryan

B.A., M.A., American University; M.L.S., University of Maryland, College Park

Borzu Sabahi

LL.B., M.A., (Public International Law), University of Tehran; LL.M. (International Legal Studies), S.J.D., Georgetown

Babback Sabahi

LL.B., University of Tehran School of Law; Master of Laws in Public International Law, Shahid Beheshti University Law School; J.D., Boston University; LL.M., University of Pennsylvania

Brad H. Samuels

B.A., American University; J.D., Georgetown

Michael I. Sanders

B.S., LL.B., New York University; LL.M. (Taxation), Georgetown; CPA

Christina A Sanford

B.A., Arizona State University; J.D., New York University

Paul T. Saulski

B.A., Eastern Michigan University; M.A. (East Asian Studies), J.D., Washington University

Kirsten Schaezel

B.A., Wheaton College; M.A.T.E.S.L., University of Illinois; Ph.D., Boston University

Paul M. Schmidt

B.S., Miami University; J.D., LL.M. (Taxation), Georgetown

Steven Schneider

B.S., University of Missouri; J.D., Washington University; LL.M. (Taxation), Georgetown

Mark A. Schneider

B.A., University of California, Berkeley; J.D.,
LL.M., DePaul University

James A. Schoettler, Jr.

B.A., Johns Hopkins; M.S. (Foreign Service), J.D.,
Georgetown

Asha Scielzo

B.A., University of Pennsylvania; J.D.,
Georgetown

A. Christopher Sega

A.B., Dartmouth; M.B.A., George Washington;
J.D., Catholic University

Eric Serron

B.A., M.A., J.D., University of Wisconsin

David H. Shapiro

A.B., Princeton; J.D., University of Virginia,
LL.M. (Taxation), New York University

Craig A. Sharon

B.A., University of Idaho; J.D., Georgetown

Jeremy Sharpe

J.D., New York University; LL.M., Harvard

Chantel Sheaks

B.A., Randolph Macon Woman's College; J.D.,
Northeastern University

Linda K. Shore

B.A., Boston University; J.D., University of
Michigan; LL.M. (Labor Law), Georgetown

Michael Shulman

B.A., University of Chicago; J.D., Vanderbilt
University; LL.M., New York University

Alexander W. Sierck

B.A., LL.B., University of Virginia

Keith Sieverding

B.A., Brown; J.D., University of San Diego School
of Law; LL.M., Georgetown

James G. Silk

B.S., University of Virginia; J.D., St. John's
University

Eric B. Sloan

B.A., Northwestern; J.D., University of Chicago;
LL.M., Georgetown

Fr. Andrew Small, OMI

Bachelor of Laws, University of Sheffield,
England; LL.M., Georgetown

Laurie B. Smilan

B.A., State University of New York, Albany; J.D.,
University of California, Los Angeles

Claudius O. Sokenu

LL.B., London South Bank University; LL.M.,
University of London's London School of
Economics and King's College London; LL.M.,
Georgetown

Eric Solomon

A.B., Princeton; J.D., University of Virginia;
LL.M. (Taxation), New York University

Anita C. Soucy

B.A., Wheaton College; J.D., University of
Georgia; LL.M., Georgetown

Mark A. Srere

B.A., Reed College; J.D., University of Texas

Sanford W. Stark

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

Samuel P. Starr

B.S., Pennsylvania State University; J.D.,
University of Virginia; LL.M. (Taxation),
Georgetown; CPA

Terence P. Stewart

B.A., Holy Cross; M.B.A., Harvard; J.D.,
Georgetown

Barry N. Summer

B.S., University of Rhode Island; J.D.,
Georgetown

C. David Swenson

B.A., J.D., University of Mississippi; LL.M. (Taxation), Georgetown

Stephen B. Tackney

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

Ethiopia Tafara

A.B., Princeton; J.D., Georgetown; Hague Academy of International Law

Philip M. Tatarowicz

B.A., Illinois Benedictine College; J.D., Northern Illinois University; LL.M. (Taxation), Georgetown; CPA

Allyn Taylor

B.A., J.D., University of California, Berkeley; LL.M., J.S.D., Columbia

Leonard B. Terr

A.B., LaSalle College; A.M., Ph.D., Brown; J.D., Cornell

Christopher D. Thuma

B.A., Michigan State; J.D., Thomas Cooley; LL.M., Georgetown

Karen Tramontano

B.A., Boston College; J.D., Catholic University

Marguerite Trossevin

B.A., J.D., Villanova

Stephanie Tsacoumis

B.A., William & Mary; J.D., University of Virginia

Stefan F. Tucker

B.B.A., J.D., University of Michigan

Ryan K. Tyndall

B.A., University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; J.D., Georgetown

Michelle Ueland

B.A., Minnesota State University; M.A., Universidad Nacional, Costa Rica; Ph.D., University of New Mexico

Mario A. Umaña

LL.B., Universidad Autónoma de Centroamérica, San José, Costa Rica; LL.M. (Common Law), S.J.D. (candidate), Georgetown

