



SPRING 2026 COURSE SYLLABUS

Course Number: 298-001

Course Title: PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

Credit Hours: 2

Grading Mode: Letter grade

Meeting Time(s): WEDNESDAY 4:00 pm

Meeting Mode: On campus

Exam Time(s): TBD

Exam Mode: On campus final exam

Prerequisite(s): N/A

Corequisite(s): N/A

Instructor(s):

ARTHUR D. BURGER

Contact Information and Office Hours:

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Office Hours as arranged

Reading(s) & Supplement(s):

The sole text to purchase is the Model Rules of Professional Conduct, 2025 Ed, published by the American Bar Association, ISBN No. 9781639055982. You may choose to use earlier recent edition, but the rules are amended in part every couple of years or so. All other required readings for the course, consisting of ABA Ethics Opinions¹, court cases and other materials, will be posted on TWEN, along with the PowerPoint slides discussed below. This avoids the use of a traditional case book.

Course Overview:

My consistent focus in teaching this course is very straightforward: To convey from my brain to yours to yours as much of my knowledge and understanding of this

¹ I find that reading ABA Ethics Opinions is a very effective way to become immersed in the Rules and to come to understand how the Rules are intended to operate and interact with each other.

body of law as I possibly can, and to do so in as understandable and memorable a manner as possible. Thus, I consider any efforts on my part that do not actually register in *your* understanding to have been wasted. Success therefore requires a willingness on your part to be receptive to the material and to actively alert me any time I leave you confused. So go ahead and raise your hand and tell me when I say something that is unclear. I will not consider that an interruption. It's what we're here to do. In fact, this includes what I see as your right, at any time, to simply ask me to repeat something, if you need time to process it. In short, the course is *entirely* about *you* and *your* learning and that goal is my sole concern.

As to the subject area, regardless of the type of legal work you do as a lawyer, whether as a litigator or advisor and whether in private practice, as a government official or as an employee of an entity, your conduct must conform to the legal mandates covered by this course. Accordingly, this course will instruct you on the behavior that all those with whom you interact—including clients (whether they be organizations or persons), prospective clients, former clients, courts and other tribunals, co-counsel, opposing counsel, adversaries, colleagues, third parties and others—have a right to expect and demand from you. These legal mandates are codified in the ABA Model Rules of Professional Conduct, with such modifications as are promulgated in each State.

There's a very common (and hazardous) misconception by law students that these legal mandates are mostly obvious and can be divined by mere intuition or "common sense" it. But the legally correct assessment of a lawyer's ethical duties under varied fact patterns can be as difficult as are questions under contract law, civil procedure, tax law or any other substantive area of law. As with other legal subjects, a proper legal assessment often requires a full understanding of the applicable principles and how they interact.

Some of the complexity of legal ethics stems from the need to reconcile the ethical duties that lawyers owe—not just to their clients—but also to tribunals, adversaries, third parties and others, and the tension between those competing duties under various circumstances. The appropriate resolution of these duties can shift based on subtle changes in the facts. Other complexities stem from such present-day realities as the pervasive use of numerous electronic documents as evidence, the use of AI, the need to apply conflicts of interest principles to large law firms with offices in multiple cities, the frequency of lawyers moving from one job to another throughout their careers and relatively recent concerns about economic harm to third parties from financial misconduct by corporate clients. Further, much of the troublesome nature of the circumstances lawyer's face derives from the high-stakes controversies with which they are often embroiled and the accompanying passions of the parties, whether they be a lawyer's own clients or their clients' adversaries. Sometimes it's not pretty.

A related common misconception among law students is that this course consists of needless "nagging" and platitudes. If that were all this course were about, I would have no interest in teaching it. Again, students should recognize the subject matter of

this course as academically rich and challenging, and requiring similar careful study and attention as do other courses in law school.

We will also discuss how the law of legal ethics interacts with other areas of law. The dictates of legal ethics do not operate in a vacuum. Rather, as with all substantive and procedural law, the law of legal ethics is affected by other law and works as part of a coherent, integrated legal system. Thus, for example, the ethical duties of lawyers when acting as prosecutors or representing defendants in a criminal trial, are impacted by the constitutional rights that such defendants possess. To me, the symmetry of this is one of the reasons this subject area is so fascinating.

