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Student Handbook 1993-94

University of Georgia School of Law

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The University of Georgia
School of Law



S T U D E N T H A N D B O O K

August 16, 1993

Welcome to those who are newly arrived at the University of Georgia Law School. Welcome back to our second-year and third-year students.

This student handbook has been designed to delineate the policies and procedures of the University of Georgia Law School. The handbook should be consulted as should the University of Georgia Student Handbook for answers to questions which relate to student matters.

It is important that you familiarize yourself with the policies and procedures contained in this handbook and that you retain this handbook for future reference for routine questions. The material in the handbook is subject to change and the official bulletin boards, located on the first floor of the Law School, should be consulted regularly for changes and additions.

If you have any questions about the contents of the *Handbook* or suggestions for additions, please contact either of us at your convenience. We look forward to working with you and helping to make your experience here a positive one. Good luck.

Sincerely,

Edward D. Spurgeon
Dean

Paul M. Kurtz
Associate Dean

INFORMATION SOURCES

Questions About . . .	Contact	Room	Telephone
Law Admissions	Office of Law Admissions	213	542-7060
Bar Admissions	Relevant jurisdiction via Student Affairs & Registrar	109	542-5182
Athletic Tickets	Student Ticket Office	Coliseum	542-9221
Clerkships and Employment	Legal Career Services	104	542-7541
Course Registration and Drop/Add	Law School Registrar	109	542-5182
Emergency Loans	Law School Registrar or Law Admissions	109 213	542-5182 542-7060
Student Loans (Stafford, LAL, etc.)	UGA Office of Student Financial Aid	220 Academic Building	542-6147
Loan Deferments	Law School Registrar	109	542-5182
International Student Issues	UGA International Services	Memorial Hall	542-1557
Medical Clinic	University Health Services	Health Services	542-2778
Mental Health	University Health Services	Health Services	542-2773
Campus Parking	University Parking Services	Parking Services	542-7275
University Directory Assistance			542-3000

Emergency Numbers

University Police	542-2200
Ambulance	9-911
Fire	9-911

All students are expected to check their message boxes and the glassed class bulletin boards daily. Only emergency telephone calls to students can be handled by the Office of Student Affairs & Registrar.

TELEPHONE LOCATOR

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

Edward D. Spurgeon, Dean	542-7140
Paul M. Kurtz, Associate Dean	542-7140
Gabriel M. Wilner, Associate Dean and Director of International and Graduate Legal Studies	542-5238
Thomas J. Schoenbaum, Executive Director of the Dean Rusk Center for International and Comparative Law	542-5140
Giles W. Kennedy, Director of Law Admissions	542-7060
Marc A. Galvin, Director of Student Affairs & Registrar	542-5182
Jill Coveny Birch, Director of Alumni Programs & Annual Fund	542-7959
Brent E. Routman, Director of Legal Career Services	542-7541
Charles G. Wurst III, Director of Development	542-7985
Kathy Pharr, Director of Public Information	542-5172
Erwin C. Surrency, Director of Law Library	542-8480
Adrienne V. McFall, Director of Legal Aid Clinic	542-4241
Wendy M. Jenkins, Director of Prosecutorial Clinic	542-5212
Thomas J. Killeen, Director, Prisoner Legal Counseling Project	542-5133
Richard D. Reaves, Director of ICJE	542-5150
Barney L. Brannen, Director of ICLE	369-5664

FACULTY

Milner S. Ball, Harmon W. Caldwell Professor of Law	542-5236
Larry E. Blount, Associate Professor of Law	542-5239
Robert D. Brussack, Associate Professor of Law	542-5166
Ronald L. Carlson, John Byrd Martin Professor of Law	542-7403
Dan T. Coenen, Associate Professor of Law	542-5301
Samuel M. Davis, Allen Post Professor of Law	542-5178
Thomas A. Eaton, J. Alton Hosch Professor of Law	542-5177
C. Ronald Ellington, J. Alton Hosch Professor of Law	542-5215
Paul J. Heald, Associate Professor of Law	542-7989
Walter Hellerstein, Professor of Law	542-5175
Fredrick W. Huzagh, Professor of Law	542-5940
Randall L. Johnson, Assistant Professor of Law	542-5216
Edward J. Larson, Associate Professor of History and Law	542-2660
Sarajane Love, Associate Professor of Law	542-5176
Julian B. McDonnell, John A. Sibley Professor of Law	542-5183
L. Ray Patterson, Pope Brock Professor of Law	542-5145
Walter Ray Phillips, Joseph Henry Lumpkin Professor of Law	542-5207
James F. Ponsoldt, Professor of Law	542-5209
John B. Rees Jr., Law School Association Professor of Law	542-5214
Margaret V. Sachs, Associate Professor of Law	542-7282
R. Perry Sentell Jr., Herman E. Talmadge Professor of Law	542-5147
James C. Smith, Professor of Law	542-5210
Erwin C. Surrency, Professor of Law and Director of Law Library	542-8480
Alan Watson, Ernest P. Rogers Professor of Law	542-5566
Camilla E. Watson, Associate Professor of Law	542-5208
Michael L. Wells, J. Alton Hosch Professor of Law	542-5142
Rebecca H. White, Associate Professor of Law	542-5237
Donald E. Wilkes Jr., Professor of Law	542-5179

LEGAL RESEARCH AND WRITING

Cathleen Wharton, Director	542-5243
Barbara Frake	542-5144
Allison Hale	542-5827
Jeff Malkan	542-5294
Margaret McCann	542-5219

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UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA LAW SCHOOL ACADEMIC CALENDAR
FALL SEMESTER 1993

First Year Orientation August 16-17
Classes Begin for Upperclass Students August 17 (Tuesday)
Classes Begin for First-Year Students August 18 (Wednesday)
Drop/Add August 18-20
Labor Day Holiday (no classes) September 6 (Monday)
Midpoint of Semester October 6 (Tuesday)
Classes End November 23 (Tuesday)*
Thanksgiving Holiday November 24-26
Reading Days November 29-30
Exams Begin December 1 (Wednesday)
Exams End December 11 (Saturday)

*To equalize the number of Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays etc. in the Fall Semester and to account for the Labor Day Holiday, we will operate a Monday calendar for the final day of class, Tuesday, November 23.

SPRING SEMESTER 1994

Classes Begin January 11 (Tuesday)
Drop/Add January 12-14
Martin Luther King Jr. Holiday (no classes) January 17 (Monday)
Midpoint of Semester March 2 (Tuesday)
Spring Recess March 21-25
Classes Resume March 28 (Monday)
Classes End April 26 (Tuesday)*
Reading Days April 27-28
Exams Begin April 29 (Friday)
Exams End May 11 (Wednesday)
Commencement May 14 (Saturday)

*To equalize the number of Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, etc. and to account for the Martin Luther King Jr. holiday, we will operate a Monday schedule on the last day of classes, Tuesday, April 26.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

DEAN, Edward D. Spurgeon

Chief academic and administrative officer with overall responsibility for the programs, policies, and activities of the Law School.

ASSOCIATE DEAN, Paul M. Kurtz

Responsible for all academic matters, including scheduling, course requirements, academic standards and graduation requirements. Also supervises and supports student activities, working with student organization leaders and the student body in advisory capacity. First-year orientation, special lectures and programs, and Commencement are organized by this office.

ASSOCIATE DEAN AND DIRECTOR OF INTERNATIONAL & GRADUATE LEGAL STUDIES, Gabriel M. Wilner

Coordinates international legal studies, advising and assisting individual students. Faculty advisor to the Georgia Journal and the Georgia Society for International and Comparative Law. Advises students on international programs, both in this country and abroad. Directs the Brussels Seminar on the Law and Institutions of the European Communities. Directs graduate law program.

DIRECTOR OF STUDENT AFFAIRS AND REGISTRAR, Marc A. Galvin

In addition to maintaining student records, this office coordinates student registration, drop-add, and grade report distribution. Provides assistance to student organizations in planning events and utilization of student activity funds. Provides individual assistance to students including the approval of emergency loans.

DIRECTOR OF LAW ADMISSIONS, Giles W. Kennedy

Processes and supervises review of applications for admission to Law School. Also supervises Law School student recruitment efforts and coordinates award and disbursement of Law School scholarships.

DIRECTOR OF LEGAL CAREER SERVICES, Brent E. Routman

Serves employment-related needs of students and graduates of the Law School. Provides variety of programs for full- or part-time employment including on-campus interviewing;

participation in national off-campus consortia; annual publication of Placement Directory and Legal Career Services Orientation Booklet; coordination of seminars and forums; and posting of open positions. Offers free job-search related telephone service; video and audio materials; books; newspapers; and publications.

DIRECTOR OF ALUMNI PROGRAMS AND LAW SCHOOL FUND, Jill Coveny Birch

Coordinates alumni programs (e.g., class reunions and regional alumni meetings), conducts annual Law School Fund drive and specialized fund-raising drives, produces special events (e.g., Law Alumni Weekend and alumni Law Day activities) and produces a variety of publications (e.g., *Alumni Directory*, *Dean's Newsletter*). Works closely with Registrar and Associate Dean regarding student awards funded by contributions made by alumni and friends of the Law School.

Students are encouraged to involve themselves in alumni-related activities and to use the resources available to them through the Alumni Programs and Annual Fund Office. Students may not conduct any type of fund-raising activities with alumni or friends of the Law School unless prior permission has been given by the Alumni Director and the Dean of the Law School. Students are encouraged to discuss their ideas for events involving alumni with the Alumni Director as well as any fund-raising needs or concepts they may have.

DIRECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT, Charles G. Wurst III

Organizes and implements the major gift-giving program for the Law School. This includes planning the overall strategy for identification, research, development and solicitation of prospective donors.

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INFORMATION, Kathy Rogers Pharr

Responsible for coordinating functions of writing, media relations, alumni publication production, broadcasting, photography and other communication techniques to provide public information about the Law School. Edits the Georgia Advocate alumni magazine, prepares and distributes press releases, assists with Law School special events, edits the annual dean's report.

THE LAW LIBRARY

The Law Library is essentially a non-circulating reference and research collection. Different classes of materials circulate for different periods of time, ranging from two hours to 14 days.

The Law Library is a working collection with an open-shelf policy; therefore, as many books as possible are available for readers to use freely without the necessity of checkout formalities. This type of open access is effective only if users of the Law Library comply with library regulations regarding the location and reshelving of materials.

Hours of Service

Monday-Thursday	7:30 a.m.-12:00 p.m.
Friday	7:30 a.m.-10:00 p.m.
Saturday	9:00 a.m.-12:00 p.m.
Sunday	10:00 a.m.-12:00 p.m.

Hours may vary during examination periods, holidays, and summer sessions. Schedules for these periods are posted in the library.

Regulations

1. Patrons may not eat, drink, smoke, or chew tobacco in any part of the library or bring food or drinks into the library.

2. Personal belongings of students may not be kept on library tables overnight, nor left during the day so as to interfere with use of the tables and chairs by others. Anything left on the tables will be removed by the staff early every morning. There are no reserved seats.

3. Books from the main building shall not be moved to the Annex and vice-versa.

4. Typewriters and library office equipment, material and furniture are to be used only by the staff. A hole puncher, a stapler, a pencil sharpener, and scotch tape are available for patrons' use at the Circulation Desk.

5. Library staff members may not type student papers or any other work for students unrelated to library services.

6. Use of Law Library office phones is limited to the staff. Page service is not available to call patrons of the library to the telephone.

7. Users shall reshelve reports, digests, and periodicals immediately after use on the Main Floor or in the Annex. Do not reshelve any book or material shelved on the balcony or in the basement, or any United States Government documents.

8. Users should mark loose, torn, or missing pages of library materials with a slip of paper and leave them with the reserve desk attendant.

9. Marking books or microform publications with a pencil or pen is absolutely prohibited. A student guilty of theft, mutilation, or defacement of library materials is subject to suspension from use of the University.

10. Lost or damaged materials shall be paid for by the person to whom they have been charged.

LEXIS and WESTLAW

The Law Library subscribes to the LEXIS/NEXIS and WESTLAW data bases. The LEXIS terminals are located in Rooms A204 and A211. The WESTLAW terminals are located in Room A211. LEXIS/NEXIS and WESTLAW may be used by students and faculty for any project related to the Law School curriculum or for any affiliated organization (e.g., Legal Aid or Prosecutorial Clinic). The LEXIS and WESTLAW terminals may not be used by or for practicing attorneys.

Legaltrac Publication Index

The Law Library subscribes to Information Access Company's Legaltrac Index CD-ROM database. Legaltrac indexes over 750 legal publications including law reviews, bar journals and legal newspapers. It offers the same title coverage as IAC's Current Law Index. This database uses a computer to display bibliographic citations that are stored on a compact disc. It contains references from 1980 onward and is updated monthly. The Legaltrac Publications Index terminal is located on the second floor of the Annex outside the Librarians' offices.

Computer Room Policy

Several IBM-compatible personal computers are available for use by students for computer-assisted legal instruction and word-processing in Room A212. Reservations for the use of these machines must be on forms kept in a notebook in the

Computer Room. Students who wish to use the letter-quality IBM Quietwriter III or NEC Spinwriter 3550 in the Computer Room must provide their own ribbons.

The use of software programs is covered by the Copyright Act and contracts entered into by the University and vendors. To comply with these restrictions:

1. Copies cannot be made of any software program belonging to the Law Library.
2. Unauthorized copies of other software programs cannot be made on Law Library computers.
3. The library staff will not render assistance to users with pirated copies of software. Ownership is evidenced by presenting a printed manual or receipt of purchase.

LAW SCHOOL STUDENT SERVICES

Academic Transcript Service

Law School unofficial academic transcripts, usually for employment purposes, are provided by the Law School Registrar's Office at no charge to students or alumni. A request for such a transcript must be in writing. A form for that purpose is available at the Law School Registrar's counter. Academic transcripts are not provided by facsimile transmission. All requests for grades or other personally identifiable information must be in writing; under no circumstances are grades or cumulative grade point averages communicated by telephone.

Official University academic transcripts are available from the University Registrar's Office in the Academic Building. The costs are \$2.00 (mail) and \$4.00 (immediate service). The official transcript does not reflect plus or minus grades. Official transcripts are normally used in applying for graduate law or other academic degree programs.

Tuition and Fee Bills

Tuition and fees are due and payable **in full** no later than the first day of classes each term. Tuition and fee bills are generated subsequent to course registration. Other than the two exceptions described below, University System requirements do not permit deferment of payments.