Daniel T. Vail

B.A., Hamilton College; J.D., Harvard; LL.M. (Taxation), Georgetown

Debra Van Alstyne

B.S., University of California, Irvine; J.D., University of California, Los Angeles

Steve Varholik

B.A., University of California, Santa Barbara; J.D., University of San Francisco; LL.M. (Securities and Financial Regulation), Georgetown

Douglas Varley

B.A., University of Virginia; M.A., University of Chicago; J.D., University of Virginia

Baiju S. Vasani

LL.B., LL.M., B.C.L., London and Oxford; J.D., Northwestern

John Vasily

B.S. (Accounting), Villanova; J.D., Georgetown

Charles Owen Verrill, Jr.

A.B., Tufts; J.D., Duke

Thomas A. Vidano

B.A., Stanford; J.D., University of California, Los Angeles; LL.M., University of San Diego

Mark V. Vlasic

B.S., J.D., Georgetown; Certificate in Private and Public International Law, The Hague Academy of International Law

Martha Jo Wagner

B.A., University of Maryland; J.D., Georgetown

Kenneth L. Wainstein

B.A., University of Virginia; J.D., University of California, Berkeley

Don Wallace, Jr.

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

Jennifer A. Warren

B.S., J.D., Georgetown

Jayashree Watal

Post-master's degree in trade law (DESS),
the University of Paris-V; M.A. (Economics),
Gokhale Institute for Politics and Economics,
Pune, India; B.A., Fergusson College, Pune, India

Jacob Werksman

A.B., Columbia; J.D., University of Michigan;
LL.M., University of London

Michael J. Wilder

B.A., Yale; J.D., University of Michigan

Rose L. Williams

B.S., University of Wisconsin, Oshkosh; J.D.,
University of Nebraska

David A. Winter

B.A., Columbia University; J.D., University of
Michigan

Marcia A. Wiss

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

Andrew D. Wolvin

B.S., M.A., University of Nebraska; Ph.D., Purdue

H. Karl Zeswitz, Jr.

B.S., Pennsylvania State University; J.D.,
Dickinson; LL.M. (Taxation), Georgetown

Darin A. Zywan

B.A., Virginia Tech; J.D., George Mason
University; LL.M., New York University

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 Georgetown Law. Their presence has enabled Georgetown Law 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 for each academic year the recipients of the Charles Fahy Distinguished Adjunct Professor Award. 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 Hon. Laurence H. Silberman, *J.D. Program*
John L. Buckley, *Graduate Program*
The Hon. John O. Colvin, *Graduate Program*

2003-2004

The Hon. Gerald I. Fisher, *J.D. Program*
The Hon. Robert E. Morin, *J.D. Program*
Robert Dalton, *Graduate Program*
David Stewart, *Graduate Program*

2004-2005

Michael Frisch, *J.D. Program*
Mark Kreitman, *Graduate Program*
Mark S. Radke, *Graduate Program*

2005-2006

Michael S. Raab, *J.D. Program*
Carl F. Goodman, *Graduate Program*
Mark Kantor, *Graduate Program*

2006-2007

William F. Causey, *J.D. Program*
Elizabeth S. Gere, *J.D. Program*
Peter I. Elinsky, *Graduate Program*

2007-2008

Douglas M. Bregman, *J.D. Program*
Warren L. Dean, *Graduate Program*
Allan I. Mendelsohn, *Graduate Program*

2008-2009

David B. Isbell, *J.D. Program*
Edward J. Beckwith, *Graduate Program*
A. Christopher Segal, *Graduate Program*

2009-2010

Carl L. Vacketta, *J.D. Program*
Jonathan Charles Drimmer, *Graduate Program*

2010-2011

Cathy A. Costantino, *J.D. Program*
Thomas F. Field, *Graduate Program*

APPENDIX E: SCHOLARSHIPS

Georgetown Law 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 policies of the Law Center. Students interested in applying for these scholarships should contact the Financial Aid Office for information on financial aid procedures and deadlines.

Randolph G. Abood Opportunity

Scholarship: Current-use scholarship fund established by Randolph G. Abood, L'75, to be used to ensure an economically diverse student body.

African-American Endowed Scholar-

ship: 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.

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.

Joseph Asper Esq. and his mother, Anna Asper, Endowed Scholarship

Fund: Established by Edna Asper Elkouri, as Personal Representative of the estate of her brother, Joseph Asper, L'48, LL.M.'59, in honor of Joseph Asper and their mother, Anna Asper, to be awarded to students with demonstrated financial need with a preference for high academic achievement.

Association of Securities and Ex-

change 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.

Attridge Family Opportunity Scholar-

ship: Current-use scholarship fund established by Missy Asbill Attridge, L'80, and Daniel F. Attridge, L'79, to promote economic diversity within the Law Center student body.

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 be awarded to students with demonstrated financial need who contribute to the diverse economic, educational, and ethnic background of the Law Center's student body.