Finally, in addition to studying the ethical duties of *lawyers*, this course includes a study of the ethical duties of state court *judges*, which are codified in the ABA Model Rules of Judicial Conduct.

As a practicing lawyer at Jackson & Campbell, P.C., where I am now Of Counsel and semi-retired, my practice for the last twenty-five years has consisted *solely* of representing law firms and lawyers in connection with their legal obligations in representing clients. My representation has included defense of lawyers in legal malpractice suits and in disciplinary investigations and proceedings, as well as providing advice to lawyers and law firms on how to avoid such claims. From 2015 to 2017, I was a member of the ABA Standing Committee on Ethics and Professional Responsibility, which issues Ethics Opinions and assists the ABA in considering revisions to the ABA Model Rules of Professional Conduct. Before that, I was a member of the D.C. Bar Legal Ethics Committee and then served as an elected D.C. Bar Delegate to the ABA House of Delegates. More recently, I served a three-year term on the Board of Editors of the ABA/BNA Manual of Professional Conduct, and I am a member of the Association of Professional Responsibility Lawyers (“APRL”). I have also testified occasionally as an expert witness in legal ethics in civil litigation.

Course Learning Outcomes:

- Students will be able to demonstrate basic knowledge of the ABA Model Rules of Professional Conduct.
- Students will be able to explain how the agent-principal relationship between lawyers and their clients, and the associated fiduciary duties that lawyers have to their clients, are reflected in the ABA Model Rules of Professional Conduct.
- Students will be able to identify the ethical duties that a lawyer, acting as an advocate, owes to her client, her clients’ adversaries, affected tribunals, and to other affected parties, and determine how those duties should be reconciled under a hypothetical series of facts.

- Students will be able to identify the ethical duties that apply to a lawyer when acting as an advisor and be aware of how the various duties owed to affected parties should affect the choices they make under various hypothetical scenarios.
- Students will be able to demonstrate basic knowledge of the ABA Model Rules of Judicial Conduct.
- Students will be able to communicate orally and in writing their knowledge of the above-stated matters.

Grading Policies:

Participation %: I will not use class participation in grading, but participation is encouraged.

Midterm Exam/ Paper %: N/A

Final Exam/ Paper %: 100

Additional Content %: N/A

I will use PowerPoint slides during each class to help organize and clarify the material. These PowerPoint slides will also be available on TWEN, and it may be helpful to consult the slides before class and use them to assist in note taking during class. I will also use a set of eighteen legal ethics video vignettes, presenting hypothetical scenarios that illustrate ethical dilemmas that lawyers face. These videos were produced right here in Hazel Hall in two tranches, with ten videos produced in 2024 and eight additional videos produced in 2025. See [this post on the school's web site](#). These videos can also be accessed for free on YouTube, Vimeo, or the GMU-TV web site by searching for "GMU Legal Ethics Videos." Questions on the Final Exam will include, but are NOT limited to, scenarios depicted on the videos.

Classroom Policies:

Attendance: Per AR 3-1.4, "maintenance of matriculation requires regular class preparation, participation and attendance, registration in the course of study required for the student's program (full-time or part-time), successive registration for each fall and spring term of each academic year until study is completed, and compliance with all other relevant requirements."

Absences: Per AR 4-1.1, "if a student is absent for any reason for more than 20 percent of the sessions of a course, the student is not eligible for credit in that course. A student

who is not present for at least 75 percent of a session of the course is absent from that session.”

Participation & Preparation:

While grading is limited to the final exam, preparation for class by reading the assignments in advance and active engagement during class will ensure comprehension and recollection of the material.

Use of Technology & AI:

Strict Use Policy: The use of generative AI tools is not permitted for any coursework in this course. Unauthorized use will be treated as a violation of academic standards.

Use of Electronic Textbooks During Exams:

The final exam in this course will be “closed book” and no materials should be available during the exam. The material below is a recitation of the school’s general rules.

Students are permitted one laptop computer for exam taking purposes. Additional laptop computers or any other electronic data storage devices are not allowed in an exam room, unless permitted by the course instructor's *written* exam instructions. Electronic textbooks (e-books) may be used during exams that are designated as open book by the instructor, and the instructor allows textbooks to be used during the exam and allows access to a student’s computer files during the exam (open exam). E -books may not be used in exams where the instructor does not allow students to access their computer files during the exam (secure exam) even if the instructor permits access to textbooks. If the instructor has blocked access to the internet or computer files, you must bring a hard copy of the allowed textbook(s) you wish to consult. Students will need to borrow or otherwise locate a hard copy of the e -book or print resources needed from the e-book to take into the exam room. The instructor determines the length of the examination and whether it is secure or open and what, if any, study materials are permitted during the exam. Students are responsible for adhering to the instructor’s standards for all examinations, which are included in the examination materials.