Tuition Deferments

Deferments of tuition are available only: (1) to the extent that a Law School scholarship check is in process but not in hand; or (2) if a **Notice of Loan Guarantee** has been received and the loan check is forthcoming. This applies only to Stafford, Perkins, and Law Assistance loans.

Because course registrations for unpaid accounts are canceled shortly after the beginning of each term, any student with a funding problem should meet immediately with the Law School Registrar to discuss the matter.

Emergency Loans

The University of Georgia administers several short-term student loan funds. An enrolled law student can borrow interest-free as much as \$300 interest-free for up to 30 days or to the end of an academic term, whichever comes first.

The cost is only one dollar and, if enough time remains in the semester, the loan usually can be renewed for an additional thirty-day period. The renewal also costs one dollar.

Emergency loan application forms are available in the offices of Student Affairs and Admissions in the Law School. This emergency loan must be repaid as stated in the loan agreement. Failure to do so jeopardizes future loan participation.

Law Emergency Loans

A limited special emergency loan fund is administered within the Law School. This loan must be approved by the Director of Student Affairs. Students are expected to utilize the University Emergency Loan first.

Student Message Boxes

Student message boxes are located in the Placement Lounge area on the first floor of the Law School. Boxes are assigned early in August for the academic year and are reassigned the following year. Message box assignments are posted on the directory located between boxes 490 and 491.

Message boxes shall not be used for the receipt of U.S. mail. Students may obtain a U.S. mailbox at the Tate Student Center post office or at the other local post office facilities. Questions concerning message boxes should be directed to the Law School Registrar.

Student Lockers and Key Deposit

Student lockers are available on a shared basis for all students for each academic year. Members of the *Law Review* and *The Georgia Journal* are encouraged to use their offices for book storage in order to make more locker space available to other students.

A locker for the academic year may be obtained by registering in the Law School Registrar's Office at the beginning of the Fall Semester. A \$1.00 refundable key deposit is required to register most lockers. All lockers are to be vacated no later than the end of the week following Commencement in May; summer term students must register for lockers for that academic period. Contents of unregistered lockers shall be removed during the summer and any remaining padlocks shall be cut off. Unclaimed key deposits are used to defray the cost of key replacement.

Cash, jewelry, and other valuable items should not be left in lockers. Thefts have occurred in the past because access to the Law School is available to outsiders.

Law School Bulletin Boards

The official Law School bulletin boards are located in the hallway near the student lounge. The glass-covered boards are identified as "First Year," "Second Year," and "Third Year." Information posted on these boards is limited to course information, academic notices, career service notices, and bar examination information. Other notices such as typing services, automobile sales, and apartment rentals shall not be posted on the official bulletin boards. Personal notices such as these may be posted on the bulletin board in the vending machine area only.

Nothing is to be attached to any door, window, or wall-covering of the Law School without prior permission of the Director of Student Affairs.

Athletic Tickets

Law students are eligible to purchase student tickets for University of Georgia home football and basketball games. Football tickets are \$2.00 each; basketball tickets are \$1.00. Most other athletic events offer free admission to students.

In order to purchase a student ticket, a fees-paid card must be presented at the time of purchase. One student (with fees-paid cards for up to three other students) may purchase a total of four tickets at one time. Group seating for football and basketball games can be arranged.

For current details about the purchase of student tickets for University of Georgia athletic events, please refer to the annual brochure available in the Law School Registrar's Office.

Copy Machines

Copy machines for student use are located on the top floor of the Law Library. Copies may be made at a cost of five cents per page. A copy card may also be purchased at the Law Library Reserve Desk.

Smoking

Smoking is prohibited in all areas of the Law School, including offices, classrooms, hallways, lounges, and restrooms.

School Closing Due to Inclement Weather

The Law School does not conduct classes when the University is closed due to inclement weather. Such an announcement, usually due to snow or ice, is made in the early morning on Athens radio stations and is often picked up by Atlanta television stations.

If the University is closed, students are advised not to telephone the Law School, but rather to get more sleep, watch television, play outside, or even study.

Building Hours

With the exception of the law library, law school buildings are open daily from 8:00 a.m. until 5:00 p.m. except weekends and university holidays. Exterior doors equipped with emergency exit devices are locked from 5:00 p.m. until 7:00 a.m. Doors without emergency exit devices are open during law library hours. The doors to the main entrance of the law library remain open during law library hours. Students have access to lockers, vending areas, lounges and the Legal Career Services Resource Center when the law library is open; otherwise, the buildings are officially closed.

Access for those with Disabilities

Students with physical disabilities should contact the Associate Dean concerning requirements for assistance. Students with long-term/permanent disabilities should also contact the University of Georgia Office of Handicapped Student Services located in the Tate Student Center (542-8719).

Students with a short-term disability, e.g., a broken leg, can obtain an elevator key from the Associate Dean for temporary use. A \$5.00 refundable deposit is required.

Parking

Students are expected to park vehicles in designated Graduate and Commuter lots. All motor vehicles operated by students on campus must be registered with University Parking Services, which is diligent in ticketing improperly or illegally parked vehicles. Student vehicles are not permitted in the Law School Courtyard.

Room Reservations

Facilities at the Law School are available for the use of student organizations. In an effort to better coordinate

special activities at the Law School, formal guidelines for facilities use have been developed:

1. Regularly-scheduled meetings of student organizations may be reserved through the Law School Registrar's Office after approval of a Routine Use Reservation Form available from the Law School Registrar.

2. Rooms for special activities (e.g., hosting an outside speaker, holding a meeting open to the University community or general public, hosting a reception with refreshments, or any similar function) may be reserved with a **Room Reservation Form** available from the Law School Registrar's Office and require prior approval.

Change of Address/Name

Due to the current dual record system, name or address changes should be executed both at the University Registrar's Office in the Academic Building and in the Law School Registrar's Office. Easily completed forms are available at both locations.

Many students maintain their permanent addresses for the University Registrar's System while updating local addresses through the Law School in order to receive grade reports and other correspondence

Registration for Bar Examination

A number of states require individuals to register with the Board of Bar Examiners prior to or shortly after beginning law study to indicate their intention to practice in that state. Students who have definite preferences for employment in a particular state are advised to determine registration requirements set by that state's Board of Bar Examiners.

Addresses for various bar offices are available in the Law School Registrar's Office. Bar information is also posted as received by the Law School on student bulletin boards. It is the student's responsibility to know and to meet any requirements for admission to a bar. Students whose undergraduate institutions are not accredited by a regional accrediting association may face special requirements for bar admission. Bar admission offices should be contacted directly.

Students intending to practice in Georgia are encouraged to file an Application for Certification of Fitness to Practice Law in the second semester of their second year. In addition to the successful completion of the bar

examination, the Georgia Board of Bar Examiners requires a passing grade on the Multistate Professional Responsibility Examination. The Board of Bar Examiners may exempt from the requirement of taking and passing the MPRE those applicants who receive a "B" or better in JUR 430, Legal Profession, a required course at the University of Georgia Law School.

Each applicant for the Georgia Bar Exam must provide evidence that all educational requirements are met. Students needing this certification may obtain it through the Law School Registrar's Office.

UGA Health Services, Gilbert Health Center (542-1162)

The University Health Service, accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals, offers inpatient and outpatient care to registered students who have paid the student health fee.

The Health Service, housed in a modern facility, provides quality care in both the Physical Health and Mental Health Divisions. During regular academic sessions of the University, walk-in clinics staffed by physicians and other clinicians are open daily. Call the Health Service (542-1162) for further details on hours of service. The Health Service pharmacy is open during all clinic hours for convenient purchase of health care items and medication.

Students are encouraged to schedule appointments with the clinics whenever possible to minimize waiting time. At times other than regular clinic hours, the Treatment Room staffed by a registered nurse and physician's assistant, with a physician and a mental health professional on call, provides emergency care.

Supplemental student insurance is made available by the University to provide accident and sickness coverage. This policy is designed to meet the needs of students and families at a minimum cost. Students may enroll in this plan at the beginning of the school year or at the beginning of any quarter for the remainder of the year. It is very important that students not covered by parents or other health insurance be enrolled in the supplemental insurance plan.

Medical information contained in student medical records is strictly confidential and may not be released without express written permission from the patient or upon court order.

POLICIES, ACADEMIC REQUIREMENTS, AND INFORMATION

Non-Discrimination Policy

It is the policy of the Law School that accessibility to all programs is guaranteed to all otherwise qualified persons. Therefore, there shall be no discrimination on the basis of race, national origin, religion, creed, sex, sexual orientation, age, disability, or veteran status, in either the selection of students for participation in the program, or as to any aspect of the program; provided, however, that with respect to disability, the disability must not be such as would, even with reasonable accommodation, in and of itself, preclude the student's effective participation in the program. This policy also applies to employers using the resources of the Legal Career Services Office.

Juris Doctor Degree (J.D.)

Requirements for the awarding of the Juris Doctor degree by the Law School are the successful completion of no fewer than 88 semester credit hours, including all required courses; six semesters as a full-time student; a cumulative grade point average of at least 1.7; satisfaction of the writing requirement; and the recommendation of the faculty. The faculty may withhold its recommendation for satisfactory cause even though other requirements have been met.

Degree With Honors

The faculty of the Law School recognizes unusual scholastic attainments of genuine distinction by awarding the degree of Juris Doctor *summa cum laude*, *magna cum laude*, or *cum laude*.

The standards are as follows: *cum laude* 3.0 - 3.49, *magna cum laude* 3.50 - 3.79, *summa cum laude* 3.80 and above.

Class Attendance

Standard 305(c) of the American Bar Association's Standards for Approval of Law Schools requires regular and punctual class attendance as a means of fulfilling residency and class hours requirements. Regular and punctual class attendance is viewed by the ABA as an important part of the learning process.

The University of Georgia Law School adheres to ABA Standard 305(c). The policy of the Law School, in compliance with the foregoing standard, is that students should undertake to attend classes regularly. As a rule, a student should not incur during a semester a number of absences in excess of

double the number of times a particular course meets per week, and in any event no more than six absences per semester.

An instructor may, but is not required to, establish his or her own more explicit attendance policy (e.g., roll-taking) at the beginning of a particular course. Any such policy shall be announced and enforced by the instructor.

Remunerative Employment

Consistent with sound pedagogical practices and the regulations of the Association of American Law Schools, law students should devote substantially all working hours to the study of law and shall not engage in remunerative employment for more than 20 hours per week while school is in session, whether inside or outside the law school. Law School research assistants may not be paid for more than 20 hours per week for work done while school is in session. Students found to be working in violation of this rule shall not be considered full-time students for purposes of satisfying the requirement of six full-time semesters for graduation.

Accommodations for Disabled Students

Consistent with our obligations under federal and state law, the Law School shall make reasonable accommodations in the academic program for disabled students. To obtain any such accommodations, a student shall submit evidence of disability to the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs, who shall determine what accommodation, if any, is appropriate. Evidence of disability may consist of a diagnostic evaluation of the student by the UGA Learning Disability Adult Clinic or any other diagnostic evaluation which the Associate Dean finds reliable.

Academic Courseload

The normal work load for a Law School student is 12 to 18 credit hours in the Fall and Spring semesters and 6 to 8 credit hours in the Summer Term. Under special circumstances, the Dean or Associate Dean may grant permission to undertake more or fewer hours.

During the final semester of study only, a student may register for as few as ten semester credit hours and be considered a full-time student. This does not require permission by the Associate Dean.

Standards for Continued Good Standing

Please refer to the "Academic Performance Standards" contained in the Appendix.

Courses Outside the Law School

Up to four semester hours of credit for graduate courses outside of the Law School may be applied toward the 88 credit hours required for the J.D. degree. Due to different academic calendars, the amount of credit awarded by the Law School may vary from that awarded by other schools and colleges. Registration for courses outside of the Law School is by permission of the Associate Dean and is limited to one course per semester. This privilege is not granted to first-year students.

Students enrolled in joint degree programs such as the Juris Doctor/ Master of Business Administration program are governed by separate policies which are available from the Law School Registrar.

Course Registration

Course registration for first-year students takes place during the Fall orientation program for Fall Semester and near the end of the Fall term for Spring Semester. Second- and third-year students complete registration materials near the end of each semester for the following semester.

While first-year sections and courses are assigned, second- and third-year students have great latitude in course selections. A student course preference point allocation system is used in order to determine enrollments in seminars and other highly requested classes. Information about the course registration system is posted on the Law School Registrar's Information Board.

All course registration activity for law students takes place in the Law School except fee payment which is accomplished at the University Treasurer's Office. Both the registration form and course optical scanner form are completed by students with information provided by the Law School Registrar's Office. After conclusion of the registration period, fee bills and computer-printed class schedules are available at the Law School Registrar's Office.

Any record flags resulting from unpaid parking fines, library fines, health service fees, etc. must be settled prior to the course registration period.

Tuition and fee payments are due by the end of the first day of classes.

Drop-Add Schedule Adjustment

A course drop-add period is provided early in each academic term. Courses deleted during this period will not appear on a student's academic record. Dropping or adding courses is accomplished by completing an optical scanner sheet at the Law School Registrar's counter with information provided by that office. Law School Registrar personnel are available to provide assistance during drop/add.

Withdrawal from a Course / Withdrawal from School

A student may withdraw from a course without penalty during the first half of each semester with approval of the instructor and the Associate Dean. A grade of "W" is assigned if the student is doing satisfactory work and follows withdrawal requirements.

A grade of "WF" is assigned if the student is doing unsatisfactory work at the time of withdrawal, if the withdrawal is initiated after the midpoint of the semester, or if the instructor initiates the withdrawal because of irregular attendance by the student. Any exception to the "WF" policy must be certified by the Office of the Vice President for Student Affairs.

Complete withdrawal from Law School can only occur through formal notification of the Associate Dean and the University's Office of the Registrar. A student desiring to withdraw from school should contact the Associate Dean, the Law School Registrar, or both. Failure to complete withdrawal forms before leaving the campus can result in the loss of academic good standing and jeopardize consideration for readmission. Veterans receiving allowances under any Act of Congress must also notify the University Office of Veterans Affairs. Refunds will be based on the date of such notification.

A student against whom disciplinary charges are pending cannot withdraw from the University with a satisfactory record until such charges are resolved.

Generally, a student who voluntarily withdraws may return without penalty at a later time, if he or she was in good standing at the time of withdrawal. An extended absence, however, may warrant reconsideration of the applicant's eligibility for admission as well as standing.