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.

Helen E. Bero and Robert K. Bero Endowed Scholarship Fund: This scholarship was established by Helen E. Bero and Robert K. Bero, L'29.

George W. Bilicic Endowed Scholarship Fund: Established by George W. Bilicic, Jr., L'88, to be awarded to law students with demonstrated financial need.

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.

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.

Jeanne Carpenter Memorial Scholarship: Established by Jeanne Carpenter's classmates from the Georgetown Law Class of 1977 to honor and remember Ms. Carpenter on the occasion of their 30th law school reunion.

Churchill Family Endowed Scholarship Fund: Established by Winston J. Churchill, Jr.

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.

John (NMN) Coffey Endowed Scholarship Fund: Established by John Patrick Coffey, L'87, in memory of his father, John Coffey, to provide tuition assistance to students at the Law Center with demonstrated financial need.

Sarah E. Cogan Opportunity Scholarship: Current-use scholarship fund established by Sarah E. Cogan, L'81, to be used to promote economic diversity within the Law Center student body.

The Theodore Cogswell Scholarship: Established in memory of Theodore Cogswell, L'16, by Elaine Ward Cogswell.

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 late wife, Lucy, to be awarded to law students with demonstrated financial need.

The Paul R. Connolly Memorial Schol-

arship 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 Scholar-

ship 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.

George D. Crowley, Jr. Endowed

Scholarship Fund: Established by George D. Crowley, Jr., C'73, L'76, to be used for law students with demonstrated financial need, with preference for students expressing interest in careers in international entrepreneurship.

Michael J. and Karen M. Cuddy Schol-

arship Fund: Established by Michael J. Cuddy, L'64, a distinguished alumnus, and his wife, Karen.

William J. Curtin Scholarship in La-

bor 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.

Samuel Dash Endowed Scholarship

Fund: To be used for law students with demonstrated financial need, with preference for students who excel in professional responsibility, criminal law and procedure, or human rights law courses.

DeCrane Scholarship Fund:

Established by Mr. and Mrs. Alfred C. DeCrane, Jr., L'59.

Donald E. deKieffer Endowed Schol-

arship Fund: Established by Donald E. deKieffer, L'71, and his wife Nancy deKieffer to provide grant assistance to law students with demonstrated financial need, with preference for second and third year law students demonstrating high academic achievement and interest in international trade law.

Delaney Family Endowed Scholar-

ship Fund: Established by April McClain-Delaney, L'89, and John K. Delaney, L'88, to provide tuition assistance to students at the Law Center with demonstrated financial need.

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.

Donnelly Law Scholarship:

Established by the estate of Mary D. Meehan in memory of her father, Lt. Col. Richard John Donnelly, U.S.A., to assist graduates of St. John's Military Academy in Washington, D.C.

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.

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 alumnae 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.

Dr. John and Ruth 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.

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 to be awarded to law students with demonstrated financial need.

John F. and Laurie K. Hartigan Endowed Scholarship Fund: Established by Laurie K. and John F. Hartigan, L'75, to be awarded to law students with demonstrated financial need, with preference to students who show an interest in securities law.

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.

Edwin A. and Florence M. Heafey Endowment Fund: Established by the late Edwin A. Heafey, LL.B.'23, LL.D.'68, an attorney from California.

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 a third year law student with demonstrated financial need who is interested in pursuing a career in public interest law.

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, to be awarded to law students with demonstrated financial need.

Sister Mary K. Himens, S.S.C.M., and Father James B. Malley, S.J., Endowed Scholarship Fund: Established by Linda J. Morgan, L'79, and Michael E. Karam, F'72, L'76, L'81, in honor of former Law Center chaplains, Sister Mary K. Himens, S.S.C.M., and Father James B. Malley, S.J., to be awarded to law students with demonstrated financial need.

Hollingsworth Family Endowed Scholarship Fund: Established by Joe G. Hollingsworth, L'74, to be awarded to law students with demonstrated financial need.

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.

Brenda and James D. Howard, Jr. Opportunity Scholarship: Current-use scholarship fund established by Brenda and James D. Howard, Jr., L'84, to be used to ensure an economically diverse student body.

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 Hummel Scholarship: Established by Keith R. Hummel, L'90, 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.

Robert W. Johnson Opportunity Scholarship Fund: Current-use scholarship fund established by Robert W. Johnson, L'87, to promote economic diversity within the Law Center student body.

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 in memory of the late Edmund L. Jones, LL.B.'16, a senior partner in the DC office, with preference for a Georgetown University undergraduate who participated in collegiate sports.

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 of 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.

Keler-Kershow Family Scholarship Fund: Established by Marianne M. Keler, F'76, L'80, and Michael R. Kershow, L'80, distinguished and loyal alumni.

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.

Victor P. Klein Endowed Scholarship Fund: Established by Lee I. Miller, B'69, L'72, to be used for students with demonstrated financial need.

