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UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

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Student Handbook 1990-91

University of Georgia School of Law

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The University of Georgia

School of Law
Office of the Dean

August 20, 1990

As the 1990-91 academic year begins, it is my pleasure as Dean to welcome you to the University of Georgia School of Law. I encourage you to make the most of these years in law school and of this opportunity. You have elected to become members of a learned and honorable profession. I am proud of all of our students, and I am confident that with the excellent preparation you will receive here, you can make important contributions throughout your lives as members of the legal profession.

You will find our faculty and administrative staff committed to helping you gain the best legal education found anywhere. Please let us know whenever we can give you special assistance.

With my best wishes as you prepare for your legal careers at the School of Law,

Sincerely,

C. Ronald Ellington
Dean



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The University of Georgia

August 1990

welcome

School of Law

*Maxine S. Thomas
Associate Dean for
Student Affairs*

This student handbook has been designed to acquaint you with the policies and procedures of the University of Georgia School of Law. The handbook should be consulted as should the Law School Bulletin and the University of Georgia Student Handbook for questions which relate to student matters. It is important that you familiarize yourself with the policies and procedures contained herein 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 board, located on the first floor of the law school, should be consulted regularly for changes and additions.

OFFICERS OF ADMINISTRATION

C. Ronald Ellington, Dean 542-7140
Samuel M. Davis, Associate Dean 542-7140
Maxine S. Thomas, Associate Dean for Student Affairs 542-7985
Giles W. Kennedy, Assistant to the Dean and Director of Law Admissions and Budget 542-7060
Jill Coveny Birch, Assistant to the Dean and Director of Alumni Programs and Development 542-7959
Brent E. Routman, Director of Legal Career Services 542-7541
Marc A. Galvin, Registrar and Associate Director of Law Admissions 542-5182
Erwin C. Surrency, Director, Law Library 542-8480
Richard D. Reaves, Director, Continuing Judicial Education 542-5150
Barney L. Brannen, Director, Continuing Legal Education 542-2522
Nancy Bunker Bowen, Director, Public Information 542-5172

FACULTY

Ball, Milner S., Harmon W. Caldwell Professor of Law 542-5236
Blount, Larry E., Associate Professor 542-5239
Brussack, Robert D., Associate Professor 542-5166

Carlson, Ronald L., John Byrd Martin Professor of Law 542-5186
Coenen, Dan T., Assistant Professor 542-5301
Davis, Samuel M., J. Alton Hosch Professor of Law 542-7140
Eaton, Thomas A., Professor 542-5177
Ellington, C. Ronald, Thomas R.R. Cobb Professor of Law 542-7140
Heald, Paul J., Assistant Professor 542-7989
Hellerstein, Walter, Professor 542-5175
Huszagh, Fredrick W., Professor 542-5940
Johnson, Randall, L., Assistant Professor 542-5216
Jordan, Ellen R., Professor 542-5294
Kurtz, Paul M., Professor 542-5178
Larson, Edward J., Assistant Professor of History and Law 542-2660
Love, Sarajane, Associate Professor 542-5176
McDonnell, Julian B., John A. Sibley Professor of Law 542-5183
Patterson, Lyman Ray, Pope Brock Professor of Law 542-5145
Pearson, Albert M. III, Professor and Director, Legal Aid Clinic 542-5187
Phillips, Walter Ray, Joseph Henry Lumpkin Professor of Law 542-5207

<i>Ponsoldt, James F., Professor</i>	542-5209	<i>Wilner, Gabriel M., Thomas M.</i>	542-5238
<i>Rees, John B., Jr., Professor</i>	542-5214	<i>Kirbo Professor of Law and Director of Graduate Legal Studies</i>	
<i>Rusk, Dean, Samuel H. Sibley Professor of International Law</i>	542-7284		
<i>Sachs, Margaret, Associate Professor of Law</i>	542-7282	PART-TIME FACULTY	
<i>Schoenbaum, Thomas J., Rusk Professor of Law and Director of the Dean Rusk Center for International and Comparative Law</i>	542-5140	<i>Chaffin, Verner F., Fuller E. Callaway Professor of Law Emeritus</i>	542-5235
<i>Sentell, R. Perry, Jr., Herman E. Talmadge Professor of Law</i>	542-5147	<i>Downs, Bertis E., IV, Adjunct Professor</i>	542-5245
<i>Smith, James C., Associate Professor</i>	542-5210	<i>Morehead, Jere W., Adjunct Professor</i>	542-3798
<i>Sohn, Louis B., Woodruff Professor of Law</i>	542-7940	<i>Netter, Jeffry M., Adjunct Professor</i>	542-3638
<i>Surrency, Erwin C., Professor</i>	542-8480		
<i>Thomas, Maxine S., Associate Professor</i>	542-7985		
<i>Watson, Alan, Ernest P. Rogers Professor of Law</i>	542-5566		
<i>Watson, Camilla E., Assistant Professor</i>	542-5208		
<i>Wellman, Richard V., Robert Cotten Alston Professor of Law</i>			
<i>Wells, Michael L., Professor</i>	542-5142		
<i>White, Rebecca H., Assistant Professor</i>	542-5237		
<i>Wilkes, Donald E., Jr., Professor</i>	542-5179		

THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA SCHOOL OF LAW

The ambitious but deceptively simple goal pursued by The University of Georgia School of Law for almost 150 years has established a tradition of innovation and excellence few law schools can equal.

In 1859, the school's three founders sought to establish a law school "in which facilities for the best legal education would be afforded." Joseph Henry Lumpkin, Thomas R.R. Cobb, and William Hope Hull struggled to meet that challenge in a makeshift classroom in a local law office.

They succeeded. The University of Georgia School of Law today flourishes in Athens in a form its founders could scarcely recognize.

The Law School boasts a sprawling self-contained brick complex, including lecture and seminar halls, a courtroom, an auditorium, and a comprehensive Law Library and annex. Its human resources have grown from a faculty of three and a handful of students to include a talented student body of approximately 600 and a teaching faculty of 37 of the most distinguished legal scholars found anywhere.

The University of Georgia Law School might properly be called a "law center," so wide is the scope of its programs and so varied its contributions to legal education.

The Dean Rusk Center for International and Comparative Law is housed here, along with a legal aid clinic, a prosecutorial clinic, a prisoner legal counseling program, and a pair of independent but affiliated organizations--the Institute of Continuing Judicial Education and the Institute of Continuing Legal Education.

The Alexander Campbell King Law Library, one of the nation's largest, is also the only library in the Southeast to be designated a Specialized Documentation Center by the European Economic Community.

The men and women who are apply for admission to The University of Georgia School of Law are among the most qualified and academically committed students in the nation. The steady rise in number of applicants who want to study law here has also increased the school's ability to select its students from the nation's top scholars. More than ten students now apply for admission for every one seat available in each year's carefully-chosen entering class of 200.

Although nearly eight of every ten students who will begin law school here in the fall of 1990 are Georgia residents, they represent more than 100 different undergraduate institutions and the varied backgrounds which create a desirably diverse student body.

Two outstanding student journals are published here, the Georgia Law Review and the Georgia Journal of International and Comparative Law. The powerful moot court program here gained international attention in 1990 when the Law School's Jessup International Law Moot Court team won both the national and world championships.

Eight Georgia governors and more than 30 Georgia U.S. senators and congressmen since 1900 have been graduates of The University of Georgia School of Law.

A tradition of excellence was envisioned by the founders of the School of Law in 1859. That tradition, supported by innovation and progress in this century, has distinguished the School of Law as a leader in legal education as the twenty-first century begins.

ACADEMIC CALENDAR FOR 1990-91

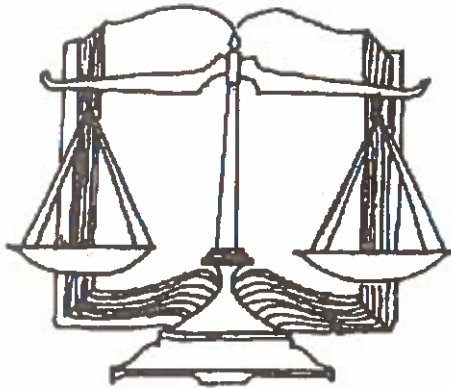
(This calendar complies with AALS and ABA requirements. See 2.1, 2.4 and 305(a) respectively).