Exam Period

1. Students are required to take exams at their scheduled time except in unusual circumstances. In the event that a student is scheduled to take **two exams on the same day**, the student may request that one exam be re-scheduled to another time within the exam period. The procedure to follow is outlined below. This process must be completed according to the timetable outlined in the notice posted on the official Law School bulletin boards.

(a) Upon discovering an exam conflict, the student should go to the professors involved and determine which professor would be willing to give a make-up examination on an alternate date. The alternate date ordinarily will be the make-up day(s) at the end of the examination period, although in exceptional cases, the Associate Dean may authorize another make-up date.

(b) The student should then advise the Associate Dean of the problem through a form obtained in the Associate Dean's Office.

(c) A letter will be forwarded to the appropriate professor if the examination change is approved by the Associate Dean.

2. When emergencies, i.e., personal illness, severe family illness, or death in the family, arise during the exam period, the student should contact the Associate Dean or the instructor immediately.

3. If a student becomes ill while taking an examination, the student should notify the professor immediately. If the professor cannot be found, the student should advise the Associate Dean of the problem immediately.

Removal of Incomplete

An Incomplete (I) is a temporary grade assigned when a student who has been doing satisfactory work is unable, because of unusual circumstances, to complete course requirements (e.g., take the exam or turn in a paper) by the end of the semester in which credit is sought. The student must complete the course, seminar, or research requirements during the following semester.

There is no entitlement to an I grade. A student may receive an I only with the permission of the instructor. Permission is granted only in extraordinary circumstances. It is a student's responsibility to keep the instructor

fully informed as to personal circumstances that might warrant assignment of an I grade.

Any grade of I that is not converted to a letter grade by the end of the subsequent resident semester (summer school is not a resident semester) will convert to an F.

Transfer Admission

Persons who have completed some law school work at another school are eligible to transfer to the University of Georgia if they have completed first-year studies and are in good academic standing at a law school approved by the ABA and a member of the AALS. In making transfer decisions, the Admissions Committee relies heavily upon four criteria: (1) academic record at the law school from which transfer is desired; (2) reasons for seeking transfer; (3) number of places available in the class; and (4) strength of original law school application. UGA students seeking to transfer to another law school should consult with the Associate Dean.

Transient Admission

Persons in good standing at a law school approved by the ABA and a member of the AALS may be admitted to UGA as transient students. Admission as a transient student is granted for one academic term at a time. UGA students seeking transient status at other law schools should consult with the Associate Dean.

Faculty and Course Evaluations

Near the conclusion of each course, the opportunity is presented for students to evaluate the course and instructor. Evaluations are completed anonymously. The primary goal of this process is improvement of instruction. To this end, the evaluations are available to the instructor only after grades have been submitted for the class.

Paid Entertainment in Classes

The faculty of the University of Georgia Law School believes that class time must be reserved for instruction. Students should not arrange for paid entertainment of any kind to take place during classes at the Law School.

ADVANCED WRITING REQUIREMENT

In addition to the required first-year course in Legal Research and Writing, students are required to:

1. Complete a research paper or papers in connection with an appropriate seminar in which the predominant evaluation mechanism is the writing of the paper or papers. To satisfy this requirement, the student must earn at least a C in the seminar.

or

2. Complete a research paper which satisfies the standards of Supervised Research (described below) for no less than 2 semester hours. To satisfy this requirement, the student must earn at least a C.

or

3. Satisfactorily complete the research and writing tasks assigned by either the *Georgia Law Review* or *The Georgia Journal of International and Comparative Law*. The certification for such work shall be issued by the faculty advisor upon consultation with the editor-in-chief of the respective journal.

To satisfy the advanced writing requirement, the student must supply the Registrar with a certification from the appropriate faculty member stating that the student has satisfactorily completed one of the above, and attach a copy of any research paper(s) that served as the basis for the certification. **THIS CERTIFICATION MUST BE RECEIVED BY THE REGISTRAR NO LATER THAN NOON ON THE LAST DAY OF THE SCHEDULED EXAM PERIOD OF THE SEMESTER IN WHICH THE STUDENT IS TO GRADUATE. FAILURE TO MEET THIS DEADLINE WILL RESULT IN GRADUATION BEING WITHHELD FOR THAT SEMESTER.**

SUPERVISED RESEARCH AND INDEPENDENT PROJECT

The courses in Supervised Research and Independent Project are not available to first-year students. During the second and third years, a student may not receive more than 4 hours total credit toward the J.D. degree for any combination of Supervised Research and Independent Project. No more than two hours credit for Supervised Research or Independent Project or any combination thereof can be earned in any semester.

Supervised Research and Independent Project assignments should be completed by the end of the semester in which credit is sought. Before the beginning of the project, students are responsible for discussing with the supervising instructor the expected length of time for the project. Occasionally, additional time beyond the semester may be required by unforeseen circumstances or for a lengthy or complex project. In such cases, a professor may enter a

grade of I and grant a one-semester extension for completion of the work.

Students who wish to sign up for Supervised Research or Independent Project should obtain a form from the Law School Registrar's office which must be filled out by student and signed by the professor who will be supervising the student's project. Upon returning the form to the Registrar, the student should then register for Supervised Research (JUR 519) or Independent Project (JUR 551), whichever is appropriate.

Supervised Research

Supervised Research (1 or 2 credits) and involves an in-depth written analysis of a legal issue under close faculty tutoring and supervision. It requires significant legal research, original thinking and analysis, and must produce a final paper of a kind and quality similar to that found in law review articles. A paper prepared in Supervised Research should involve: (1) thesis description of the paper's topic and scope; (2) general outline of approximately two pages; (3) detailed outline with citations to each major point, including a general preliminary bibliography listing of all sources searched to this point; (4) textual draft with a bibliography of sources consulted, whether or not cited in the text; and (5) final paper including footnotes.

The thesis description should be submitted to the professor and approved prior to enrollment in Supervised Research. Once the project has been approved and the student is enrolled, the balance of the steps should be completed according to a schedule established by the faculty member.

The final paper must be submitted to the supervising professor no less than seven days prior to the last day of scheduled classes for the semester in which credit is sought. Failure to comply with this deadline will result in an I. A final conference and "defense" of the paper should be conducted between the student and the professor.

Supervised Research cannot involve a topic significantly explored or researched by the student in another context such as legal journals, moot court, paid research, law office work, and previous seminars. After the project is complete, however, the student is free to use the paper in any manner the student desires. As a general guideline, a final paper should be approximately fifteen pages of text, excluding footnotes, for each semester credit hour awarded.

A professor will not supervise research outside of the area of his/her expertise, unless there is no faculty member possessing that expertise. Normally, Supervised Research will not be undertaken on a topic covered by a seminar currently being offered. A professor may not supervise more than 7 students per academic year in Supervised Research.

Independent Project

Independent Project (1 or 2 credits) provides a flexible opportunity for independent exploration of legal issues or questions sometimes not found in any course or seminar and without following the format of a formal research paper. Projects must involve significant legal, social or empirical research or experiences.

To enroll in Independent Project the student must present to a faculty member a prospectus describing in detail the project, the resources to be consulted, and the final product that will review and describe the results of the student's project. The faculty member must review and approve the proposal prior to the student's enrollment.

Credit and grade for Independent Project will be based upon the originality and creativity of the project, the amount of effort expended, the extent of the learning experience, and the quality of any final paper prepared by the student in connection with the project. The work must be completed and any product or paper submitted to the supervising faculty member not later than the last day of scheduled classes in the semester in which credit is sought.

A faculty member normally will not grade Independent Projects in fields out of his/her expertise, unless there are no other faculty members possessing that expertise. No faculty member shall grade an independent project which was originally approved by another faculty member. A faculty member shall supervise no more than nine independent projects per semester.

Independent Project credit cannot be given to work done for law review, legal journals, moot court, paid research, law office work, or work done in a course or seminar, unless it would involve a significantly different research product.

Independent Project credit does not satisfy the Advanced Writing Requirement required of all students for graduation.

CLINIC HOUR LIMITATION

No student may earn more than 16 hours of credit toward the J.D. degree in any combination of the following courses:

courses: Prosecutorial Clinic I, Prosecutorial Clinic II, Legal Aid and Defender Clinic, Criminal Defense Clinic, Prisoner Legal Counseling, Advanced Prison Law Clinic. Having earned credit in the basic course in one clinic, the student can take advanced clinic work only in that clinic. Thus, e.g., having completed Prosecutorial Clinic I, the student is ineligible to take Advanced Prison Law Clinic or Criminal Defense Clinic.

THE HONOR CODE

The Honor Code is a set of principles which govern each student's professional and personal conduct. The Honor Code reflects the belief that a person entering law school is not only a student but also a future lawyer. The Honor Code, like the Bar, expects much from a person and requires each student to exhibit the highest integrity and ethical regard for his/her classmates and the legal profession.

The Honor Code not only forbids such practices as lying, stealing, and cheating, but also requires that each student report himself/herself or any fellow classmates who may have violated the Code. Therefore, it is essential that each student understand exactly what an Honor Code violation is and also how the Honor System works. See the Appendix for the text of the Honor Code.

The System works fairly simply:

1. A student who violates the Honor Code or witnesses a possible violation informs an investigator that he/she has knowledge of a possible infraction.
2. The Investigator will look into all of the surrounding circumstances.
3. If the Investigator determines that the Honor Code may have been violated, he or she informs the Chief Justice and a hearing date is set.
4. The hearing is held before five of the eight Honor Court Justices (three Justices sit out) and both sides are heard.
5. The Justices then vote by secret ballot to determine if the Honor Code has been violated.
6. If a violation is found, the Justices have a wide discretion of sanctions from expulsion to a simple oral reprimand.
7. The Justices' decision can be appealed to a panel of five faculty members which review the case to make sure the student has had procedural due process.
8. If there is a remand, the final determination is made by the three Justices who were not involved in the initial hearing.

FACULTY POLICY ON ACADEMIC DISHONESTY

While the Honor Code is designed primarily to govern situations in which students observe or detect other students acting inappropriately, the Law Faculty has adopted the following policy to cover situations where a faculty member concludes that a student is guilty of academic dishonesty:

A. When a faculty member, in reviewing a student's written work submitted to the faculty member in partial fulfillment of the requirements of a course, has reason to believe that the student is guilty of plagiarism or other acts of academic dishonesty, the faculty member may:

(1) report the suspected violation to a representative of the Honor Court, or

(2) assign a grade to the written work based on the faculty member's own investigation and determination that the student is guilty of plagiarism or some other act of academic dishonesty.

B. (1) If the faculty member elects to report a suspected case of plagiarism or a violation of academic honesty concerning graded work to the Honor Court, the Honor Court's determination will be binding in accordance with the Honor Court Constitution.

(2) If the faculty member chooses to assign a grade based on his or her own determination that the student in submitting the work is guilty of plagiarism or academic dishonesty, the faculty member will indicate in a note to the Dean and Registrar that the grade is assigned for reason of "academic dishonesty" and explain the basis for that determination.

The Dean or his delegate will notify the student in writing of the grade assigned and will furnish the student with a copy of the explanation provided by the instructor. A student who wishes to challenge the faculty member's determination may appeal to the Dean who will appoint a committee of five faculty members to review the matter *de novo* with notice and opportunity for both the student and instructor to be heard. The determination by this faculty committee shall be conclusive and final as to whether the student is guilty of plagiarism or academic dishonesty.

(3) Whether or not the student appeals the faculty member's assignment of a grade based on a determination of plagiarism or academic dishonesty, the Dean may, depending

on the nature and circumstances of the case, request the faculty review committee described above to consider and recommend to the Dean whether further disciplinary action beyond a grade penalty is warranted. Based on the advice of the faculty committee, after notice and opportunity to be heard, the Dean may impose on a student found guilty of plagiarism or academic dishonesty any sanction allowed by the Honor Court Constitution.

LAW SCHOOL GRADING POLICIES

To insure a measure of uniformity in grading policies, the Faculty has instituted the following regulations:

First Year Grades

Except for Legal Research and Writing, the average grade in each first-year class shall fall within the range of 2.55-2.75, based upon the Law School's grading system. (A+ = 4.3; A = 4.0; A- = 3.7; B+ = 3.3, etc.). In Legal Research and Writing, the acceptable range is 2.60-2.80. Variations from these rules are permissible only in extraordinary circumstances which must be outlined in a letter to the Dean.

Suggested guidelines, which are not mandatory, are:

- Maximum of 20% "A" grades
- "A" and "B" grades should constitute 47% to 57% of all grades
- Maximum of two "A+" grades

Upperclass Grades

Except as set forth below, the average grade in all upper-level classes shall fall within the range of 2.65 - 3.10. Variations are permissible only in extraordinary circumstances which must be outlined in a letter to the Dean. Grades of non-J.D. students (e.g., LL.M. students) shall be disregarded for purposes of this policy. The following courses are not subject to the policy:

- a) all courses (including seminars) with fewer than 20 students,
- b) the course in Legal Profession.

Suggested guidelines, which are not mandatory, are:

In large upperclass courses (48+ students):

- Maximum of 20% "A" grades
- "A" and "B" grades should constitute 47% to 67% of all grades
- Maximum of two "A+" grades

In medium upperclass courses (20-47 students):

- Maximum of 33% "A" grades
- "A" and "B" grades should constitute 55% to 85% of all grades
- Maximum of two "A+" grades

GRADE DISTRIBUTION FOR THE 1992-1993 ACADEMIC YEAR

Students with grade point averages below 3.50 at the University of Georgia Law School are not academically ranked. The following grade point distributions are provided to assist students and prospective employers in determining the general range of a particular student's grade point average. The following represents the distribution of cumulative grade point averages at the end of Spring Semester, 1993.

GRADE POINT DISTRIBUTION	CLASS OF 1993 (n = 210)	CLASS OF 1994 (n = 198)	CLASS OF 1995 (n = 204)
4.00 - 4.30	0	0	2
3.70 - 3.99	3	4	9
3.30 - 3.69	32	27	23
3.00 - 3.29	50	43	32
2.70 - 2.99	67	49	41
2.30 - 2.69	49	47	55
2.00 - 2.29	7	26	22
1.70 - 1.99	2	2	9
1.30 - 1.69	0	0	8
1.29 - below	0	0	3

CLASS OF 1995 BY SECTION

GRADE POINT DISTRIBUTION	SECTION W (n = 69)	SECTION X (n = 34)	SECTION Y (n = 35)	SECTION Z (n = 66)
4.00 - 4.30	1	1	0	0
3.70 - 3.99	3	1	0	5
3.30 - 3.69	9	3	5	6
3.00 - 3.29	10	5	4	13
2.70 - 2.99	12	10	10	9
2.30 - 2.69	18	7	9	21
2.00 - 2.29	9	4	4	5
1.70 - 1.99	3	2	0	4
1.30 - 1.69	2	1	2	3
1.29 - below	2	0	1	0

The Law School utilizes a 4.0 grading system scale as follows:

A+ = 4.3	B+ = 3.3	C+ = 2.3	D+ = 1.3
A = 4.0	B = 3.0	C = 2.0	D = 1.0
A- = 3.7	B- = 2.7	C- = 1.7	F = 0.0
I = Incomplete	S = Satisfactory	U = Unsatisfactory	V = Audit
W = Withdraw	WF = W Failing	WP = W Passing	

STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS

American Bar Association/Law Student Division

Membership in the ABA/LSD is open to all law students and offers an opportunity to become part of the legal profession's most powerful and active organization. It includes a subscription to the ABA Journal and to the Law Student Division's magazine. The ABA/LSD offers its members valuable benefits, including insurance coverage during law school.