Week 1:

Date: January 14, 2026

Topic:

Introduction and Background -

Scope of Course

Morality and Legal Ethics

Ethical Duties to Whom?

Role of Advocate versus Role of Advisor

Interaction of the ABA Model Rules with Other Laws

Sources of Law Governing Lawyers (In addition to ABA Model Rules)

Constitutional Law

Contract Law (Retainer Agreements; Engagement Letters)

Case Law on Agent/Principal Relationship

Case Law on Fiduciary Duties

Case Law on Legal Malpractice

Federal, State and local Statutes

Court Rules of Procedure

Court Orders

Court's Inherent Powers

History of Lawyer Regulation and ABA's Ethics Rules

The old ABA Canons of Professional Ethics

The old ABA Code of Professional Responsibility now: The ABA Model Rules of Professional Conduct

Defining "Professional Misconduct" Rule 8.4(a)

Disciplinary Authority and Choice of Law Rule 8.5(a) and (b)

Regulation of the legal profession, federal and state

“Self Regulation”-Rule 8.3 re duty to report
The disciplinary process for lawyers
Reciprocal discipline

Duty of Honesty and Integrity

Honesty is central to ABA Rules
Applies even outside of professional work (Rule 8.4(c))
Specific applications later in course

Principles of “Statutory” Interpretation

Terminology Section of ABA Rules – (Rule 1.0)
Various principles of interpretation

Assignment(s):

ABA Model Rules of Professional Conduct: Preamble, Scope and Rules 1.0
(Terminology), 8.3, 8.4 and 8.5.²

Week 2:

Date: January 28, 2026

Topic:

Creation of an Attorney-Client Relationship

Prospective Clients (Rule 1.18(a))

Retainer Agreements (Rule 1.5(b))

By operation of law based on circumstances *Restatement (Third) of the Law Governing Lawyers*, § 14

Court Appointments (Rule 6.2)

Duty of Competence (Rule 1.1)

How Does Competence Implicate Ethics?

² Where an ABA Rule is assigned among the readings for a class, this includes a careful study of the Comments to each Rule as well. These Comments provide authoritative explanations of the intent and meaning of each section of the Rules, which students shall be responsible for learning. Skipping over the Comments is not advised.

Who Makes the Decisions? (Rule 1.2)

- Scope and *Goals* of Representation as Distinguished from *Means* to Reach those Goals
- Clients with Fraudulent or Criminal Goals
- *Advising* as distinguished from *assisting* Clients who have Criminal or Fraudulent Intentions

Duty of Diligence (Rule 1.3)

Applies equally to advocates and advisors

Duty to Keep Client Informed (Rule 1.4)

This conforms to agent-principal obligations, which constitute fiduciary duties of attorneys to their clients.

Organizations as Clients (Rule 1.13(a))

Brief introduction to topic of entity clients

Impaired Clients (Rule 1.14)

Wide variety in nature and severity of impairments

Flexibility in approach to meet circumstances

Upholding the dignity and true interests of the clients

Conservatorships and guardianships when needed

Assignment(s):

ABA Rules: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5(b), 1.13(a), 1.14, 1.18(a) and 6.2

Restatement (Third) of the Law Governing Lawyers §14.

ABA Ethics Opinion No. 07-448- Court Appointments

ABA Opinion 96-404 Client Under a Disability

ABA Opinion 491 Obligations under Rule 1.2(d)

ABA Opinion 481-Duty to Inform Client of Errors

ABA Opinion 91-361 Partnerships as Clients

Week 3:

Date: February 4, 2026

Topic:

Retainer Agreements, Fees, Costs and Billing (Rule 1.5)

Retainer Agreements, Required Elements Rule 1.5(b)

Retainer Agreements, Elective Features

Types of Fee Arrangements

Reasonableness of fees (Rule 1.5(a))

Contingency Fees – special rules (Rule 1.5(c))