FALL SEMESTER

	<i>First Year Orientation (Monday & Tuesday)</i>	<i>August 20-21</i>
<i>70 days</i>	<i>Classes Begin (Wednesday)</i>	<i>August 22</i>
<i>14 weeks</i>	<i>Drop/Add (Wednesday, Thursday & Friday)</i>	<i>August 22-24</i>
	<i>Labor Day Holiday (Monday)</i>	<i>September 3</i>
	<i>Midpoint of Semester (Wednesday)</i>	<i>October 10</i>
	<i>Thanksgiving Recess (Monday-Friday)</i>	<i>November 19-23</i>
	<i>Classes Resume (Monday)</i>	<i>November 26</i>
<i>70th day of classes</i>	<i>End of Fall Semester (Wednesday)</i>	<i>December 5</i>
	<i>Reading Days (Thursday, Friday & Saturday)</i>	<i>December 6-8</i>
<i>8 days</i>	<i>Exams Begin (Monday)</i>	<i>December 10</i>
	<i>Exams End (Tuesday)</i>	<i>December 18</i>

SPRING SEMESTER

	<i>Classes Begin (Monday)</i>	<i>January 14</i>
<i>70 days</i>	<i>Drop/Add (Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday)</i>	<i>January 14-16</i>
	<i>MLK Holiday (Monday)</i>	<i>January 21</i>
	<i>Midpoint of Semester (Monday)</i>	<i>March 4</i>
<i>14 weeks</i>	<i>Spring Recess (Monday-Friday)</i>	<i>March 25-29</i>
	<i>Classes Resume (Monday)</i>	<i>April 1</i>
<i>70th day of classes</i>	<i>End of Spring Semester (Monday)</i>	<i>April 29</i>
	<i>Reading Days (Tuesday, Wednesday & Thursday)</i>	<i>April 30-May 2</i>
<i>9 days</i>	<i>Exams Begin (Friday)</i>	<i>May 3</i>
	<i>Exams End (Monday)</i>	<i>May 13</i>
	<i>COMMENCEMENT (Saturday)</i>	<i>May 18</i>



OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATE DEAN FOR STUDENT AFFAIRS

Associate Dean:

Maxine S. Thomas

Location: 216

Phone: 542-7985

This office supervises and supports student activities. The office works with student organization leaders and the law school student body in an advisory capacity. First year orientation, special lectures and programs and graduation are conducted by this office.

Registrar:

Marc Galvin

Location: 109D

Phone: 542-0335

This office maintains student academic records. It is also responsible for law school registration for classes. It coordinates record keeping of academic and

registration information with The University of Georgia Registrar.

Admissions

Director:

Giles Kennedy

Location: 213

Phone: 542-7060

The admissions office processes and supervises review of law school applications for admission. This office also supervises law school student recruitment efforts.

The Legal Career

Services Office

Director:

Brent Routman

Location: 104, 110

Phone: 542-7541

The Legal Career Services Office exists primarily to serve the employment-related needs of all students and graduates of The University of Georgia School of Law. The Office provides a wide variety of programs for full or part-time employment ranging from on-campus interviewing; participation in six national off-campus consortia; annual publication of the Profiles in Excellence, the Minority Directory, and the Legal Career Services Orientation Booklet; the coordination of numerous seminars and forums; and the posting of open positions. Throughout the calendar year, students and alumni avail themselves of free, job-search related telephone service; video and audio materials; books; newspapers; and publications.

Most important, the staff is committed to providing personal attention necessary to conduct effective, efficient job searches. Individual appointments can be scheduled for assistance with the drafting of

resumes, cover letters, or the development of interviewing skills. Career-related counseling is also available. Regardless of your career goals, your law school credentials, or your expected date of graduation, the Legal Career Services Office is here to help. Please call 542-7541 or drop by the office for further information.

UGA HEALTH SERVICE

Director:

Jacquelyn Kinder

Location: *Gilbert Health Center*

Phone: *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 inpatient and outpatient care in both the Physical Health and Mental Health Divisions. The total health care delivery system is designed to meet the health care needs of college students.

During regular academic sessions of the University, walk-in clinics staffed by physicians and other clinicians are available daily. Call the Health Service at 542-1162 for further details on hours of service.

The Health Service pharmacy is open during all clinic hours so that patients can conveniently purchase 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 immediate care for emergencies.

Supplemental student insurance is made available by the University to provide accident and sickness coverage. This policy has been 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 each 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.

STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS

Student Bar Association -- The SBA serves as a liaison between students and the faculty/administration, and as the local arm of the American Bar Association (ABA), 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 T.V. for the law school community. Membership in the Student Bar Association is open to all law students.