KPMG Tax Scholarship: Established by the KPMG Foundation to be awarded to a student enrolled in the Tax LL.M. program at Georgetown Law Center.

The John F. Lanigan Scholarship: Established by the late John F. Lanigan, LL.B.'22.

Latham and Watkins Opportunity Scholarship: Established by Georgetown Alumni at the firm of Latham and Watkins.

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 Endowed Scholarship Fund: Established by Sanford M. Litvack, L'59, 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.

Charles Lucey Scholarship: Established by Charles Emmet Lucey, C'56, L'59, in honor of his father.

E. Robert Lupone Opportunity Scholarship: Current-use scholarship fund established by E. Robert Lupone, L'84, to be used to ensure an economically diverse student body.

Patrice A. Lyons Endowed Scholarship Fund: This scholarship was established by Patrice A. Lyons, L'69.

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.

Maskin Family Endowed Law Scholarship: Established by Arvin Maskin, C'75, L'78.

Eugene P. McCahill Scholarship Fund: Established by James, L'60, and Catherine Denny through the James and Catherine Denny Foundation.

William E. McDaniels Opportunity Scholarship: Current-use scholarship fund established by William E. McDaniels, L'66, to promote economic diversity within the Law Center student body.

Margaret H. and Alexander B. McMurtrie, Jr. Scholarship Fund: Established by Margaret H. and Alexander B. McMurtrie, Jr., L'61, to be awarded to law students with demonstrated financial need, with preference for students who are graduates of the University of Notre Dame (Indiana).

Gilbert G. Menna and Janet L. Remien Endowed Scholarship Fund: Established by Gilbert G. Menna, L'82, L'83, and Janet L. Remien, L'82, to be awarded to law students with demonstrated financial need.

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.

Alvin R. Miller Endowed Scholarship: Established by Lee I. Miller, B'69, L'72, in honor of his father, Alvin R. Miller, to be used for law students with demonstrated financial need.

Thomas and Helen Moloney Endowed Scholarship Fund: Established by a bequest from Thomas Moloney, C'28, L'31, to be awarded to law students with demonstrated 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 for students interested in careers in legal services.

Patrick J. Moran Endowed Scholarship Fund: Established by Patrick J. Moran L'73, to be used for law students with demonstrated financial need.

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.

Mottesi Family Endowed Scholarship Fund: Established by Marcelo Alberto Mottesi, L'92.

John P. Murphy Scholarship: Established by the bequest of John P. Murphy Estate to be used for anyone with the valid surname of Murphy.

The Rita C. Murray Memorial Scholarship Fund: Established by Dennis I. Meyer, L'60, LL.M.'62, in memory of his mother-in-law.

Ninigret Foundation Endowed Scholarship: Established by Randolph G. Abood, L'75 and Marion Markham Abood.

Marcia R. Nirenstein Opportunity Scholarship: Current-use scholarship fund established by Marcia R. Nirenstein, L'80, to promote economic diversity within the Law Center student body.

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.

Timothy J. and Linda D. O'Neill Scholarship Fund:

Established by Timothy J. O'Neill, L'77, and his wife, Linda D. O'Neill, N'77, distinguished and loyal alumni.

Orrick Law Center Scholars: Current-use scholarship fund established by the law firm, Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP to promote diversity in the legal profession.

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.

Maureen F. O'Shaughnessy Opportunity Scholarship Fund: Current-use scholarship fund established by Louis J. Briskman, L'73, in memory of his wife, Maureen F. O'Shaughnessy.

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.

Robert L. Parks Opportunity Scholarship: Current-use scholarship fund established by Robert L. Parks, L'63, to promote economic diversity within the Law Center student body.

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.

A. Kenneth Pye Scholarship Fund:

Established by Richard A. Hibey, L'65, LL.M.'66, in memory of former Law Center Associate Dean and Professor A. Kenneth Pye, LL.B.'53, LL.M.'55, LL.D.'78, to assist J.D. 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.

The Honorable John N. Reynolds Endowed Fund: Established by Nancy Doerr O'Neil, L'82, and Thomas F. O'Neil III, L'82, distinguished and loyal alumni, in honor of Judge John N. Reynolds, L'50.

Reece Family Endowed Scholarship Fund: Established by Joseph E. Reece, LL.M.'89.

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.

Rothschild Family Scholarship Fund: Established by a bequest from Steve J. Rothschild, L'68, to be awarded to law students with demonstrated financial need.

Robert and Elizabeth Ruyak Endowed Scholarship Fund: Established by Robert F. Ruyak, L'74, to be used for scholarships for law students with demonstrated 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.

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.

Barry F. Schwartz Endowed Scholarship Fund: Established by Barry F. Schwartz, L'74.

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.

The William A. and May Nora Shea Memorial Scholarship Fund: Established in memory of William A. Shea, C'30, L'31, LL.D.'71, and May Nora Shea, by the law firm of Shea & Gould, their colleagues, friends, and family.