The Law Student Division is now the largest professional student organization in the nation with a total membership of over 42,000. Each year, student members confront pertinent legal issues, pass important resolutions, and serve on committees dealing with issues such as environmental protection, human rights, and law school accreditation. Membership dues are \$10 per year.

Association of Trial Lawyers of America

The student chapter of ATLA helps bridge the gap between law school and the world of the litigator. ATLA sponsors several informative how-to seminars.

Black Law Students Association

The Black Law Students Association was established in 1967 at NYU Law School to unify students on issues of concern in the law school community. BLSA serves as a support system for its members and seeks to sensitize the legal profession to the needs of the black community. BLSA maintains a library of casebooks and resource materials for classes. The organization also coordinates special opportunities throughout the first year to help students make the transition into Law School. Seminars and service projects are prepared individually and jointly with other organizations.

BLSA is open to all students and serves the interests of black law students at the University of Georgia. Georgia BLSA members are active in the regional and national activities of the organization and in recruiting minority students and in maintaining alumni relations.

Christian Legal Society

The Christian Legal Society (CLS) is a national organization headquartered in Illinois. It now has several thousand attorneys and law students as members. Both the UGA chapter

and the national organization are interdenominational and are committed to distinctive Christian fellowship and service.

CLS has weekly meetings that range from informal rap sessions about coping with the pressures of law school, to structured Bible studies and discussions of hotly debated ethical issues. Other activities include small group Bible studies and talks by Christian attorneys. Social activities include picnics, an intramural softball team, and excursions to inexpensive-yet-good restaurants.

Equal Justice Foundation

Public Interest Law positions often are impractical for law students because of inadequate compensation. EJF was created to encourage and to financially assist students who wish to work in Public Interest Law. The Foundation is endowed through faculty, alumni, and student donations.

Environmental Law Association

The ELA serves as a forum for the continuing debate concerning contemporary environmental issues. Its members are interested in enhancing and protecting the urban and rural environment. Annually, the ELA sponsors a variety of symposia, speakers, and social functions.

Federalist Society

The Federalist Society is a group of conservative, classical liberal, and libertarian law students concerned about the current status of public policy in law and in the Law School. The Federalist Society encourages debate in the law school between opposing views on the law's public policy aspects. The organization's activities include debates and speeches by legal authorities, weekly discussion meetings open to the public, and various social occasions.

Georgia Journal of International & Comparative Law

The *Georgia Journal of International and Comparative Law*, established in 1969, provides a review of recent literature and developments in the field of international law as well as in-depth studies by prominent international scholars. Members are selected in the summer between the first and second year of law school.

Georgia Society of International and Comparative Law

The Law School has an excellent reputation in teaching international law. The Georgia Society of International and

Comparative Law offers students opportunities to hear and meet international speakers and scholars, to meet and study among foreign LL.M. students, attend seminars, and work overseas. These opportunities are increasingly valuable as the world's societies and economies become increasingly interdependent.

The Society has members from all three Law School classes and serves its members and the Law School community by providing speakers to discuss various international issues. The Society acts as a focal point for the increasingly important international law program at the Law School.

Informed Student Coalition

The Informed Student Coalition consists of a diverse group of students interested in progressive social ideas and issues. Among ISC's goals are to provide a forum for discussion of law in society and to increase awareness of issues as they arise.

Intellectual Property Club

The Intellectual Property Club provides employment information, academic enrichment, and social opportunities to students interested in the Intellectual Property areas of copyright law, entertainment and sports law, patent law, and trademark law. Activities include presentation of speakers and informative programs; social events with students and practitioners; and the publication of an annual *Intellectual Property Directory*, a listing of UGA Intellectual Property student profiles that is distributed to employers around the country. The club holds monthly business and planning meetings.

Journal of Intellectual Property

The newest student academic journal at the University of Georgia will focus on the areas of copyright, entertainment and sports law, patents and trademarks. The journal is the first law school-based publication devoted entirely to this segment of the law. It will publish its first issue during the 1993-1994 academic year.

Law Review

The *Georgia Law Review* is a quarterly professional publication produced by a select group of second- and third-year students. Selection is based on a combination of outstanding academic accomplishments and superior writing ability. New staff members are chosen in the summer

following the first year of law school. The managing board is composed of third-year students.

Law Spouses Association

The Law Spouses Association provides an opportunity for law students and their spouses to meet and socialize with other couples. The association also has weekly get-togethers for spouses who desire a diversion while their student spouse studies.

Mock Trial Board

The Mock Trial Board is the umbrella organization for all extra-curricular trial advocacy programs at the Law School. Trial advocacy activities include client counseling competition, fall and spring intraschool trial competitions, and intercollegiate competitions.

The client counseling program offers first-year students an opportunity to see the practical side of lawyering. Students compete in teams of two. Each pair of student attorneys is given a client with a hypothetical problem. Each team is judged on how well it establishes rapport with the client and elicits information from the client. The competition takes place at the beginning of the spring semester. The winners of that competition represent UGA at the Southeastern Regional competition whose winners go on to a national competition.

The fall intraschool mock trial competition features third-year teams and gives first-year students an opportunity to participate as witnesses.

Moot Court

The purpose of the moot court program is to provide all students with opportunities to acquire skills in written and oral advocacy. Although the moot court program is predominantly an upperclass activity, the Moot Court Board each year sponsors an intra-school competition, the Russell Competition, for first-year students. The Russell Competition takes place in the spring semester and includes a number of preliminary rounds, culminating in a final round between two first-year students on Law Day. The final round is argued before a panel of distinguished judges, often including members of the Georgia Supreme Court and the Georgia Court of Appeals.

National Jewish Law Students Network

The chapter plans a number of activities, including guest speakers and social events.

The Order of the Coif

The Law School holds institutional membership in the Order of the Coif, the national legal honor society. Students whose academic averages place them in the top ten percent of each graduating class are eligible for election to membership. Initiation ceremonies are conducted in the Fall Semester.

Phi Alpha Delta

Phi Alpha Delta is an international professional association of law students, legal educators, and members of the Bench and Bar organized to promote professional competency and achievement within the legal profession. PAD is the world's largest law fraternity.

Phi Delta Phi

Phi Delta Phi is a national law school organization which has an affiliation at Georgia. Open to both men and women, the goal of Phi Delta Phi is quite simple: to provide relief from the doldrums of law school life through various extra-curricular activities. These activities include pregame cocktail parties before every home football game, fall and spring golf tournaments (talent not required), weekend keg parties, road trips to Atlanta Braves baseball games, Drafthouse outings, etc.

Student Bar Association

The SBA serves as a liaison between students and the faculty/ administration, works to promote professional activities within the Law School, and sponsors such annual events as the Barrister's Ball (semi-formal dance) and the Student/Faculty Auction (where students bid on social activities provided by members of the faculty and administration). Additionally, the SBA provides a refrigerator, phone service, and a television for the law school community. Membership in the Student Bar Association is open to all law students.

Women Law Students Association

WLSA, open to all students (men and women), is a service organization that provides support for women law students and exposure to legal issues involving the status of women.

WLSA inaugurated and continues to support the Edith House
Lecture Series honoring the first female graduate of the Law
School. House lecturers are eminent female legal scholars.

APPENDICES

Academic Performance Standards

Honor Code Constitution

University of Georgia Policies

Courses of Instruction

ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

I. Standards of Academic Performance

A. Minimum Standard for Graduation and Good Standing

No student may be awarded a J.D. degree who does not, at the time of the awarding of the degree, have at least a 1.70 cumulative grade point average on Law School work according to the grading system utilized within the Law School. The minimum standard of academic performance while in the Law School is 1.70. Any student whose cumulative grade point average falls below that minimum for work on law studies is not in good standing and subject to academic exclusion according to the procedures herein.

B. Standards of Performance for First-year Students

1. 1.54 - 1.69 "Academic Probation"

A student whose cumulative GPA after the first two semesters is less than 1.70 but over 1.54 will be on "academic probation." Those students will be notified of their probationary status with such notation being entered on their record.

- a. A student on academic probation will have one semester to achieve a 1.70 cumulative average. If, after a total of three semesters, the student has acquired at least a 1.70 grade average, probation will cease. If the student has not acquired a 1.70 cumulative grade point average after one semester of probation, that student will be notified of "academic exclusion."
- b. Upon receipt of the notice of "academic exclusion," the student may complete any courses in which he or she is enrolled.

However, a student excluded following a semester of probation may not re-enroll and is not eligible for readmission consideration. That the student is enrolled or has completed work into the

semester following probation is not grounds for retention or readmission consideration.

2. 1.38 - 1.53 "Exclusion: Eligible for Readmission to Probation"

A student whose cumulative GPA after the first two semesters of law school is between 1.38 and 1.54 will be notified of "academic exclusion" which shall be noted on the student's record.

- a. A student in this category shall have the right to petition for readmission according to the standards and procedures hereafter established.
- b. Upon receipt of the notice of exclusion the student may complete any courses in which he or she is enrolled. However, the student will not be allowed to enroll in the next semester unless granted readmission as hereafter provided. That the student is enrolled for or has completed work beyond the first two semesters which has or may increase the cumulative average to 1.54 or higher does not obviate the need for readmission or assure either a status of probation or readmission.
- c. A student in this category who is readmitted can be readmitted only to a status of "academic probation." Probation can be removed only by satisfying the requirements as set forth below as directed by the Dean or Readmissions Committee:
 - (1) Increase the cumulative grade point average over the semester following notice of exclusion to 1.70. Failure to satisfy this requirement will result in permanent exclusion without eligibility for readmission; or
 - (2) Take all or part of the first-year curriculum a second time. In the event the applicant is readmitted conditional upon re-taking first-year courses, the period of

probation may be extended from one to two semesters by the Dean or Committee. If, after the additional semesters, the student has not compiled a cumulative GPA of at least 1.70, the student will be excluded without eligibility for readmission; or

- (3) The Committee or Dean may delay readmission for one or more semesters or require the performing of any other reasonable condition germane to the student's future academic performance.

3. Below 1.38 "Exclusion: Ineligible for Readmission"

A student whose cumulative GPA after the first two semesters is below 1.38 shall be notified of academic exclusion, and shall not be eligible for readmission.

- a. The student may complete any courses currently enrolled in at the time of the notice of exclusion. However, the student shall not be eligible to enroll in the Law School in any following semester.
- b. That the student is enrolled in or has completed work beyond the first two semesters which has or may increase the average to 1.38 or above does not justify a consideration of readmission or granting of probation.

C. Standards of Performance for 2nd and 3rd year Students

1. A student whose cumulative GPA after the first two semesters is above 1.70 is in good standing.
2. If at any time after the first two semesters a student's cumulative GPA falls below 1.70, the student will be so notified by mail that he or she will be excluded from the class in the next academic semester unless regularly readmitted as herein provided. That notice

shall be entered in the student's academic record.

3. Upon receipt of the notice, the student may complete the semester then enrolled. However, the student will not be allowed to enroll in the next semester following the receipt of notice of exclusion unless that student is readmitted as herein provided.
4. That the student is enrolled in or has completed work which may, when the grades are received, increase the grade average above 1.70 does not dispense with the necessity to seek readmission, nor will such actual or potential grades guarantee readmission.

II. READMISSION STANDARDS

- A. In resolving the merits of an application for readmission, the applicant has the burden of justifying readmission by establishing each of the following criteria:
 1. The applicant must present and document specific unusual or unique circumstances, not common to a large number of students or inherent in the academic process, which reasonably could produce inferior academic performance.
 - a. The following are illustrative of specific unique circumstances: serious illness or injury to the applicant or death, serious illness, or injury to a member of the applicant's family; unusual and unanticipated financial developments; serious personal problems such as divorce.
 - b. The following are typical examples of vague, non-unique circumstances which will not justify readmission: difficulty of law school work, poor or unsuccessful study habits, lack of emotional maturity, financial worries, social relationship problems, lack of total commitment to the profession.
 - c. Risks willingly assumed, such as part-time work or living in a fraternity or sorority house, that could and did

disrupt the applicant's work and study habits will not disqualify an applicant for readmission, but will militate against readmission.

- B. The applicant must present evidence establishing that the unique circumstances did, in fact, contribute to the poor performance. *Post facto* rationalizations will not justify readmission.
- C. The applicant should present evidence that there are excellent prospects for satisfactory performance in the future.

III. READMISSION PROCEDURES

A. Persons eligible

Readmission is available to: (1) students whose cumulative GPA is between 1.38 and 1.53 after the first two semesters; and (2) students whose cumulative GPA falls below 1.70 after three or more semesters. No other petitions will be considered. Any upperclass student whose average falls below 1.70 must petition for readmission and is not eligible for automatic probation.

B. Applications

All requests for readmission shall be made to the Dean of the Law School. Requests must be made in writing and mailed within 15 days from the Dean's mailing of the notice of academic exclusion, or no later than 60 days prior to the scheduled first day of classes for which the student desires to be readmitted. The request for readmission generally must set forth evidence suggesting satisfaction of the Readmission Standards found in II. Specifically, the application shall contain:

1. Law School academic record and history of applicant.
2. Perceived reasons why performance was unsatisfactory.
3. Evidence that the reasons for unsatisfactory performance have been removed.
4. Evidence that the applicant can perform in a competent manner for the balance of his/her law school career.

5. Evidence of academic accomplishment or potential not reflected in the law school record, e.g., graduate school, relevant work record, letters of recommendation, etc.
6. Courses in which applicant plans to enroll if readmitted.
7. Proposals to remedy past defects and improve future performance.
8. Any past petitions for readmission and action thereon.