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ABA

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

The A.B.A. is the most powerful organization of the legal profession. The Law Student Division of the A.B.A. is now the largest professional student organization in the nation with a total enrollment of over 42,000 students. 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 only \$10 per year.

Black Law Students Association — The Black Law Students Association was established by black students in 1967 at the New York University School of Law 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 open to its members. The organization also coordinates special opportunities throughout the first year to help make the transition into the Law School curriculum. Seminars and service projects are prepared individually and jointly with other organizations to provide the law school community and university in general with extra subjects of interest.

BLSA is open to students in all three years of Law School 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. BLSA is active in recruiting minority students and in maintaining alumni relations.

Women Law Students Association — WLSA, which is open to men and women in all three years of law school, is a service organization that provides support for women law students and exposure to legal issues involving the status of women. WLSA inaugurated the Edith House Lecture Series honoring the first female graduate of the Law School. Past lecturers have been women who are experts in various fields of law.



Association of Trial Lawyers of America -- The student chapter of ATLA helps bridge the gap between

law school and the world of the litigator. Each year ATLA sponsors several informative how-to seminars. In addition, the organization helps coordinate the Law School's extensive mock trial program.

Georgia Society of International and Comparative Law -- The School of Law has an excellent reputation in teaching international law and has an internationally circulated Georgia Journal of International and Comparative Law. The school and the Georgia Society of International and Comparative Law offer students opportunities to hear and meet international speakers and scholars, to meet and study among foreign LLM students and attend seminars and work overseas. These opportunities are increasingly valuable as the world's societies and economies become increasingly interdependent.

The Society includes a large membership representing all three classes in law school 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.

Environmental Law Association -- Open to all law students, 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 public policy aspects of the law. The organization's activities include debates and speeches by legal authorities, weekly discussion meetings open to the public and organized by a different Society member, and various social occasions.

Legal Fraternities

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.

Christian Legal Society — The Christian Legal Society (CLS) is a national organization headquartered in Illinois. It now has several thousand Christian 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.

National Jewish Law Students Network — The chapter plans a number of activities, including guest speakers and social events.



The Equal Justice Foundation — A privately-endowed support fund, the foundation was created to provide financial assistance to those talented and dedicated law students wishing to pursue a career in Public Interest Law.

Often a student wishes to work in the area of Public Interest Law, but because such an organization may not be able to compensate the student as a law firm would, such an employment choice, then, becomes infeasible. The Equal Justice Foundation was created to encourage and to financially assist students who wish to work in Public Interest Law. The Foundation is endowed through alumni and student donations.

Moot Court — The purpose of the moot court program is to provide all University of Georgia law 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 members of the Georgia Supreme Court and the Georgia Court of Appeals.

Law Review -- The Georgia Law Review is a quarterly professional publication produced by a selected group of second year 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.



Georgia Journal -- 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 years of law school.

Mock Trial -- The Mock Trial Board is the umbrella organization for all extracurricular trial advocacy programs at the University of Georgia School of Law. 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 they establish rapport with the client and how effectively they elicit information from the client. The competition takes place at the beginning of the spring semester. The winners of that competition represent the UGA at the Southeastern Regional competition in February. The 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.

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.

Intellectual Property Club -- The Intellectual Property Club (IPC) hosts panel discussions on current trends for intellectual property law. It establishes relationships with the local legal community and hopes to host an Intellectual Property Seminar and to work to develop additional courses relating to intellectual property law.

EMERGENCY LOANS

The University of Georgia administers several School of Law short-term loan funds. An enrolled law student can borrow interest-free as much as \$200 for up to thirty 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 School of Law Admissions Office and, after completed, may be approved by a Law School Associate Dean, the Director of Law Admissions or the School of Law Registrar. After obtaining the approval signature, the loan applicant must take the form to the Loan Department in the Business Services Building on Broad Street.

This emergency loan must be repaid within the thirty-day period as stated in the loan agreement. Failure to do so jeopardizes future loan participation.

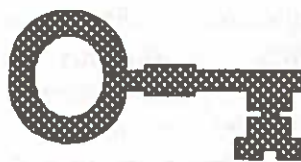


STUDENT MESSAGE BOXES

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.

The message boxes are not to be used for the receipt of U.S. mail. Students needing a mailbox should make arrangements to obtain one at the post office in the Tate Student Center or at the other local post office facilities.

Questions concerning message boxes should be directed to the Associate Dean for Student Affairs.