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.

Toni Stabile Endowed Scholarship Fund: Established by the Vincent A. Stabile Foundation to be awarded to students with demonstrated financial need, with preference for students pursuing careers in public interest law.

Thomas Allan Steele, Jr. Endowed Scholarship Fund: Established by Sara-belle 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: Established by Andrew W. Stephenson, L'76, to be awarded to a student with demonstrated financial need with preference for a law student with either a Native-American background or who is 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.

John E. Tomas Endowed Scholarship Fund:

Established by a bequest from the late John E. Tomas, L'63, to be used for scholarships for students with demonstrated financial need.

Turner Opportunity Scholarship: Established by Leslie M. Turner, L'76.

Medina and John Vasily Endowed Scholarship Fund:

Established by John M. Vasily, L'82, and his wife, Medina, L'83, to promote economic diversity within the Law Center student body.

William T. Vukowich Endowed Scholarship Fund:

Established by Georgetown University Law Center Professor William T. Vukowich to be awarded to students with demonstrated financial need, with a preference for students who display an interest in consumer, commercial or related law.

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.

Warin Opportunity Scholarship: Established by F. Joseph Warin, L'75.

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.

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 for 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.

Bryan Farrell Student Loan: Established by Mrs. Eleanor Farrell in memory of her husband, Bryan Farrell, L'31.

The George Arthur Ginsburg Student Loan Fund: Established by Mattie L. Ginsburg in memory of her husband, George A. Ginsburg, L'24.

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.

Edward T. Mitchell Memorial Loans Program: Established by the law firm of Patton, Boggs & Blow in memory of the late Edward T. Mitchell, L'62, a former senior partner of the firm.

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.

Philip A. Ryan Memorial Loan: Established by the partners of the law firm of Baker & McKenzie in memory of Philip A. Ryan, a partner with the firm and professor of law at Georgetown from 1949 to 1966.

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.

ALI/ABA Scholarship and Leadership Award: This award is presented to the graduating student who best represents a combination of leadership and scholarship. This award consists of a one-year subscription to a variety of ALI-ABA articles and materials, free tuition to a professional skills course, and a copy of *Red Flags: A Lawyer's Handbook on Legal Ethics*.

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 Baker & McKenzie Law Student Assistance Program: Established by the law firm of Baker & McKenzie to assist first year minority students.

The Beaudry Cup: The Beaudry Cup appellate advocacy competition held each Spring 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 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 Bellamy Negotiation

Competition: The annual Spring negotiation competition is designed to recognize students who best demonstrate skillful handling of a simulated legal negotiation with their peers. The competition is named in honor of Dean Everett Bellamy, who served as Assistant Dean at Georgetown Law for 30 years, in special recognition of his vision in creating the Alternative Dispute Resolution Division of Barristers' Council. The name of the winner is inscribed on a plaque on permanent display outside the Philip A. Hart Auditorium.

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: 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. Plaques are 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: Global Health Law, International Business and Economic Law, International Legal Studies, Securities and 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 and for an international student in a general studies Master of Laws program.

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 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.

The Georgetown Club of Metropolitan Washington, D.C.: This is an award presented to the graduate with the highest record of academic excellence who has completed both undergraduate and J.D. programs at Georgetown University.

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 Greenhalgh Mock Trial Competition: In this Spring competition, some of the best trial advocates in the Law Center compete in two-person teams. Named in honor of William W. Greenhalgh who was a dedicated Criminal Law professor and the founder of mock trial team competition at Georgetown, the competition is open to all students at the Law Center. The names of the members of the winning team are inscribed on the Greenhalgh plaque on permanent display outside the Philip A. Hart Auditorium.

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.

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 Fall, 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 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: The Pruckmayr Award is presented annually to a graduating J.D. student who has demonstrated a commitment to and interest in international human rights work. The cash award honors the memory of Bettina Pruckmayr, a 1994 Georgetown Law graduate.

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.

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.

Diane R. Wolf Fellowship in Honor of Erving and Joyce Wolf: Established by the late Diane R. Wolf, L'95, in honor of her parents, Erving and Joyce Wolf, to provide support for fellowships awarded annually to students from Hebrew University or other Israeli universities pursuing L.L.M. degrees at Georgetown University Law Center.