C. Action

1. The Dean may act on the readmission request or may refer it to the Readmission Committee. The decision of the Committee will be final unless the applicant or a voting member of the Committee requests in writing review of the Committee action by the Dean. On petitions to the Dean to review the action of the Committee, the Dean may resolve the readmission request in any manner deemed appropriate, including, but not limited to:
 - a. Summary affirmance or reversal of the Committee action.
 - b. Remand to the Committee for reconsideration.
 - c. *De novo* consideration with or without a personal hearing.
2. The decision or the action of the Dean is final and not subject to further administrative review within the Law School.

D. Committee Procedures

The following procedures shall be followed by any committee charged with readmission decisions.

1. All applicants before a readmission committee who have a right to petition for readmission shall, upon request, be given a personal hearing.
2. The personal appearance shall not substitute for or excuse the complete written

application. The hearing will be informal. The applicant should briefly outline points not made in the application, present any written or oral evidence supporting his or her application and be willing to answer any questions or supply any information requested by the Committee.

3. The applicant may be represented by a person or attorney of his choice, but the hearing will be closed to any other person not on the Committee.
 4. The Committee will debate the application outside the presence of the applicant and vote by secret ballot. Readmission will be granted only by affirmative vote of a majority of the members present.
 5. Applicant will be informed in writing of the Committee action within three days following the hearing. The applicant cannot expect to be informed of the Committee action personally on the day of the hearing.
- E.** In resolution of readmission requests, the standards set forth in Part II will be followed and consistently applied.

HONOR CODE CONSTITUTION

The University of Georgia Law School
As Amended April 15, 1992

Preamble

In keeping with the spirit of the legal profession, knowing that upon every student at the Law School rests the duty to maintain a Code of unimpeachable conduct, and that there is a need for a system which will enable students not to condone other conduct which detracts from the integrity of our Law School, we, the students, do hereby ordain and establish this Honor Code Constitution.

Article I. Jurisdiction

The Jurisdiction of the Honor Court shall extend to all students of the University of Georgia Law School. The Honor Court shall have jurisdiction to determine whether a student defendant has violated the Honor Code in any instance in which a complaint is filed by any member of the law school community with the Honor Court Investigators or their advisor. Said jurisdiction extends to any circumstances reasonably related to activities of the academic community of the Law School.

Article II. Honor Court

Section 1. Purpose. There shall be a body known as the Honor Court. The Honor Court shall serve as a court for the trial of infractions and the awarding of punishment in cases of guilt.

Section 2. Membership. The Honor Court shall consist of eight justices, two of whom shall be chosen from the first-year law class, three from the second-year law class, and three from the third-year class. The justices shall be nominated by the members of their respective classes, and shall be elected by a majority of those persons voting in their respective class elections by secret ballot.

Section 3. Chief Justice. One of the third-year Justices shall be Chief Justice. The nominations for Chief Justice shall be the three Justices elected by the rising third-year class. The Chief Justice shall be elected by a plurality of all votes cast by an electorate comprised of the rising second- and rising third-year classes. The election for the Chief justice shall be held in the Spring of each academic year.

Section 4. Powers. The Honor Court shall be empowered to hear cases alleging violations of the Honor Code; to determine guilt or innocence; to render penalties; to promulgate any and all regulations and procedures necessary for the efficient and fair operation of Honor Court matters; and to publish such of its conclusions and proceedings as it thinks to be advisable and wise, with consideration of and consistence with the student's right to confidentiality if the student should elect that the trial be secret.

Article III. Honor Code

Section 1. Lying, stealing, cheating or conduct inconsistent with the rights of fellow law students, or conduct engaged in by a student with the intent to gain an unfair advantage over another law student, are considered to be infringements of the Honor Code.

Section 2. It is fundamental to the viability of the Honor Code that a student who witnesses or is aware of a breach of the Honor Code report the violation to an Honor Court member. A breach or suspected breach of the Honor Code should be reported to an investigator or to the investigators' faculty advisor. A student who has first-hand knowledge of a violation of the Honor Code should report that violation within 120 hours of discovery, excluding law school examination periods and holidays.

Section 3. Pledge. In view of these provisions, all incoming students shall take the following pledge upon registration, with said pledge remaining in effect until (a) graduation or (b) termination of education prior to graduation.

I, the undersigned, have read the School of Law Honor Code Constitution, and understand what is expected of me as a student, including my obligation to report violations to which I am a witness or of which I am aware.

Signature

Article IV. Hearing Procedure

Section 1. Pretrial Activities. Any Law School student who believes that a breach of the Honor Code has been committed shall report the breach to an investigator of the Honor Court or the faculty advisor to the investigators. Upon the receipt of a complaint, the Honor Court investigators will conduct an investigation. All investigative functions shall be conducted solely by the

prosecutor, who may select fellow students to assist him if he so desires. The Honor Court justices shall not be involved in any pretrial investigative functions.

Section 2. Selection of Investigators. Upon election to office, the Honor Court justices shall hold elections for five students who shall serve as investigators. The investigators will consist of two second-year investigators and three third-year investigators. Investigators will be nominated and elected by a majority of their classmates for terms of one year. One of the third-year investigators shall be elected chief investigator by a plurality of the votes cast by all second- and third-year students. The investigators shall serve on a rotating basis as cases are brought before the Honor Court. The investigators will also act as prosecutors if a trial becomes necessary.

Section 3. Notification of Accused Student. Upon a determination by the investigators that there is reasonable cause to believe that a breach of the Honor Code has occurred, the investigator/prosecutor shall notify the Chief Justice of his finding and obtain a hearing time, place and date. The investigator/prosecutor shall notify the accused student that he shall be tried for an alleged Honor Code violation. Said notification shall be in writing and is to contain the following:

- (a) the nature of the charges against the student;
- (b) the rights the accused shall enjoy during any Honor Court proceeding, as set forth in Article IV, Section 7;
- (c) the time, date and place that any Honor Court proceeding shall occur;
- (d) the burden of proof that must be carried by the investigator/prosecutor, as set forth in Article IV, Section 9; and
- (e) the possible penalties, that may be rendered by the Honor Court upon a finding of guilt, as set forth in Article IV, Section 10.

The prosecutor shall also serve the accused student with a copy of the Honor Code Constitution and a copy of the Honor Court regulations and procedures, promulgated pursuant to Article II, Section 4.

Section 4. Discovery. The accused student, upon his written demand to the prosecutor, shall be provided with a list of those persons who may be used to present evidence

against him. If such a demand is served, no person may testify against the student unless his name appears on the list. The list may be amended up to but not later than twenty-four hours before the date and time of the hearing.

Section 5. Structure of Honor Court. Upon written notification by the prosecutor that he has reasonable cause to believe a violation of the Honor Code has occurred, the Honor Court shall convene and select five of its eight members to act as a hearing board, one of whom shall be the Chief Justice. The three remaining justices, one of whom shall be a third-year student shall be disqualified from any participation in the hearing, but shall sit as a board in the event of a remand following appeal. The five justices selected as a hearing board shall set a hearing date, time, and place.

Section 6. Procedure following disqualification of Justice. In the event that a justice is disqualified from participation in an Honor Court proceeding for any reason, the remaining justices shall convene and select by consensus a law student to serve as an acting justice.

Section 7. Rights of the Accused Student. During the hearing, the student shall be afforded all rights required by due process, which shall include, but not be limited to:

- (a) the right to counsel, lay or professional. A professional counsel is to limit his role to advising the accused or the accused's lay counsel and is not to participate in oral advocacy before the hearing board;
- (b) the right to confrontation;
- (c) the right to call witnesses in his/her behalf;
- (d) the right to present evidence in his/her behalf;
- (e) the right to remain silent and have no inference of guilt drawn from such silence;
- (f) the right to cross-examine; and
- (g) the right to a public hearing.

Section 8. Nature of Proceedings. The proceedings of the Honor Court shall not be conducted as a court of law. Nevertheless, inherent in any judicial body is the requirement that the due process guarantees of the accused be carefully observed. In keeping with this spirit, that court shall adapt its procedures to secure these guarantees

for the accused. The court shall use the guidelines established by court decisions as its standard. The Court shall be allowed all possible latitude in determining guilt or innocence. Any rulings which must be made as to the admissibility of evidence shall be made by the Honor Court faculty advisor, who is the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs of the Law School. The justices, as well as those appearing before the Court in any matter whatsoever, are not to divulge anything that may happen in Court until after the trial and/or subsequent proceedings, and only then in the event of a finding of guilt.

Section 9. Burden of Proof. The burden shall be upon the prosecutor to prove the guilt of the accused student beyond a reasonable doubt. If, after a thorough trial, four of the five justices composing the Hearing Board are convinced of the guilt of the accused, they shall so cast their votes in a secret ballot.

Section 10. Penalties. In all cases of conviction, the Honor Court shall penalize the violator as follows:

The penalty shall be either mandatory dismissal from the Law School, said dismissal to be included in the student's record, or such other penalty which in the Honor Court's discretion is deemed commensurate with the offense and the offender involved. Such penalties may include, but are not limited to, suspension, probated suspension, written reprimand, and/or loss of any privileges the student may enjoy as a member of the Law School.

Section 11. Grades.

- (a) When the Honor Court resolves a claim that a student committed a violation of the Honor Code in a particular course, the Honor Court shall submit to the instructor in the course findings of fact, conclusions of law, and the penalty, if any, imposed on the law student by the Honor Court.
- (b) The instructor shall determine the grade to be assigned to the law student, taking into account the findings of fact, conclusions of law, and the penalty, if any, imposed by the Honor Court.
- (c) The Honor Court may recommend a grade reduction as a sanction for an Honor Code violation, but the Honor Court has no jurisdiction to assign grades.
- *(d) If the Honor Court resolves in favor of the law student a claim that the law student committed a violation of the Honor Code in a particular

course, the instructor in the course shall assign the law student a grade based neither in whole nor in part on the claimed violation of the Honor Code.

*This provision was adopted by the student body but has not been accepted by the faculty.

Section 12. Record. A record of all hearings before the Honor Court shall be maintained by a tape-recording machine.

Article V. Appellate Procedure

Section 1. Faculty Review. An appeal from the decision of the Honor Court shall be to a faculty committee of five appointed by the Dean. A review of the hearing below shall be strictly limited to a determination of whether the student has been granted procedural due process. Such review shall concern itself only with any alleged defects appearing on the face of the record that clearly denied due process. The events shall not be considered. A finding by the faculty committee shall be binding upon the faculty and administration on the question of whether the matter will be remanded to a second court consisting of alternate Honor Court justices. A finding of denial of due process shall be communicated to the Chief Justice in writing, specifying the exact reason(s) for said findings.

Section 2. Appellate Court. Upon a finding that procedural due process was denied, the case shall be remanded to a board of Honor Court justices, consisting of the three members excluded from the five member board of original jurisdiction. Said board shall rehear the case, considering the merits. A two-one vote shall be necessary for conviction. The rehearing procedure shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of Article IV except as otherwise provided in Article V.

Section 3. Finality. The findings of the Appellate Court shall be final, with no appeal to any student court.

Article VI. Amendments

This Constitution may be amended by a 5/8 majority of the Honor Court where ratified by a 2/3 majority vote of those members of the student body casting ballots or by initiative petition signed by 100 students and ratified by a 2/3 majority vote of those students casting ballots.

Article VII. Enactment

This constitution shall become effective upon approval by a majority of those students voting in an election, with fifty percent of the student body being a quorum, and approval by a majority of those faculty members voting.

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA POLICIES

I. Tuition and Fee Refund Schedule

The following tuition and fee refund schedule is set by The University of Georgia:

Prior to first day of class	100%
First class day through seventh	80%
Eighth class day through fourteenth	60%
Fifteenth class day through twenty-first	40%
Twenty-second class day through 28th	20%
After twenty-eighth day of classes	0%

Although weekends are omitted from the count of class days, holidays (e.g., Labor Day, Martin Luther King Day) are counted as class days even though classes do not meet. A student who desires to withdraw from the Law School should contact the Associate Dean, the Law School Registrar, or both.

II. Guidelines for Events Sponsored by University Units Where Alcohol is Served or Provided

1. Check Identification. It is absolutely imperative that no alcohol be provided or served to persons below the legal drinking age. Therefore, the sponsoring organization must check for proper identification and reject any questionable forms of identification.

2. Refuse to Serve Intoxicated Guests. If a participant or guest appears to have exceeded his or her limit, additional alcohol must not be served to that person and a reasonable effort should be made to arrange a safe trip home.

3. Provide a Designated Driver or Shuttle Service. Event sponsors should establish procedures to provide intoxicated guests or participants a ride home. In organized groups, these can be accomplished by assigning one or more members the responsibility of being a designated driver who will refrain from drinking. Those drivers do need to be sure that their insurance covers this situation. Another alternative is to provide a shuttle service.

4. Provide Non-Alcoholic Beverages. Event sponsors should avoid the problem of "forcing" guests to drink alcohol because there is nothing else to drink by providing plenty of non-alcoholic beverages. There needs to be parity between the quantity and variety of non-alcoholic and alcoholic beverages.

5. **Serve Food.** Another pitfall that should be avoided is serving guests a "liquid" lunch or dinner. When alcohol is served or provided at a lunch, dinner, or reception, there needs to be plenty of food available.

6. **Do Not Permit Self-Service of Alcoholic Beverages.** Event sponsors should use staff members or hired bartenders to serve alcoholic beverages in order to limit the size and number of drinks being served and to spot those who are drinking too much. Where the function involves a sit-down meal at which alcohol is served, waiters and waitresses should be instructed to ask before automatically refilling wine or liquor glasses to avoid a situation where a guest continues drinking simply because the waiter continues to pour.

7. **Post Drinking Restrictions in Prominent Places.** Notices informing guests as to the legal drinking age should be conspicuously posted at University events where alcohol is served. This requirement is particularly important for those events where the guests or participants may include students or members of the general public who are younger than the legal drinking age.

8. **Restrict Alcohol to a Controlled Area.** Event sponsors must take adequate steps to insure that alcoholic beverages are not allowed outside the predetermined boundaries for the event. All alcoholic beverages should be consumed or disposed of by all guests or participants before they leave the premises.

9. **Limit or Eliminate References to Alcohol in Advertisements.** Advertisements or invitations to University events where alcohol is being served should emphasize the nature of the event, and not the alcohol. Keep references to the type and quantity of alcohol to be served out of promotional materials.

10. **Limit Hours of Alcohol Service.** Alcohol service must be discontinued at a reasonable time, at least an hour, before an event is scheduled to end. The closing time should be posted near the bar to avoid misunderstandings at the end of an event.