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.

Locker assignments are registered in the School of Law Registrar's Office at the beginning of each Fall Semester and are for the academic year only. A \$1.00 refundable key deposit is required to register most lockers although some metal lockers require registration only. All lockers are to be vacated no later than the end of the week following the May Commencement; 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.

All students are reminded that cash, jewelry, and other valuable items should not be left in lockers. Thefts have occurred in the past as access to the School of Law is available to outsiders.

SCHOOL OF LAW BULLETIN BOARDS

The official School of Law 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 School of Law without prior permission of the Associate Dean for 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 accomplished by special arrangement.

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

SMOKING

Smoking is prohibited in the library, classrooms, seminar rooms, auditorium, courtroom, elevators, Cheeley Room, Dunlap Room, faculty library, restrooms, placement lounge and steno pool. Smoking is permitted in the T.V. lounge. Whether smoking is permitted in offices is to be determined by the occupants of those offices.

TRANSFER ADMISSION

Persons not enrolled in the Juris Doctor degree program of The University of Georgia School of Law but who desire to

obtain their degree from The University of Georgia School of Law are eligible for transfer consideration if they have completed first-year studies and are in good academic standing at a law school which has been approved by the American Bar Association and is a member of the Association of American Law Schools. In making transfer decisions the Admissions Committee relies heavily upon three criteria: (1) the academic record of the applicant at the law school from which transfer is desired; (2) the reasons for seeking transfer to The University of Georgia School of Law; and (3) the number of places available in the class.

SCHOOL CLOSING DUE TO INCLEMENT WEATHER

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

If the University is closed, students are advised not to telephone the School of Law but rather to get more sleep, read, watch television, and perhaps, play outside.

OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATE DEAN FOR ACADEMIC AFFAIRS

Associate Dean:

Sam Davis

Location: Dean's Office

Phone: 542-7140

This office is responsible for all academic matters which relate to the Law School. This includes scheduling, course requirements, academic standards and graduation requirements. This office is also responsible for coordination with the University of Georgia Office of the Vice President for Academic Affairs.

TRANSIENT ADMISSION

Persons enrolled in a law degree program at a law school which is approved by the American Bar Association and is a member of the Association of American Law Schools and who are in good academic standing at that law school may be admitted as transient students. Admission as a transient student is granted for one academic term. A student desiring to enroll as a transient student for more than one academic term must make separate application for transient admission for each term.

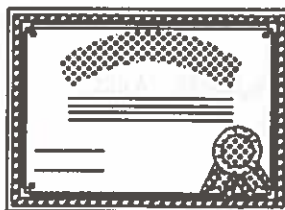
ACADEMIC WORK LOAD

The normal work load for a School of Law student is 12 to 18 credit hours each semester. The full summer session academic load is 6 to 8 credit hours. Under special circumstances the student may seek the permission of the dean or Associate Dean for Academic Affairs to undertake more or fewer hours.

Because School of Law courses are rigorous, a student may not register for courses in other schools or colleges of the University without permission of the dean or Associate Dean for Academic Affairs.

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

Students enrolled in dual degree programs such as the Juris Doctor/Master of Business Administration program should consult with academic advisors concerning exceptions to the above policies.



DEGREE WITH HONORS

*The faculty of the School of Law will, in its discretion, recognize unusual scholastic attainments of genuine distinction by awarding the degree of Juris Doctor *summa cum laude*, *magna cum laude*, or *cum laude*. Respective standards are as follows: *cum laude* 3.0 - 3.49, *magna cum laude* 3.5 - 3.79, *summa cum laude* 3.8 or above. Those seniors graduating in the top ten percent of the class are eligible for induction into The Order of the Coif honor society.*

JURIS DOCTOR (J.D.)

Requirements for the awarding of the Juris Doctor degree by the School of Law are the successful completion of no fewer than 88 semester credit hours; 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 required standards have been met.

THE ORDER OF THE COIF

The School of Law holds institutional membership in the Order of the Coif, the national legal honor society. Membership in the chapter is reserved for the top ten percent of each graduating class.