INDEX	
Academic Attrition, J.D. Program	27
Academic Calendar	207
Academic Conferences and Continuing Legal Education	3, 139, 141
Academic Evaluation and Attrition Standards, J.D. Program	24
Academic Honors, Graduate Programs	81
Academic Honors, J.D. Program	26
Academic Requirements and Policies, J.D. Program	18
Academic Resource Programs	134
Adjunct Faculty, Graduate	167
Adjunct Faculty, J.D.	151
Administrative and Support Services	140
Administrative Officers	139
Administrative Policies, General	87
Admissions Office	140
Advanced Standing for Credit Earned as a J.D. Student at Georgetown Law	76
Advanced Standing for Graduate Credits Earned as a Non-Degree Student at Georgetown Law	76
Advising, see Academic Resource Programs	
Affirmative Action Grievance Procedures to Investigate Discrimination	110
Alumni, Development and Public Relations	140
Appellate Litigation Program	7
Appendices	137
Application to Graduate	89
Attendance and Evaluation Policies, Graduate Programs	79
Attendance and Participation, Graduate Programs	79
Attendance and Participation, J.D. Program	29
Attendance, Examinations and Written Work, J.D. Program	29
Audio-Recording of Classes, Policy for	89
Auditing, see non-Degree Enrollment; Credit for Courses in the Undergraduate or Graduate Schools of the University; Students Auditing Courses, Graduate Programs; Students Auditing Law Center Courses, J.D. Program	
Awards, see Prizes and Awards	
Bar Admissions, Examinations and Review	92
Board of Directors	139
Board of Visitors	147
Business and Financial Affairs	3, 139-140
Calendar, Academic	129-130
Career Services	3, 108-109, 139, 141-142
Center for Applied Legal Studies	8, 11, 62, 143
Center for Law and the Public's Health	145
Center for the Advancement of the Rule of Law in the Americas	10, 145
Center for the Study of the Legal Profession	5, 10, 145
Center for Transnational Business and Economic Law	6, 145
Center for Transnational Legal Studies	33, 125, 139
Center on National Security and the Law	8, 145
Center on Poverty, Inequality and Public Policy	7, 145
Certificate in Employee Benefits Law	70
Certificate in Estate Planning	71
Certificate in International Human Rights Law	71
Certificate in State and Local Taxation	72
Certificate in World Trade Organization (WTO) Studies	39, 61, 72
Certificate Program Requirements	70
Chaplains and Counselors	141
Chetwood Prizes, see Thomas Bradbury Chetwood, S.J., Prizes	
Clinic Enrollment Policies	41
Clinics	41, 143
Community Justice Project	4, 41, 43
Community Welfare, Administrative Measures to Protect	101
Computer Systems Acceptable Use Policy	120
Conduct Policies	99
Conferral of the Degree, Graduate Programs	74
Confidentiality	96-97
Consensual Sexual Relationships, Policy Statement	99
Continuing Legal Education	3, 139, 141
Credit for Courses in the Graduate School of Georgetown University	31, 74
Credit for Courses in the Law Center Graduate Programs	31
Credit for Courses in the Undergraduate or Graduate Schools of the University	31
Credit for Study Abroad Programs During the Academic Year	32
Credit for Study Outside the Law Center	34
Credits Earned at Other Institutions	75
Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act of 1990	92
Criminal Defense and Prisoner Advocacy Clinic	11, 143
Criminal Justice Clinic	6, 144, 199-200
Curriculum, Graduate	133
Curriculum, J.D.	131
D.C. Street Law Program	145
Dean of Students, Office of	134-135, 139, 141
Dean's List, Graduate Programs	26, 81
Dean's List, J.D. Program	26
Deans & Vice Presidents;	139
Deans Emeriti	146
Degree and Program Requirements, Graduate Programs	63
Degree and Program Requirements, J.D. Program	18
Diplomas With Honors, J.D. Program	27
Disability Services, Office of	134, 141
Discrimination Grievance Procedures Administered by Office of Career Services	108
Division Transfer, see Transfer Between Full- and Part-Time Programs, J.D. Program; Transfer Between Full- and Part-Time Status, Graduate Programs	
Doctor of Juridical Science (S.J.D.)	61
Domestic Violence Clinic	3, 133
Dual Degrees, see Joint Degrees	
Duplication of Courses, J.D. Program	73
Employee Benefits Law, Certificate in	70-71