III. Policy Memorandum on Sexual Orientation

Statement of Policy

The following policy statement was adopted and approved by the University Council in 1991:

The University of Georgia strives to maintain a campus

environment where all decisions affecting an individual's education, employment, or access to programs, facilities, or services are based on merit and performance. Irrelevant factors or personal characteristics that have no connection with merit or performance have no place in the University's decision-making process. Accordingly, it is the policy of The University of Georgia that an individual's sexual orientation is an irrelevant factor and shall not be a basis for making decisions relating to education, employment, or access to programs, facilities, or services.

Any employee of The University of Georgia who believes that he/she has been harassed or discriminated against because of sexual orientation should contact his/her immediate supervisor, the Employee and Employment Relations Department of the Personnel Services Division, or the Equal Opportunity Office for appropriate action. Any member of the University community may also call upon the Equal Opportunity Office for counseling and advice.

This policy does not apply to the University's relationships with outside organizations, including the federal and state government, the military, ROTC, and private employers. However, the University encourages external users of University facilities to observe the principle of equal opportunity and non-discrimination.

IV. Policy Memorandum on Sexual Harassment

Statement of Policy

The following policy statement was adopted by the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia in 1981.

Federal law provides that it shall be an unlawful discriminatory practice for any employer, because of the sex of any person, to discharge without cause, to refuse to hire, or otherwise discriminate against any person with respect to any matter directly or indirectly related to employment or academic standing. Harassment of an employee on the basis of sex violates this federal law.

Sexual harassment of employees or students in the University System is prohibited and shall subject the offender to dismissal or other sanctions after compliance with procedural due process requirements. Unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature

constitutes sexual harassment when:

- A. Submission to such conduct is made explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of an individual's employment or academic standing; or
- B. Submission to or rejection of such conduct by an individual is used as a basis for employment or academic decision affecting an individual; or
- C. Such conduct unreasonably interferes with an individual's work or academic performance or creates an intimidating, hostile, or offensive working or academic environment.

Scope of Policy

It is important to note that, under the above definition of sexual harassment, it is not necessary that physical harassment occur or be threatened. It is not even necessary that the harassing party intend his/her conduct as harassment. If the offended party perceives the "harassing" party's conduct as harassment and that conduct has the effect described in "C" above, then the conduct is harassment. It is also important to note that conduct of this type may result from a lack of awareness of the offended person's sensitivities or from an attitude of general indifference toward the sensitivities of others.

If lack of awareness or insensitivity is a factor, the simplest solution to sexual harassment might well be for the offended party to advise the other party that, while he/she might not be aware of this, the offended party finds the other party's conduct (touching, language, graphics, etc.) to be offensive (intimidating, hostile, etc.) and ask that the other party refrain from this conduct. A repeat of this or similar offensive conduct is a basis for complaint, even where no conditions regarding employment or academic standing have been implied or expressed.

The policy is intended to cover sexual harassment by peers (i.e. faculty-faculty, staff-staff, student-student) or by persons in authority (i.e. faculty, staff or student as against any person subordinate in authority in the work or study environment).

. . . .

Sanctions

Depending upon the nature of the offense, UGA sanctions imposed for sexual harassment may range from reprimand to dismissal.

Nothing in this policy is intended to foreclose criminal complaint or complaint to federal or state agencies or related complaint through judicial channels. Reprisal against any person for good faith use of internal or external channels of dispute resolution is expressly prohibited and is subject to similar sanctions.

Consenting Relationships

Persons engaging in sexual relationships--even where mutual consent is involved, but where there is a senior-subordinate employment or academic relationship--should be aware that, where such a "power imbalance" exists, the consent of the subordinate party is likely to be suspect.

UGA-Related Programs and Activities

Students or UGA personnel working in non-UGA internships, UGA-sponsored projects, and similar programs and activities are advised that the sanctions noted above cannot be imposed by the University upon non-employees of this institution. Supervisory or administrative channels within the UGA unit coordinating the program or activity should, nevertheless, be made aware of incidents of sexual harassment which occur in such a setting. Failure of a non-UGA organization to correct situations of sexual harassment of UGA students or employees by that organization's employees can subject that organization to UGA sanctions.

Student-to-Student Harassment

Sexual harassment between students, neither of whom is employed by The University of Georgia, should be treated as disciplinary matters which, if such conduct violates University Conduct Regulations for students, should be reported to the Office of Student Judicial Programs for advice on filing a complaint, should such become necessary.

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V. Privacy of Student Records

In accordance with the 1974 Family Educational Rights to Privacy Act (the Buckley Amendment), Law School officials will not release personally identifiable academic information to a third party without written student

consent. Thus, student grades, academic transcripts, rankings, and other similar information will not be released to another person without written consent.

The Act permits access to student records by persons who have an "educational need to know." These persons include faculty members, certain administrative staff members such as student financial aid personnel, and other similarly situated officers.

A form is available in the Law School Registrar's Office to release your academic record to potential employers, scholarship agencies, or any person of your choice. In lieu of the form, a request letter, which designates to whom and what information should be sent, signed, and dated. It is the student's obligation to anticipate the need for an academic transcript in order to allow time for preparation and transmittal under these guidelines. Although one-day service is common, there are times when the Law School Registrar's workload will not permit such a rapid response. Any premium delivery service above that of first class mail is the financial responsibility of the requesting student or alumnus.

Directory information such as home addresses, telephone numbers, and enrollment status are excluded from the protection of the Buckley Amendment. Upon a student's written request, this information may be withheld. Any questions about the provisions of the 1974 Family Educational Rights to Privacy Act or the related practices of the Law School may be directed to the Law School Registrar.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION

Not all of the listed courses are offered each semester. Periodically, other courses are offered. Descriptions of these other courses will be posted on the official bulletin boards. Unless otherwise noted, all law courses carry the prefix "JUR."

REQUIRED COURSES, FIRST YEAR

401, 402. Civil Procedure I and II. 2 and 3 hours, respectively.

Civil Procedure is concerned with the process of adjudication by which courts resolve controversies brought to them as lawsuits. The course considers the rules of procedure governing civil actions in both state and federal trial courts with special emphasis on selecting the proper forum, bringing the necessary parties before the court, stating claims for relief, gathering information to support or rebut such claims, resolving disputed claims by trial, and obtaining review of the accuracy and fairness of the resulting decision.

403, 404. Contracts and Sales I and II. 3 hours each.

An introduction to the law of legally enforceable promises including offers and their acceptance; duration and termination of offers; consideration; requisites of contracts under seal; parties affected by contracts; parole evidence rule; statute of frauds; performance of contracts; effect of illegality; discharge of contracts.

405. Criminal Law. 3 hours.

The historical development of criminal law as well as the analysis of the necessary elements of crimes and the consideration of the principal classes of crimes.

407, 408. Legal Research I and II. 2 hours each.

An intensive one-year course in legal bibliography, research methods, and writing. Instruction is by lecture and clinical methods, with assignments including library exercises, memoranda, and an appellate brief (with an appellate oral argument). Assignments are supervised and critiqued. The course introduces the concept of authorities and analysis of authorities, as well as research and technical writing forms.

409, 410. Property I and II. 3 hours each.

The concept of property; acquisition of possessory rights in personal and real property; extent of possessory rights in land; the estate system of present and future interests, co-ownership and marital property; landlord and tenant; easements and servitude; transfer of property; introduction

to land transactions; introduction to public control of land use.

412, 413. Torts I and II. 3 hours each.

These courses explore the basic principles underlying the law of civil liability for conduct causing damage to others. Topics discussed include intentionally inflicted harm to a person's physical or emotional well-being, negligently inflicted harm and liability resulting from the use and misuse of these products.

UPPERCLASS REQUIRED COURSE

430. Legal Profession. 3 hours.

A study of the organization of the legal profession and its standards of professional conduct as set forth in the Code of Professional Responsibility of the American Bar Association and the State Bar of Georgia. Required by state law as a requirement for graduation.

SECOND YEAR COURSES

Most second-year students will develop their programs around the following offerings, but none of these courses is required. Second-year students may also choose from selected elective courses. Those electives in which second-year students are eligible to enroll may vary from year to year.

418. Constitutional Law I. 2 hours.

This course surveys basic principles of constitutional law. It will introduce: (1) the concept of judicial review; (2) the elements of a justiciable controversy; (3) the powers and functions of the three branches of government; (4) the doctrine of separation of powers and its implications; and (5) principles of federalism.

419. Constitutional Law II. 3 hours. Prerequisite: JUR 418

This course will concentrate on individual rights and liberties and cover such questions as: (1) the origins of the Bill of Rights and the Fourteenth Amendment; (2) the contract clause; (3) substantive and procedural due process; (4) equal protection; and (5) freedom of expression.

421. Corporations. 3 hours.

Examination of problems in the organization and functioning of a corporation, including such matters as disregard of the corporate entity, management and control, federal regulation of insider trading, proxy solicitation and shareholder voting, derivative actions, and special problems of the close corporation.

425. Evidence. 4 hours.

This course covers the various rules governing admission and exclusion of testimony, documents, exhibits and experiments in civil cases. It also is concerned with the mechanics of proof, the proper form of objections, order of proof, and burden of proof in civil cases. Evidence is a useful course to have if one intends to take, e.g., the Trial Practice Seminar.

428, 429. Trusts and Estates I and II. 3 hours each. JUR
428 is prerequisite for JUR 429

Substantive and procedural rules concerning holding and gratuitous disposition of wealth, including intestate succession, wills, will substitutes and *inter vivos* and testamentary trusts; substantive law of express and charitable trusts; remedies for wrongs relating to disposition of wealth; fiduciary powers, duties and liabilities; construction problems relating to future interests and powers of appointment.

512. Federal Income Tax. 4 hours.

Introduction to the policy and practice of federal income taxation of individuals, including the determination of gross income, allowance of deductions and credits, sales and dispositions of property, capital gains and losses, and problems of attribution of income.

ELECTIVE COURSES AND SEMINARS

The following courses may be taken in the second or third year. Space allocation is based on the Law School's Registration point system as described in registration materials.

400. Agency and Partnerships. 2 hours.

Analysis of the major rights and duties associated with business relationships involving principals and agents, partners, and franchisors and franchisees. Special emphasis is given to the fiduciary aspects of such relationships.

416. Advocacy II. 2 hours.

Advocacy concentrates on developing the art of advocacy through the students' preparation of written and oral arguments on hypothetical legal issues. Students will receive no more than two legal problems per semester and prepare written briefs on the side assigned. Students will argue the problems before other students and the instructor. Written work and oral presentation will be critiqued by students and instructor.

417. Commercial Paper. 3 hours.

This course deals with the law of payment systems. It explores the classical law of negotiable instruments including checks, notes, and drafts. The student is introduced to how these instruments are used in both consumer and commercial settings. Attention is focused on the risks commonly encountered in dealing in checks: insufficient funds, stop orders, fraud, intervening legal process. As time allows, the older law of negotiable instruments is compared with the developing law of credit cards and electronic funds transfer. This course seeks to develop skill in dealing with complicated statutory material; in particular, Articles 3 and 4 of the Uniform Commercial Code.

420. Higher Education Law Seminar. 2 hours.

A survey course dealing with the law governing education. Among the topics addressed will be academic freedom, separation of church and state, governmental control of curricula, student rights, tenure, desegregation, and other related topics.

422. Corporate Problems Seminar. 2 hours.

Some of the subjects considered are: (1) the corporation and social pressures, primarily through shareholder proposals, (2) the responsibility of institutional investors, (3) the role of banks and the development of bank-holding companies, (4) the size, power, and concentration of the major public issue corporations, (5) the governance of the corporation and decision making, (6) the corporation and its constituencies: the shareholder, labor, the consumer, and so forth, (7) a comparison of private and public corporations, (8) the role of the corporate lawyer and his client, and (9) federalism and state corporate law.

423. Jurisprudence. 3 hours.

This course is an opportunity for students to think about the question: "*What am I as a lawyer to do?*" The materials for the course include readings from other disciplines (Greek tragedy, literature, etc.) as well as recent writings in American jurisprudence. It is **not** a survey course in the history of thinking about law.

424. Seminar in Jurisprudence. 2 hours. Prerequisite:
JUR 423

A concentrated examination of modes of thinking about the law. The focus is upon particular jurisprudential systems and points of view as they bear upon specific contemporary legal problems and lines of cases, including, for example, administrative law and environmental regulation.

432. Administrative Law. 3 hours.

The course focuses on the law which controls administrative action by federal and state agencies. In addition to constitutional restraints, the student is asked to consider statutory and judicially formulated rules for the administrative process. Control over administrative discretion and enforced accountability are major themes of the course. Attention is devoted to the federal and state Administrative Procedure Acts.

433. Admiralty. 3 hours.

A study of admiralty jurisdiction and of selected topics in the maritime law, including maritime liens, injuries to seamen and other maritime workers, the carriage of goods, charter parties, salvage, general average, collision, limitation of liability, and the relation of maritime law to local law.

434. Antitrust Law. 3 hours.

A study of the federal antitrust laws with emphasis on the leading cases decided by the United States Supreme Court under the Sherman and Clayton Acts.

436. Bankruptcy. 3 hours.

Historical survey of insolvency legislation; jurisdiction of the U.S. Bankruptcy Court and concurrent jurisdiction of the several states; administrative officials; petition and petitioners; the individual debtor's discharge; assets of the estate; claims, priorities, and distribution; and, if time permits, an overview of Chapter 13, debts of an individual with regular income.

437. Business Problems Seminar. 2 hours.

Review of economic, social, and management science theories applicable to law firm organization, operation, and evolution. Analysis of economic consequences of specific law firm activities associated with the recruitment, training, and promotion of attorneys, the execution of specific practice development strategies, and the servicing of particular client categories and practice areas. This analysis is augmented by classroom exposure to technologies which optimize law firm productivity, including the development and application of expert systems.

438. Economic Analysis of Law. 2 hours.

Application of economic principles to the analysis of legal issues and institutions. Focus will be upon the law's determination of the fundamental market context governing economic exchange, namely the role of torts, contracts, crime control, and discrimination prohibitions as definers and protectors of property rights, upon the effects of government intervention in markets via antitrust and

regulatory activities, and upon the performance of law enforcement agencies and the judiciary. Prior knowledge of elementary economics is required.