THE HONOR CODE

In 1930, the student body of the School of Law unanimously adopted the Honor Code. Through the ensuing years it has been subscribed to and administered by the students. Upon entering the School of Law, every student is provided with a copy of the Honor Code constitution, which sets forth the requirements and the machinery for enforcing them. The requirements are that a student shall act honorably in all relations of student life. Lying, cheating, failure to report any instance of infraction of the Honor Code or breaking one's word of honor are condemned. After examining the Honor Code constitution and acquainting themselves with the environment of the School, students must sign a pledge by which they promise to observe the provisions of the Honor Code. Upon subscribing to the pledge, students are thereafter bound by the provisions of the Honor Code while enrolled in the School of Law.

HONOR CODE CONSTITUTION

The University of Georgia School of Law

As Amended November 15, 1976

Preamble

In keeping with the spirit of the legal profession, knowing that upon every student at the School of Law 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 in 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 School of Law. The Honor Court shall have jurisdiction to determine whether a student defendant has violated the Honor Code in any instance in which a student-complainant of the School of Law files charges with the Honor Court. Said jurisdiction extends to any circumstances reasonably related to activities of the academic community of the School of Law.

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.*

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 School of Law student who believes that a breach of the Honor Code has been committed shall report the breach to a justice of the Honor Court. Upon the receipt of a complaint: the Honor Court justices shall select a student-prosecutor to 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 Prosecutor. *Upon election to office, the Honor Court justices shall select five students who, with the selected students' consents, shall serve as prosecutors. The prosecutors shall serve on a rotating basis as cases are brought before the Honor Court.*

Section 3. Notification of Accused Student. *Upon a determination by the prosecutor that there is reasonable cause to believe that a breach of the Honor Code has occurred, the prosecutor shall notify the Chief Justice of his finding and obtain a hearing time, place and date. The 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 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 behalf;*
- (d) the right to present evidence in his 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 Chief Justice, who shall sit as both a trier-of-fact and law. 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 School of Law, 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 School of Law.

Section 11. 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.



TUITION AND FEES

Tuition and fee bills are generated subsequent to course registration. Tuition and fees are due and payable in full no later than the first day of classes each term. Other than the two exceptions described below, University System requirements do not provide for the deferment of payments. Students are expected to pay tuition and fees prior to or at the beginning of each term.

Exceptions for Deferments

If a student is to receive a School of Law scholarship and the check for that scholarship is in process but not in hand, the student may defer the amount of the forthcoming scholarship. The other exception is when a Notice of Loan Guarantee has been received and the loan check is forthcoming. This applies only to Stafford loans, Perkins loans, 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 with the School of Law Registrar at the beginning of the term to discuss the matter.

DROP-ADD SCHEDULE ADJUSTMENT

A course drop-add period is provided each academic term. This period normally begins with the second day of classes and continues through the fifth day of classes. Courses deleted during this period will not appear on the student's academic record.

Dropping or adding courses is accomplished by completing an optical scanner sheet at the School of Law Registrar's counter with information

provided by that office. Students should check the form for accurate information and leave it in the designated box. School of Law Registrar personnel are available to provide assistance during this period.

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 for Academic Affairs. 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 as hardship 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 for Academic Affairs and the University's Office of the Registrar. A student desiring to withdraw from school should contact the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs, the School of Law 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 of the Acts 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 is 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.

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 School of Law Registrar's Information Board.

All course registration activity for law students takes place in the School of Law 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 School of Law Registrar's Office. After conclusion of the registration period, fee bills and computer-printed class schedules are available at the School of Law Registrar's Office.

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

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



FACULTY AND COURSE EVALUATIONS

Near the conclusion of each course, the opportunity is presented for students to evaluate the course and instruction. This process is administered by the School of Law Registrar's Office and evaluations are completed anonymously.

The primary goal of course evaluation is instructional improvement and enhancement. To this end, the evaluations are made available to the course's faculty member after grades have been submitted for the class.

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**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 School of Law. The minimum standard of academic performance while in the School of Law is 1.70. Any student whose cumulative grade point average falls below that minimum for work on law studies is not considered in good standing and is 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 who has completed the first two semesters of law school and who has compiled a grade point average in those two semesters of less than 1.70, but of at least 1.54 will be on "academic probation." Upon calculation of the grades for the first two semesters of law school work, those students with averages falling between 1.54 and 1.70 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 in addition to the two semesters of first-year work completed to secure the minimum 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 on probation 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 who is excluded following the one semester of probation may not re-enroll and is not eligible for readmission consideration. That*

*the student on probation 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 who has completed the first two semesters of law school and who has compiled a grade point average in those two semesters of at least 1.38 but less than 1.54 will be notified of "academic exclusion" which shall be noted on the student's record.*