Illegal Fees

Statutory Fees

Fee-Shifting Statutes

Fee Sharing (Rule 1.5(d))

Care of Property of Others (Rule 1.15)

Holding property clients and third parties

Holding Funds (money) (trust accounts, IOLTAs, other escrow accounts)

Holding other types of personal property

Keeping property separate (avoiding “commingling”) and secure

Misappropriation, the “THIRD RAIL”

Distinguishing commingling and misappropriation

Presumption of **disbarment** for misappropriation (*In re Addams*)

Assignment(s):

ABA Rules: 1.5 and 1.15

ABA Opinion 02-425 Arbitration Clause in Retainer Agreement

ABA Opinion 93-379 Billing

In re Addams, 579 A.2d 190 (D.C. 1990).

Week 4:

Date: February 11, 2026

Topic:

Advertising and Solicitation

Historical Aversion of Advertising and Soliciting

Bates (Old notions begin to crack)

First Amendment and restrictions on marketing

Hazards of in-person solicitation (*Ohralick*)

Political expression and Non-Commercial Considerations (*In re Primus*)

Use of “runners”

Targeted solicitation

What is “misleading?” (Rule 7.1)

Holding out as an expert or specialist

Firm names and letterheads

Websites

Claims of improper influence (Rule 8.4(e))

Assignment(s):

ABA Rules: 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.4, 7.5, 7.6 and 8.4(e).

ABA Opinion No. 10-457

Law Firm Web Sites

ABA Opinion No. 501-Solicitation

Week 5:

Date: February 18, 2026

Topic:

DUTY OF CONFIDENTIALITY PART I

Contrasting Ethical Duty of Confidentiality and Attorney-Client Privilege

Policy bases for both

Compare scope of each

Compare what triggers each

Compare legal basis for each

Ethical Duty of Confidentiality to Whom?

Duty to current clients (Rule 1.6)

Duty to prospective clients (Rule 1.18)

Duty to former clients (Rule 1.9)

“Using” versus “revealing” client Information

Assignment(s):

ABA Rules: 1.6, 1.8(b), 1.9(c), 1.13 and 1.18.

ABA Opinion 480 Confidentiality Obligations for Lawyer Blogging

Week 6:

Date: February 25, 2026

Topic:

DUTY OF CONFIDENTIALITY PART II

Exceptions to the Duty of Confidentiality

To prevent death or bodily harm Rule 1.6(b)(1)

Prevent injury from crime or fraud Rule 1.6(b)(2) and (3)

For lawyers seeking ethics advice Rule 1.6(b)(4)

“Self Defense” exception Rule 1.6(b)(5)

To comply with other law or court order Rule 1.6(b)(6)

Conflict searches when moving to new firm

Confidentiality with an Organization as Client (Rule 1.13)

Constituents (*Upjohn v. U.S.*)

Authority within an Organization

Duty to Preserve Confidential Information Rule 1.6(c)

Routine protocols

Electronic communications

Protecting against hacking

Inadvertent production of privileged material Rule 4.4(b))

Assignment(s):

ABA Rules 1.6(b), 1.6(c) and 4.4(b)

Upjohn v. U.S., 449 U.S. 383 (1981)

ABA Opinion 477R-Securing Communication of Protected Client Information

Week 7:

Date: March 4, 2026

Topic:

Duties to Tribunal When an Advocate

Lawyers as “officers of the Court”

Fed. R. Civ. P. 11

Candor to tribunal regarding facts and legal arguments (Rules 3.1 and 3.3)

Differences in civil and criminal Cases

Frivolous claims and defenses (Rule 3.1)

Use of AI in court submissions

Delay (Rule 3.2)

Representations by counsel to tribunals (Rule 3.3)

Presenting testimonial evidence (Rule 3.3)

Presenting documentary evidence (Rule 3.3)

Duty of candor to tribunal and duty of confidentiality to clients (Rule 3.3)

Ex parte proceedings (Rule 3.3)

Duties to Adversaries as an Advocate

Facilitating access to evidence by adversaries (Rule 3.4)

Preserving potential documentary evidence (Rule 3.4)

Falsified evidence (Rule 3.4)

Compliance with tribunals’ rules of procedure (Rule 3.4)

Discovery obligations (Rule 3.4)

Assertions of personal knowledge by trial counsel (Rule 3.4)

“Data Mining”

Avoiding *ex parte* contact with jurors or tribunal (Rule 3.5)

Publicity (Rule 3.6)

Lawyer as witness (Rule 3.7)

Non-adjudicative proceedings (Rule 3.9)

Duties in Interacting with Witnesses and Others

Duty of candor to others (Rule 4.1)

Communicating with represented persons (Rule 4.2)

Communicating with employees of adversaries (Rule 4.2)

Communicating with unrepresented persons (Rule 4.3)

Assignment(s):

ABA Rules 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 3.7, 3.9, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4.