Employment, see Restrictions on Student Employment, Graduate Programs; Restrictions on Student Employment, J.D. Program	
Enrollment and Credit Policies, Graduate Programs	73
Enrollment for Bar Purposes	73
Estate Planning, Certificate in	70-71
Ethics Counsel	141
Exam Deferral Policy	92
Examinations, Graduate Programs	79
Examinations, J.D. Program	29
Executive Officers of the University	147
Externship Program, JD	38
Faculty, Adjunct J.D.	151
Faculty, Full-Time	1
Faculty, Graduate	167
Fahy Distinguished Adjunct Professor Award Recipients	181
Federal Legislation and Administrative Clinic	7, 11, 144
Fees, Other	126
Financial Aid	4
First-Year Continuing Orientation	135
First-Year J.D. Program of Study	133
First-Year J.D. Tutorial Program	135
Foreign-Educated Attorneys	63, 65
Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment Defined, Graduate Programs	74
Full-Time Faculty	1
General Administrative Policies	87
Georgetown Environmental Law and Policy Program	145
Georgetown Law Semester Abroad Program	33-34
Georgetown State-Federal Climate Resource Center	4, 5, 145
Grade Change Policy, Graduate Programs	81
Grading System, J.D. Program	24
Grading, Graduate Programs	80
Graduate Curriculum	134
Graduate Independent Research Graduate Programs	76-77, 59
Graduate Programs Adjunct Faculty	167
Graduate Programs Full-Time Faculty	167
Graduate Programs, Office of	140-141
Graduating With Distinction, Graduate Programs	81
Graduation Honors Policy for Transfer/Visitor Students	27
Harassment, Policy on	115
Harrison Institute for Housing and Community Development	6, 20, 144
Harrison Institute for Public Law	12, 144
Health Insurance	36, 38, 94, 126
Human Rights Institute	5, 146
I.D. Cards	95
Independent Research, Graduate	76-77, 84
Independent Study, see Supervised Research	
Institute for Public Representation	5-6, 13, 41, 43
Institute for the Study of International Migration	11, 146
Institute of International Economic Law	8, 72
Institutes and other Scholarly Programs	145
Insurance, Health	36, 38, 94, 126
Insurance, Tuition	130
Interdivisional Transfers	23
International Human Rights Law, Certificate in	71-72
International Women's Human Rights Clinic	11, 144
J.D. Academic Services Office	142
J.D. Adjunct Faculty	151
J.D. Full-Time Program	17
J.D. Part-Time Program	17
J.D. Program	15
J.D. Requirements	18
J.D./LL.M. in International Business and Economic Law	56, 68
J.D./LL.M. In Securities and Financial Regulation	57, 69
J.D./LL.M. in Taxation	58, 69
J.D./Master of Arts in Arab Studies	49
J.D./Master of Arts in German and European Studies	51
J.D./Master of Arts in Latin American Studies	52
J.D./Master of Arts in Eurasian, Russian and East European Studies	50
J.D./Master of Arts in Security Studies	52
J.D./Master of Business Administration	47
J.D./Master of Public Health	55
J.D./Master of Public Policy	55
J.D./Master of Science in Foreign Service	48
J.D./Ph.D. in Government	53
J.D./Ph.D. in Philosophy	54
Job Search, see Student Conduct in the Job Search Process	
Joint Degrees	47
Juvenile Justice Clinic	144
Kalmanovitz Initiative for Labor and the Working Poor	146
Law - Asia	145
Law Curriculum	131
Law Library	13, 142
Law Students in Court Clinic	144
Leaves of Absence, Graduate Programs	84
Leaves of Absence, J.D. Program	41
Library Staff	142
Limitations on Credits Per Semester	74
LL.M. (Individualized Program)	63
LL.M. Degree and Program Requirements	63
LL.M. Degree Requirements for U.S.-Educated J.D. Graduates	63
LL.M. Externship Program	78
LL.M. in Advocacy	62
LL.M. in Global Health Law	63, 66
LL.M. in National Security Law	64
LL.M. in Securities and Financial Regulation	64, 67
LL.M. in Taxation	64, 67
LL.M. Students, General Requirements	63
Loans	195
MyAccess	95
National Security Law, Certificate in	145
Non-Degree Enrollment	84
Non-Immigrant Visas, Requirements	24, 61, 82
One Paper for Two Seminars, Graduate Programs	78
Order of the Coif, Georgetown Chapter	27
Orientation, First-Year Continuing	134
Other Fees	126
Other Provisions, Graduate Programs	82
Pass/Fail Option, Graduate Programs	81
Pass/Fail Option, J.D. Program	25