440. Comparative Law. 2 hours.

A prime purpose of the course will be to study, through the comparative method, why law changes when it does change and the direction of change thus casting light on the relationship of legal rules, instructions, and structures to the society in which they operated. The course is in three parts: (1) an examination of the phenomenon of legal borrowing, the most frequent source of change, (2) discussion of particular incidents of legal culture and change, and (3) an introduction to French and German law by an examination of particular institutions.

441. Conflict of Laws. 3 hours.

Jurisdiction over persons and things; domicile as a basis of personal jurisdiction; law governing the creation of personal and property rights; the recognition and enforcement by one state of rights created by the laws of another state, including questions arising out of capacity, marriage, legitimacy and inheritance; the nature and effect of judgments and decrees, and their enforcement outside the jurisdiction where rendered; choice of law; and the impact of the U.S. Constitution on conflict of laws issues.

442. Constitutional Litigation Seminar. 3 hours.

This is a theory/practice course for third-year students only. Its basic premise is that competent legal representation requires a sophisticated understanding of the law and its ethical framework as well as a sound mastery of the practical skills necessary to make principles of law work effectively and fairly in the advancement of client interests.

This course gives the student an intensive exposure to the substantive principles underlying the prosecution and defense of constitutional and civil rights litigation. The student then employs these principles in a series of controlled exercises featuring a full trial. The student must show proficiency in fundamental lawyering skills including: (1) basic legal research; (2) drafting of pleadings, motions, and other documents in preparation for trial; (3) conduct of pre-trial discovery in all its forms; (4) negotiation of disputed factual and legal issues for purposes of settlement as well as formulating a pre-trial order; (5) jury selection; (6) all aspects of trial advocacy; and (7) appellate advocacy.

443. Copyright Law. 3 hours.

Concentration is upon the various methods to protect literary, musical, and artistic work under the law of copyright. Copyright is a statutory subject based upon the Copyright Act of 1909 and its amendments and the Copyright Act of 1976. The course deals with what can be copyrighted, infringement actions, rights enjoyed by the copyright proprietor, jurisdiction and various remedies.

444. Corporate Reorganization. 3 hours.

This course is a study of corporate mergers, acquisitions, recapitalization of insolvent corporations, corporate taxation, securities regulation, accounting, and creditors' rights.

445. Creditor's Rights. 2 hours.

This course focuses on the rights of creditors to prejudgment remedies and examinations of procedures whereby judgments may be reviewed as well as debtors' defenses to collection practices and to the legislative protection of debtors' economic regeneration.

446. Criminal Procedure I. 3 hours.

A study of the criminal process from pre-arrest investigation to time of trial. Emphasis will be placed on the pre-trial rights of persons suspected of crime, including the privilege against self-incrimination, the right to be free from unreasonable search and seizure, and the due process and other rights attaching to pre-trial confrontation between the accused and the witnesses against him. In addition, guilty pleas will be examined. Criminal Procedure I is not prerequisite to Criminal Procedure II.

447. Criminal Procedure II. 3 hours.

A study of the criminal processes beginning with the bringing of formal charges against the suspect and concluding with the adjudication of the guilt or innocence of the accused. Emphasis will be placed on: prosecutorial discretion; preliminary hearing and grand jury procedures; joinder and severance; plea bargaining; criminal discovery; right to speedy trial, assistance of counsel, confrontation, and trial by jury; double jeopardy; and sentencing. Criminal Procedure II may be taken before Criminal Procedure I.

448. Post Conviction Relief. 3 hours.

The historical development and present availability of judicial relief at both the federal and state levels for persons detained pursuant to conviction for crime who assert their detention is unlawful. Habeas corpus and statutory motions to vacate or set aside, the principal forms of post-conviction relief, will be studied in depth; however, other modes of relief, including *coram nobis*, will also be

examined. Consideration will be given to proposals to alter or abolish present procedures for obtaining post-conviction relief.

449. Comparative Criminal Procedure Seminar. 2 hours.

A comparison of the basic elements of Anglo-American criminal procedure with that of the continental system of criminal justice. Special emphasis will be given to Soviet and socialist criminal justice systems.

450. Criminal Defense Clinic. 3-6 hours. Prerequisite: JUR 517

Not open to students with credit in JUR 515/715. Grades for variable credit clinical courses, such as this, are computed fifty percent (50%) satisfactory-unsatisfactory, fifty percent (50%) traditional A-F scale. Intensive clinical training in trial advocacy through workshops, simulation, lecture and representation of clients by students licensed to practice under the Law School Legal Aid Agency Act.

454. (CFD) Behavioral Science and Domestic Relations Law.

2 hours. Prerequisite: JUR 533

This seminar, team taught by a law professor and a child and family development professor, examines the role of the behavioral sciences (e.g., child development and family studies) in the determination of domestic relations disputes. Both legal and behavioral science material will be used.

455. Equitable Remedies. 3 hours.

The focus in this course is upon "remedies," with the principal emphasis on the two great remedies which developed in equity, i.e., the injunction and the specific performance decrees. Of these, relatively greater attention is given to the injunction remedy and its availability at the temporary restraining order and preliminary injunction stages, as well as after trial upon the merits. The third "great remedy" studied at length is that of restitution at law, an important part of our remedies system.

Because emphasis upon "remedies" necessarily requires a focus upon the "choice" of remedies available to a litigant in most situations, the course emphasizes the "election of remedies" opportunities and the implications of each possible choice. This, in turn, requires at least a superficial knowledge of the conventional remedy at law of "money damages" and of the basic damages rules in those situations which often come before the courts.

456. Estate Planning Seminar. 2 hours. Prerequisite: JUR 428 and JUR 459 (waiver of the latter requirement may be obtained from professor)

Typical problems involved in planning an effective and economical gift distribution of property interests will be studied. Attention will be given to the preparation of estate plans and the drafting of appropriate instruments to accomplish these objectives. Emphasis will be placed upon the restrictions imposed by the law of trusts, wills, future interests, and federal taxation.

457. Federal Courts. 2 or 3 hours.

Nature, source and extent of the federal judicial power. Original, removal, and appellate jurisdiction and procedure in federal courts. State laws as rules of decision.

458. The Role of Courts. 2 hours.

This seminar examines what the role of courts in American society is now and should be in the future. The class will consider the business and activities of courts today as contrasted with eighty years ago in matters such as the volume and kinds of cases, users, remedies, and complexity of litigation. The class will examine the functions courts perform (law declaring; dispute resolving; regulating conduct, etc.) and how these functions have changed in regard to other governmental, public institutions as well as to non-court forums (family, school, church, etc.). Seminar participants will be asked to identify the distinctiveness of the judicial process *vis-a-vis*: (a) forms of nonjudicial dispute resolution (e.g., arbitration, mediation, etc.), (b) lawmaking and rulemaking processes (e.g., legislative and administrative processes), and (c) private processes and solutions in an effort to clarify the strengths and weaknesses of courts in handling various kinds of disputes ranging from a backyard squabble between neighbors to a "public law" action to reform a state mental hospital or prison system.

459. Federal Estate and Gift Taxation. 2 hours.

Analysis of the federal estate and gift tax problems associated with the transmission of wealth by lifetime gift or transfer to take effect at death. Emphasis will be placed upon statutes, regulations and other interpretative materials. Tax policy, planning, and procedure will also be explored.

460. Federal Income Taxation of Corporations & Shareholders. 4 hours.

Taxation of corporations; taxation of shareholders and corporations on formation of the corporation, distributions from the corporation to shareholders, redemption of stock and liquidation of the corporation; special provisions on bail-outs, collapsible corporations, unreasonable accumulation of corporate earnings and personal holding companies; affiliated corporations and corporate

reorganizations including mergers, acquisitions and divisions.

462. Georgia Practice and Procedure. 3 hours.

Georgia Practice is an advanced course in Civil Procedure. The course explores in depth the Georgia Civil Practice Act and Long-Arm Statute, as interpreted by Georgia appellate court decisions, along with selected constitutional and statutory provisions governing the allocation of jurisdiction among the State's trial courts, the venue of actions, and the validity of judgments.

463. Insurance. 3 hours.

Survey of law governing insurance, including its regulation; judicial treatment of insurance contracts; rules applicable to various types of insurance, such as property, life, and liability insurance; and special duties of good faith and fair dealing in the insurance context.

464. International Law I. 3 hours.

This course considers the nature and sources of international law and its role in world affairs; methods for settling international disputes; application of international law by American courts; rights and duties of individuals under international law; status of aliens in the United States and protection of Americans abroad; extraterritorial jurisdiction; and law of the sea.

465. International Law II. 2 hours. Prerequisite: JUR 464

This course examines some of the areas of international law in which important changes have occurred since 1945. Particular studies include: international conflicts in which the United Nations have played an important role; the United Nations' lawmaking activities in peace-making, peace-keeping, and human rights; and arms control reciprocal reduction of armaments.

467. International Protection of Human Rights. 3 hours.

Prerequisite: JUR 464

This course studies development of international rules for the protection of human rights and the application of these rules by national courts and agencies, as well as the increase in the role played in these developments by the United Nations and its specialized agencies and the regional organizations in the Americas, Europe, and Africa.

468. International Legal Transactions. 3 hours.

A systematic approach to legal problems arising in transactions which involve individuals, business enterprises, other private institutions, governments and governmental instrumentalities of two or more countries. Legal problems which arise when a client's transactions or

relationships extend to more than one country will be explored, including various corporate and contractual arrangements which involve two or more national legal systems.

469. Law of the Sea and the Protection of the Environment.

3 hours. Prerequisite: JUR 464

Examines the conflict between the principle of the freedom of the seas and the claims of states to vast coastal areas of the ocean adjacent to their coasts, as well as problems raised by growing marine and transfrontier pollution. The conflicts in the sea relate to navigation by private and naval vessels, fisheries, exploitation of oil and mineral resources, and scientific research. The effect of United States nonparticipation in the international regime for deep seabed mining will be considered. State obligations with respect to the environment of other states and the common environment will be discussed.

471. International Taxation. 2 hours. Limited to third-year students. Recommended prerequisites: JUR 460 and JUR 468

Considers the role of the American lawyer acting as tax planner in the context of transnational business transactions; U.S. income taxation consequences of foreign corporations and individuals doing business and investing in the United States; and similar tax consequences of American companies and individuals doing business and investing in foreign countries.

475. Children in the Legal System. 2 hours.

Examines the status of children in society and in law primarily by examining relationships between children, their parents, and the state. It is designed to replace the fragmented approach to study of children's issues with a unified treatment of these issues in a single course. The course will include study of the constitutional cases dealing with children (e.g., cases dealing with corporal punishment in schools, free speech, compulsory school attendance, minors' abortions), traditional juvenile justice materials, issues relating to child custody and dependency, neglect, abuse and medical care, and issues relating to the rights and disabilities of children in traditional areas of substantive law (e.g., torts, contracts, and property).

476. Labor Law. 3 hours.

This course will be taught through a combination of lecture, recitation, and class discussion focusing on the U.S. Supreme Court, U.S. Courts of Appeal and National Labor Relations Board decisions. The course will deal with: (1) the history and evolution of labor relations laws; (2) the law applicable to union organizational activity and the

establishment of collective bargaining relationships; (3) the law applicable to the duty to bargain; (4) the administration of the collective agreement; (5) strikes, picketing, and boycotts; (6) the right of fair representation; and (7) federalism and labor relations.

478. Real Estate Transactions. 3 hours.

An introductory survey of the basic components of conveyancing with emphasis on the finance, acquisition and development of real property. The course will explore financing techniques and default and foreclosure as well as review new issues raised by contemporary innovations in financing and ownership of real property.

479. Land Use Planning. 3 hours.

Public and private control of land use and development. Particular attention is given to zoning, subdivision controls, public acquisition of land, and urban renewal.

482. Law & Society. 3 hours.

Analyzes the social foundations of legal behavior, with particular emphasis on the disposition of cases. Lectures and readings discuss the sociological theory of law and its implications for legal practice, law reform, and jurisprudential thought.

483. Women and the Law. 3 hours.

The historical and current legal status of women and, by comparison, of men in the United States, with emphasis on recent changes in constitutional and statutory law; the role the courts have played in that change; remedies (administrative, legislative, and judicial) for challenging legal classifications based on sex stereotypes.

486. Legal History. 3 hours.

A broad-ranging survey of the evolution of English law and legal institutions, with emphasis on constitutional law, the development of the court systems, and 19th century legal reforms. American legal history will also be examined when time permits.

487. American Legal History Seminar. 2 hours.

The American Legal History Seminar will focus on certain major transformations in American legal doctrine, legal reasoning, and legal professionalism during the period between Blackstone's Commentaries (1765) and Holmes' The Common Law (1881). Topics include: (1) theories of common law reception in America, (2) controversies related to Codification, and (3) emergence of a conception of law as an instrument of social change. By analyzing legal problems arising in public law, contract, tort, and property, the student examines the relationship between economic

development and change in American law during the 19th Century. Emphasis will also be given to the contribution of selected state court judges in developing American law during this period.

488. The Law of Legislative Government. 2 hours.

A lawyer's perspective of the legislative branch of government. Organization and operation of legislative bodies, including basis of representation, legislative investigations, pressure groups, quorum requirements, and the like. Enactment of legislation, including enactment process, executive participation, judicial review, constitutional limitations. Amendments, revision and repeal of statutes. Principles of statutory interpretation and pitfalls in legislative drafting.

490. Municipal Corporations. 2 hours.

A study of law pertaining to local governments, with specific focus upon the legal problems of municipalities and counties in Georgia. Includes historical developments, local government structures, basis of representation, the local government's relationship to the state, local government territorial procedures, local government power, regulation of business, licensing, local government finances, facets of local government contractual responsibility, local government liability considerations.

491. Natural Resources. 3 hours.

A survey course concerned with the development, allocation, and conservation of natural resources. Legal treatment of renewable resources such as timber is contrasted with legal treatment of non-renewable resources such as oil and gas. Public works projects in the water resources field are treated as a unifying theme in environmental planning.

492. Patent Law. 2 hours.

The nature of patents, trademarks and copyrights, patent reissue and disclaimer, patent infringement, claim interpretation, patent conveyances and assignments, patent enforcement and procedures.

493. Regulated Industries. 3 hours.

The nature and extent of regulations imposed on utilities, common carriers and related industries with particular attention to antitrust laws, objectives of public control, and the special problems of each industry studied.

495. Secured Transactions. 3 hours.

Security interests in personal property and fixtures, focusing on Article 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code; financing sales of goods and financing arrangements based on goods, fixtures, intangibles, and proceeds as collateral.