ABA Ethics Opinion 508-The Ethics of Witness Preparation

Week 8:

Date: March 18, 2026

Topic:

Termination and Declination of Attorney-Client Relationships

Rights of clients and duties of lawyers

Mandatory withdrawal

Permissible withdrawal

Communications with clients and fair notice

Withdrawal When Representing Clients in Litigation

When leave of court may be required Rule 1.16(c)

Motions to withdrawal and duty of confidentiality

Withdrawal in Transactional Representations

Ability of lawyers to self-execute

Hazards of self-executing withdrawals

Need for clarity when withdrawing

Duties Upon Withdrawal

Returning funds

Returning papers and property

Cooperation with new counsel

“Noisy Withdrawal”

Assignment(s):

ABA Rule 1.16

ABA Opinion 471- Surrender Papers and Property
ABA Opinion 516-Withdrawal Without Material Harm

Week 9:

Date: March 25, 2026

Topic:

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST PART I

Introduction

Fiduciary duties to current clients, including duty of loyalty

Purposes and scope of rules against conflicts of interest (and interaction with other rules)

Conflicts with Current Clients (Rule 1.7)

Direct adversity (Rule 1.7(a)(1))

Significant risk of punch-pulling (Rule 1.7(a)(2))

Risk of punch-pulling in joint representation of multiple clients in a single matter (*Sanford v. Commonwealth of Virginia*)

Other causes of punch-pulling “positional” conflicts

Informed Consent and Other Requirements for Rule 1.7(b) Exceptions

The multiple hurdles in Rule 1.7(b)(1) to (4)

Understanding “informed consent”

Advance waivers and their limits

Conflicts with Former Clients (Rule 1.9)

Distinguishing conflicts with current clients under Rule 1.7

The “substantial-relationship test”

Connecting the duty of confidentiality to former clients and the substantial-relationship test

Assignment(s):

ABA Rules: 1.7, 1.8, 1.9, and 1.18.

Sanford v. Commonwealth of Virginia, 687 F.Supp.2d 591 (E.D. Va. 2009)

ABA Opinion No. 05-436-Advance Waivers

Article by A. Burger on Advance Waivers (published by the ABA/Bloomberg Manual of Professional Conduct)

ABA Opinion 95-390-Conflicts in Corporate Family

Week 10:

Date: April 1, 2026

Topic:

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST PART II

Duties to (former) Prospective Clients (Rule 1.18)

Imputation of Conflicts in a Law Firm (Rule 1.10)

Defining imputation

The reasons for imputation

The importance of imputation

Exceptions to imputation in Rule 1.10(a)

Personal interest conflicts (Rule 1.10(a)(1))

Exception for migrating lawyers (Rules 1.9 and 1.10(a)(2))

Ethics Screens and Avoidance of Imputation Under Other Rules

Purpose and implementation of ethics screens

Government lawyers who move to private practice (Rule 1.11)

Former judges and law clerks (Rule 1.12)

Rule 1.8 Prohibitions and restrictions re interactions with clients

Business interactions with clients

Selling literary and media rights

Payment of fees by persons other than client

Sex with clients Other prohibitions and restrictions

Enforcement and Consequences of Conflict Violations

Disqualification as counsel

Civil liability

Disciplinary enforcement

Assignment(s): ABA Rules 1.0(k), 1.8, 1.9, 1.10, 1.11 and 1.12.