Payment Plans	129	Tuition and Fees	125
Plagiarism	107-108	Tuition Deferments	128
Prizes and Awards	197	Tuition Insurance Plan	130
Probation, Graduate Programs	81	Tuition Refund Schedule	129
Professional Responsibility, Graduate Programs	84	Tuition, Graduate Programs	126
Professional Responsibility, J.D. Program	17-18, 21, 25, 133	Tuition, J.D. Program	125
Professors Emeriti	146	Tuition, Joint Degrees	125
Program of Study, J.D. First Year	19, 133	Tuition, Non-Degree Students	126
Program of Study, J.D. Upperclass	18, 133	Tutors, see First Year J.D. Tutorial Program	
Public Interest & Community Service, Office of	142	Two LL.M. Degrees, Requirements for	70
Public Interest Law Scholars Program	146	Two-Credit Seminars, Graduate Programs	77
Ranking of Students, Graduate Programs	81	Upperclass J.D. Program of Study	133
Recommended Grading Curve	25	Upperclass Legal Writing Requirement	19-20
Registrar, Office of	142	Visa Reporting Requirements for International Students, Graduate Programs	82
Registration for Courses	95	Visas, Graduate Programs	61, 82
Required First-Year Program, J.D.	19, 133	Visas, J.D. Program	24
Required Time in Residence: Full-Time Program	21	Visiting at Another Law School	35
Required Time in Residence: Part-Time Program	22	Withdrawal and Leaves of Absence Policies, Graduate Programs	83
Requirements for Students on Non-Immigrant Visas	24, 61, 82	Withdrawals and Leaves of Absence, J.D. Program	40
Residence Life and Student Programs, Office of	141	Withdrawals from Individual Courses, Graduate Programs	83
Restrictions on Student Employment, Graduate Programs	83	Withdrawals from Individual Courses, J.D. Program	40
Restrictions on Student Employment, J.D. Program	39	Women's Law and Public Policy Fellowship Program	146
Review Process for a Failing Grade	31	World Trade Organization (WTO) Studies, Certificate in	39, 61, 72
Review Process for a Passing Grade	31	Writing Center	135
Scholarships	183	Writing Requirement, see Upperclass Legal Writing Requirement	
Semester Abroad, see Georgetown Law Semester Abroad Programs		Written Work, Graduate Programs	80
Street Law, see D.C. Street Law Program		Written Work, J.D. Program	30-31
Student Conduct in the Job Search Process	83, 108		
Student Disciplinary Code	101		
Student Life, Office of	141		
Student Records, Academic	95		
Student Records, Access	96		
Student Records, Directory Information and Confidentiality	96		
Student Work, Confidentiality	97		
Students Auditing Law Center Courses, Graduate Programs	82		
Students Auditing Law Center Courses, J.D. Program	26		
Study Abroad, see Credit for Study Outside the Law Center			
Summer Abroad Programs at Other Law Schools	37		
Summer Session Attendance	28		
Supervised Research	20		
Supreme Court Institute	146		
Third-Party Billing	127-128		
Thomas Bradbury Chetwood, S.J., Prizes	82		
Three-Credit Seminars, Graduate Programs	77		
Transcripts	97		
Transfer Between Full- and Part-Time Programs, J.D. Program	23		
Transfer Between Full- and Part-Time Status, Graduate Programs	74		
Transfer Between LL.M. Degree Programs	70		
Transnational Programs, Office of	142		
Tuition & Fee Administrative Regulations	127		

Georgetown University Law Center
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Washington, DC 20001

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY LAW CENTER 2011-2012 ACADEMIC CALENDAR

2011 FALL SEMESTER

Mon., July 25	<i>Tuition due for First Year J.D. students Tuition due for incoming Graduate Students</i>
Mon., Aug. 22	Registration and Orientation for incoming JD Transfer Students Registration and Orientation for incoming JD Visiting Students Registration for new Graduate Students <i>Tuition due for all Continuing, Transfer and Visiting Students</i>
Tues., Aug. 23 – Fri., Aug. 26	Orientation for new Graduate Students
Tues., Aug. 23 – Wed., Aug. 24	Registration for Part-time First Year JD Students
Wed., Aug. 24	Registration for Full-time First Year JD Students
Wed., Aug. 24 – Fri., Aug. 26	Orientation for First Year Students
Thurs., Aug. 25	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
Mon., Sept. 5	LABOR DAY HOLIDAY: <i>No classes meet</i>
Mon., Oct. 10	COLUMBUS DAY HOLIDAY: <i>No classes meet</i>
Tues., Oct. 11	<i>Monday classes meet instead of Tuesday classes</i>
Wed., Nov. 23 – Sun., Nov. 27	THANKSGIVING HOLIDAY: <i>No classes meet</i>
Sat., Dec. 3	Last day of classes
Mon., Dec. 5	Rescheduled Classes and Reading Day
Tues., Dec. 6 – Sat., Dec. 17	Final Exams
Fri., Dec. 16	All Papers Due unless other due date set by the professor

2012 SPRING SEMESTER

Tues., Jan. 3	<i>Spring tuition due for all students</i>
Mon., Jan. 9	Week One Classes begin for first-year J.D. Students Week One Mini Courses begin for Upperclass Students <i>Note: Mandatory attendance is required at all Week One class sessions, first-year and upperclass, Monday – Friday</i> <i>Some clinics may require their students to begin clinic activities this week</i>
Mon., Jan. 16	MARTIN LUTHER KING HOLIDAY: <i>No classes meet</i>
Tues., Jan. 17	Regular, semester-long classes begin for all students
Tues., Jan. 17 – Tues., Jan. 24	Add/Drop and Wait-list activity
Mon., Feb 20	PRESIDENTS DAY: <i>No classes meet</i>
Tues., Feb. 21 – Wed., Feb. 22	Faculty Retreat: <i>No classes meet</i>
Thurs., Feb. 23	<i>Monday classes meet instead of Thursday classes</i>
Sun., Mar. 4 – Sun., Mar. 11	SPRING BREAK: <i>No classes meet</i>
Fri., Apr. 6 – Sun., Apr. 8	Easter Break: <i>No classes meet</i>
Sat., Apr. 28	Last Day of Classes
Mon., Apr. 30	Rescheduled Classes and Reading Day May Graduates' Papers Due unless an earlier due date set by the professor
Tues., May 1 – Tues., May 15	Final Exams
Tues., May 15	All Other Papers Due unless an earlier due date set by the professor
Sun., May 20	Commencement