496. Securities Regulation. 3 hours. Prerequisite: JUR 421

Examination of the controls relevant to the sale and distribution of securities by corporations, underwriters, and others, including such matters as the scope of the securities laws, the public offering, exempt transactions, disclosure obligations, express and implied civil liability, and secondary distributions.

499. Employment Discrimination. 3 hours.

The course examines the law regulating distinctions in the employment relationship. The emphasis is on federal statutory law regulating race, sex, religion, national origin, age, and handicap discrimination, particularly Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, the Equal Pay Act, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act, the Rehabilitation Act, the Reconstruction era civil rights legislation and Executive Order 11246. Employer discrimination based on employee instituted economic pressures (e.g., picketing, striking, etc.) and union adherence is covered in the course in Labor Law, and thus will be given only passing attention in employment discrimination.

The course is designed for those interested in the general practice of law, civil rights litigation, and labor-management relations. The course is open to all upperclass students. There are no formal prerequisites. However, Constitutional Law and Labor Law would be helpful.

500. State and Local Taxation. 2 hours.

A study of the principles and problems of state and local taxation in our federal system. The course examines *ad valorem* property taxes, corporate and personal income taxes, sales and use taxes, and other state and local taxes imposed on business. Federal constitutional limitations on state tax power are explored in detail and considerable attention is devoted to the problems of dividing the income of multi-jurisdictional corporations among the states.

501. State and Local Taxation Seminar. 2 hours.

Students will engage in an in-depth study of selected problems in the field of state and local taxation. The basic course (or equivalent background) in state and local taxation is a prerequisite for enrolling in the seminar.

503. Individual and Labor Union Seminar. 2 hours.

This course analyzes the legal problems of the National Labor Relations Board in conducting union elections, certifying the union, rights of the individual in joining a union, problems of dues and other internal workings of a union in relationship to its membership.

504. Trial Practice Seminar. 2 hours.

A study of trial methodology, including jury *voir dire*, opening statements in jury and bench trials, introduction of proof and pre-trial as well as trial objections to evidence, and delivery of final arguments. Problems in civil and criminal litigation are analyzed, with emphasis upon demonstration of techniques by students in the course.

505. Unfair Trade and the Consumer. 3 hours.

A study of federal trademark law and state law causes of action for unfair competition, with an emphasis on the economics of intellectual property law and the relevance of the Constitution. Materials on the FTC and consumer remedies will also be discussed.

506. Workers' Compensation. 2 hours.

This course analyzes the law governing workplace accidents and diseases and its relationship to orthodox tort doctrine. Among the topics studied are the substantive limitations on coverage, the administrative process in handling claims, and various approaches toward computing compensation awards.

507. Law and Medicine. 3 hours.

This course explores a cross-section of legal issues affecting health care providers. Among the topics discussed are administrative issues pertaining to the licensing and disciplining of doctors and hospitals; theories of liability for medical maloccurrences; the availability and use of medical records and expert testimony in litigation; and the legal ramifications of advances in medical technology. The course materials will touch upon principles of constitutional law, administrative law, civil procedure, evidence, and torts.

508. Business Problems. 3 hours. Prerequisites: JUR 421 and JUR 460.

A series of relatively complicated fact situations are analyzed with special emphasis upon tax, corporation law, and securities regulation aspects. A number of drafting exercises are required together with preparation of several memoranda of law.

509. Partnership Taxation. 3 hours. Prerequisite: JUR 512

This course deals with the impact of the federal income tax on the formation and operation of businesses conducted in the partnership form. Special consideration is given to the tax ramifications of sale of partnership interest, to death or retirement of a partner, and to dissolution of a partnership.

510. Comparative Private International Law. 2 hours.
A survey of the laws of nations as they apply to private legal disputes having transnational characteristics.

511. Capital Utilization. 3 hours.
Analytical survey of basic concepts, institutions, instruments, and processes associated with financial markets and capital management in the private and public sectors. Special emphasis is placed on practical illustrations of the Theory of the Firm, the far-reaching powers of the Federal Reserve Board, and the consequences of diverse fiscal and monetary policies of national governments. The legal frameworks for major components of the financial services sector are also the subject of special focus.

513. Tax Policy Seminar. 2 hours. Prerequisite: JUR 512
This course is designed to explicate the basic principles, theories, and tools of analysis that are needed for sensible, serious discussion of federal income tax policy.

514. Bill of Rights and the Fourteenth Amendment. 2 hours.
A study of the history, present force, and practical usefulness of constitutional safeguards for the civil rights of the individual, with particular emphasis on constitutional protection of freedom of speech, press, and religion. Cases will be assigned by the instructor with particular stress on recent Supreme Court decisions.

515, 516. Prosecutorial Clinic I and II. 2 and 3-6 hours, respectively. Prerequisite: JUR 405. Grades for variable credit clinical courses are computed fifty percent (50%) satisfactory-unsatisfactory, fifty percent (50%) traditional A-F scale. The clinic is a three-semester program. During their first semester, students learn criminal law and procedure, trial skills, and evidence in a mock setting. In their third year, students are certified as Student District Attorneys. They prepare and try both misdemeanor and felony cases. They appear before the grand jury, conduct preliminary and motion hearings, and prepare all necessary paperwork including appeals.

517. Legal Aid and Defender Clinic. 2 hours.
Course entails the actual handling of both civil and criminal clients in Clarke County under the supervision of a faculty member admitted to practice law in Georgia. Students interview clients, advise them, prepare necessary legal documents, and participate in the representation of the client. Students participate in regular seminars devoted to discussion of clients' cases.

518. Federal Courts Seminar. 2 hours. Prerequisites: JUR 418, JUR 419, and JUR 457

Discussion of issues in the law of federal courts. Students choose from among topics dealing with a range of federal courts problems and prepare papers for presentation.

519. Supervised Research. 1 or 2 hours.

Supervised Research involves an in-depth written analysis of a legal issue under close faculty tutoring and supervision. It requires significant legal research, original thinking and analysis, and must produce a final paper of a kind and quality similar to that found in law review articles.

522. Law and Diplomacy Seminar. 2 hours.

Examines mediation, negotiation, and other forms of dispute settlement at the international level in the fields of trade, arms control and environmental law. Analysis of historical and institutional settings, national strategies and tactics, negotiating structures and the negotiating process. Strategic, psychological and institutional barriers which impede negotiated conflict resolution are also discussed. The course is designed for students who have completed the course in International Law and/or the course in Negotiation.

527. Export and Import Trade Regulation. 3 hours.

A survey of laws and administrative procedures that govern imports and exports of goods, services and capital to and from the U.S. All major phases of importing and exporting will be reviewed, and special attention will be given to recent developments regarding export licensing, extraterritorial antitrust enforcement, and trade financing.

528. Law and Environment. 3 hours.

State, Federal, and International legal response to the problems of air pollution, water pollution, solid waste, pesticides, noise, and radiation. Emphasis is on public regulation, but some consideration is given to private remedies.

529. Environmental Litigation Seminar. 3 hours.

Advanced research in legal control of environmental problems, with primary attention being given to court procedures in water law controversies.

531. Prisoner Legal Counseling. 2 hours.

Clinical experience in which students are directly responsible for analyzing and answering requests for legal assistance from inmates confined in county and state correctional institutions. Includes in-depth case review, client interviews, and preparation and presentation of claims for post-conviction relief.

532. Rights of the Confined. 3 hours.

Emphasis will be given to the legal status of the criminally convicted and confined, the pre-trial detainee, and the juvenile ward of the state, and to judicial and administrative remedies for enforcing those rights. The relationship between the judicial and corrections systems will be discussed. In addition, attention will be given to the right of persons isolated from society through civil commitment, and to the collateral consequences of confinement and criminal conviction.

533. Family Law. 3 hours.

The significant aspects of family law, including marriage, annulment, divorce, separation, custody, adoption, and illegitimacy.

535. Communications Law Seminar. 2 hours.

This course first will examine the structure of the communications industry, including relationships between broadcasters, networks, common carriers, and equipment suppliers. It then will analyze recent developments in broadcasting--e.g., the expanding fairness doctrine, the evolving right of access--and the impact of cable television, videotape units, domestic satellites, and other new media.

536. International Trade Laws. 3 hours.

Examines national and international policies and laws relating to international trade and investment.

537. Taxation of Natural Resources. 2 hours.

Prerequisite: JUR 418 or JUR 500

Federal, state, and local taxation of oil, gas, hard minerals, and timber.

538. Special International Law Studies I. 1 hour.

This course will cover a selected area of international and comparative law.

539. Special International Law Studies II. 1 hour.

This course will analyze the legal institutions of another legal system.

541. Arbitration Seminar. 2 hours.

A practical seminar on the law and practice of labor arbitration. Will involve trying a case and writing an opinion and award from an actual transcript.

542. Negotiation and Dispute Resolution. 2 hours.

Course will provide an overview of the practice of negotiation by attorneys and survey alternatives to the courts to settle disputes.

543. Securities Seminar. 2 hours. Prerequisite: JUR 496
A consideration of current topics in securities litigation, such as RICO, fraud on the market, the international reach of rule 10b-5, and SEC actions.

544. Evaluating Tax Shelters. 3 hours. Prerequisite: JUR 512 and JUR 509 or professor's permission
Introduction to the legal and economic criteria employed to evaluate tax advantage investments. Review of the evolution of law that regulates tax shelters and the applicable law of federal income taxation.

545. Drafting of Pre-Trial Litigation Documents. 2 hours.
Instruction in drafting of pre-trial litigation documents. Instruction is through reading of assigned materials, lecture, class discussion, drafting of assigned documents, and revision and discussion of the assignments.

547. Banking Law. 3 hours.
Case and problem study of the American banking system. The course will focus on federal and state regulation of financial institutions and include an analysis of bank formations, bank mergers, bank holding companies, and the FDIC.

548. Advanced Wills and Trusts. 2 hours. Prerequisite: JUR 512 and JUR 428 or JUR 540
Study of selected topics affecting the planning and administration of estates and trusts.

549. Real Estate Development. 2 hours. Prerequisite: JUR 478
Selected issues in real estate development law, including financing, securities, tax, and business planning considerations. Coursework will include negotiation and drafting of documentation for real estate project and preparation of memoranda.

551. Independent Project. 1 or 2 hours.
Independent projects provide the students with a flexible opportunity to independently explore legal issues or questions sometimes not found in any course or seminar and without following the format of a formal research paper. Projects must involve significant legal, social, or empirical research or experience.

552. International Law and Economic Development. 3 hours.
Prerequisite: JUR 464
The impact upon the content of international law of the substantially increased concern of states with economic and social matters, both internally and at the international level. The effects of a greatly enlarged international

community of states and the emergence of important new actors (international organizations and transnational corporations) are examined in light of new sources of international law.

553. Business Associations. 4 hours. Not open to students with credit in JUR 421/621

Provides a broad survey of the legal rules and concepts applicable to business associations, both public and closely held. Principal attention is given the corporate form of organization, although partnerships are also treated briefly.

554. Property Law Seminar. 2 hours.

A traditional research and writing seminar concerned with selected issues in property law.

555. Law of Sports. 2 hours.

Basic theoretical and contractual premises of sports law, including areas of labor, antitrust, and contract law related to representation of athletic talent and sports businesses.

556. Complex Litigation. 2 hours.

Advanced civil procedure, including class actions, large case discovery, and judicial management of multi-party, multi-district litigation.

557. Law of the Entertainment Industries. 2 hours.

Basic theoretical and contractual underpinnings of entertainment law and areas of intellectual property and contracts law related to the representation of artistic talent.

558. Law, Science and Technology. 3 hours.

Legal issues relating to science and technology, including governmental regulation of the commercial application of scientific research, the impact of technological developments on the law, and constitutional concerns raised by modern science, technology, and medicine.

559. Special Legal Studies. 1 hour.

Selected areas of general law.

560. Taxation of Deferred Compensation. 3 hours.

Prerequisite: JUR 512

A basic introduction to some of the complicated concepts of ERISA, as well as an introduction to some non-ERISA plans.

561. Tax Practice and Procedure. 3 hours. Prerequisite: JUR 512

A study of practice before the Internal Revenue Service and the various tax forums, including the audit process, procedures relating to determination of tax liability and tax collection, and extraordinary procedures such as jeopardy and termination assessment.

562. Health Care Financing and Ethics. 3 hours.

Law governing health care financing and selected issues of medico-legal ethics, and including access to health care, regulation of procreation, and the withdrawal or withholding of life-sustaining treatment.

563. Health Care Liability and Regulation. 3 hours.

Public regulation of quality control of health care providers and tort law as a regulatory strategy. The course is an in-depth look at medical malpractice law including recent legislative reforms.

564. Timing Concepts of Federal Income Taxation. 3 hours.

Prerequisite: JUR 512

Timing issues of the income tax laws: when an item of income should be included and a deduction taken. This includes the integrity of the taxable year, tax accounting methods, inventory, depreciation, installment sales provisions, net operating losses, the tax benefit rule, the claim of right doctrine, and equity compensation.

565. Employment Law. 3 hours.

Legal aspects of the employment relationship, excluding union/management and statutory discrimination issues. The course focuses on the erosion of the employment-at-will doctrine through contract, tort, and public policy theories. Unemployment compensation and wage/hour laws are also covered.

566. Business Crime. 2 hours.

Advanced substantive criminal law focusing on general topics including corporate criminal responsibility, individual accountability in institutional settings, and conspiracy theory, and addressing specific criminal statutes, including the RICO statute, wire and mail fraud, insider trading, and regulatory crimes.

567. Advanced Commercial Law Seminar. 2 hours.

Prerequisite: JUR 495 or JUR 417

Advanced work on specific commercial law problems including the interrelationships between negotiability and security. Students are required to research, write, and defend a commercial law paper addressed to a specific problem area.

568. Advanced Prison Law Clinic. 3-6 hours; maximum credit 12 hours. Not open to students with credit in JUR 450, JUR 515, JUR 516, or JUR 517. Prerequisite: JUR 531. Grades for variable credit clinical courses are computed fifty percent (50%) satisfactory-unsatisfactory, fifty percent (50%) traditional A-F scale.

Legal problems of the confined, examined by means of lectures, workshops and supervised student participation in litigation and counseling in the areas of habeas corpus, parole, family law, and conditions of confinement.

569. Public Interest Practicum. 2 or 3 hours.

The course is designed to teach students to discover what peoples' needs are, to be able as lawyers to summon the community's resources for meeting those needs, and to determine what lawyers can do to insure the community's services are in place and functioning. Students will be required to work with both service institutions and individuals who are the clients of those institutions. They will be assigned to cases and graded on their success in solving the problems raised.