Week 11:

Date: April 8, 2026

Topic:

Special Roles

Lawyer as prosecutor (Rule 3.8)

Evaluations for third parties (Rule 2.3)

Lawyer as third-party neutral (Rule 2.4)

Amicus counsel

Use of AI

Prohibition of discrimination (has a broad scope) (Rule 8.4(g))

Law Firms

Forms of organization

Roles of non-lawyer employees

Lawyer as supervisor of lawyers (Rule 5.1)

Supervisor of non-lawyer employees (Rule 5.3)

Lawyer as subordinate to supervisor (Rule 5.2)

Lawyers as firm managers (Rules 5.1 and 5.3)

Restrictions on right to practice (Rule 5.6)

Fee sharing with lawyers outside firm

Multidisciplinary practice

Virtual law firms

Fiduciary duties of law firm partners

Sale of law firms (Rule 1.17)

Assignment(s):

ABA Rules: 1.17, 2.1, 2.3, 2.4, 3.8, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 5.6 and 8.4(g).

ABA Opinion 486-Obligations of Prosecutors in Negotiating Pleas for Misdemeanors

ABA Opinion 512-Use of Generative AI

Attorney Grievance Comm'n of Md. v. McDowell, 93 A.3d 711 (MD 2022)

ABA Opinion 498-Virtual Practice

Week 12:

Date: April 15, 2026

Topic:

Unauthorized Practice of Law ("UPL")

Admission to state bars (Rule 8.1)

Admission the bars of specific courts

Duty to avoid UPL (Rule 5.5)

Defining "practice of law"

Non-lawyer online services for consumers (LegalZoom etc.)

UPL by lawyers (multi-jurisdictional Issues) (Rule 5.5)

"Holding Out" as licensed

Office location-Continuous presence

Pro Hac Vice admissions

Out of state activities permitted on temporary basis (Rule 5.5(c))

Prohibited activities on continuous basis (Rule 5.5(d))

Federal practice exception (*Sperry v. Florida*) (Rule 5.5(d))

In-house counsel exception (Rule 5.5(d))

Ethics Rules for Practice Before Some Federal Agencies

Federal preemption

Agency ethics regulations

Sarbanes-Oxley

Assignment(s):

ABA Rules: 8.1 and 5.5

ABA Opinion 495-Lawyers Working Remotely

LegalZoom v. South Carolina State Bar

Sperry v. Florida, 373 U.S. 379 (1963)

Week 13:

Date: April 22, 2026

Topic:

Introduction and background on judicial role

Presiding over proceedings to ensure impartial administration of the law

Distinguishing state and federal judges

Article III of the Constitution

Judicial immunity and other support for independence

Trial judges and appellate judges

The Model Rules of Judicial Conduct

The importance of appearances in judicial behavior

Impartiality as a central theme

Focus on the evidence and the law

Impartiality on “micro” level (treatment of litigants and counsel)

Impartiality on “macro” level (judicial decisions on national issues)

Judicial demeanor, sobriety, interest in fairness and seriousness

Limits on political activities and the First Amendment

Judicial competence and diligence

Abusing the authority of the judicial office

Financial disclosure

Limitations on non-judicial activities

Duty of recusal

Motions to Recuse

Disciplinary enforcement

Federal impeachment

Assignment(s):

ABA Rule: 8.2

ABA Model Code of Judicial Conduct (Entire)

ABA Opinion 488-Judges' Social or Personal Relationships as Grounds for Recusal or Disqualification

Student Resources

[Antonin Scalia Law School Academic Regulations](#)

[GMU Common Course Policies Addendum](#)

[Mason Square Services](#)

[Mason Square Police](#)

Van Metre Hall, Room 110

Emergency - Dial 911

Escort Services - 703-993-8070

Dispatch – 703-993-2810

[Student Support and Advocacy Center \(SSAC\)](#)

Mason Square Sexual Assault Services:

Van Metre Hall, Room 222D

703-993-8186

Notice of Mandatory Reporting of Sexual Assault, Sexual Harassment, Interpersonal Violence, and Stalking:

As a faculty member, I am designated as a “Non-Confidential Employee,” and must report all disclosures of sexual assault, sexual harassment, interpersonal violence, and stalking to Mason’s Title IX Coordinator per University Policy 1202. If a student wishes to speak with someone confidentially, please contact one of Mason’s confidential resources, such as Student Support and Advocacy Center (SSAC) at 703-380-1434 or Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS) at 703-993-2380. Students may also seek assistance or support measures from Mason’s Title IX Coordinator by calling 703-993-8730 or emailing titleix@gmu.edu.

[Mason Square Clinic](#)

Van Metre Hall, Room B102

703-991-2831

[Counseling and Psychological Services](#)

[Student Health Services](#)

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