*a. A student in the above category of 1.38 to 1.53 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 the courses currently enrolled. However, the student will not be allowed to enroll in the next semester following notice of exclusion unless the student is 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, nor will it automatically assure either a status of probation or readmission.*

*c. In the event the Dean or Committee with the power of readmission determines that readmission is warranted, the applicant 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 Committee:*

*(1) Increase the cumulative grade point average over the semester following notice of exclusion to 1.70 as set forth in I.B. Failure to reach a cumulative grade point average of 1.70 at the end of the semester following exclusion will result in*

permanent exclusion at that time  
without eligibility for readmission.

(2) *Require the applicant to take all or part of the first year curriculum a second time. In the event the applicant is readmitted conditioned upon taking 30 or more hours of first year courses the period of probation will be extended from one to two semesters. If after the additional semesters the student has not compiled a cumulative grade average on all work of at least 1.70, the student will be excluded without eligibility for readmission.*

(3) *Subject to the limitations above, the Committee or Dean may direct the applicant to take certain courses or 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 who has completed the first two semesters of law school and has compiled a grade point average in those two semesters of below 1.38 shall be notified of academic exclusion, and shall not be eligible for readmission.*

(a) *The student may complete courses currently enrolled at the time of the notice of exclusion. However, the student shall not be eligible to enroll in the School of Law in any semester following receipt of that notice.*

(b) *That the student is enrolled for 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 who has completed his or her first two semesters of law school work with a grade point average of above 1.70 will be considered in good standing.*

2. *If at any time after the first two semesters*

*the cumulative grade point average of the student should fall 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. Any 2nd or 3rd year student whose cumulative average falls below 1.70 is not eligible for automatic probation, but must petition for readmission.*

- 3. Upon receipt of the notice the student may complete the semester then enrolled. However, the student who has been notified of exclusion for a grade point average that is below 1.70 will not be allowed to enroll in the next semester following the receipt of the notice of exclusion unless that student is readmitted as herein provided.*
- 4. That the student is enrolled for or has completed work which may, when the grades are received, increase the grade average does not dispense with the requirement for readmission, nor will actual or potential grades which may increase the cumulative average above what is necessary for good academic standing 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 should present and document, where possible, specific unusual or unique circumstances, not common to a large number of students or inherent in the academic process, which circumstances could reasonably produce inferior academic performance.*
  - a. The following are typical or 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, nonunique 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 should present, and document where possible, 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 who make between 1.53 and 1.38 during their first two semesters of law school work; (2) students who made above 1.70 during their first two semesters but on work thereafter allowed their cumulative average to fall below 1.70. No other petitions will be considered. (First-year students whose averages fall below 1.70 and above 1.53 are on probation which does not require readmission. Should they fail to meet their conditions of probation such students will be excluded without right to petition. Students below 1.38 after the first two semesters are not entitled to petition for readmission). 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 60 days prior to the scheduled first day of classes for which the student desires to be readmitted. The request for readmission must set forth and include the Readmission Standards found in II. In addition, 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 that is not reflected in the law school record, e.g., graduate school, relevant work record, letters of recommendation, etc.*
6. *Courses in which applicant will enroll.*
7. *Proposals to remedy past defects and improve future performance.*
8. *Any past petitions for readmission and action thereon.*

*Applications not conforming to these requirements will be returned to the applicant, with notations as to missing information.*

**C. Action:**

1. *The Dean has the power to act on the readmission request, or at his discretion may refer the request 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 will be final and not subject to any further administrative review within the School of Law.*

**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. 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.*
-



## **ACADEMIC TRANSCRIPT SERVICE**

### **School of Law**

Unofficial academic transcripts, usually for employment purposes, are provided by the School of Law Registrar's Office at no charge to students or alumni. The request for such a transcript must be in writing and an easily completed form for that purpose is available at the School of Law Registrar counter. All requests must be in writing for grades or other personally identifiable information.

### **University**

Official University of Georgia academic transcripts are available from the University Registrar's Office in the Academic Building. The costs are \$2.00 by mail and \$4.00 for immediate service. The official transcript does not reflect plus or minus grades and cannot include a class rank. Official transcripts are normally used in the application process to graduate law programs or other academic degree programs.

## **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 School of Law 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 School of Law in order to receive grade reports and other correspondence.

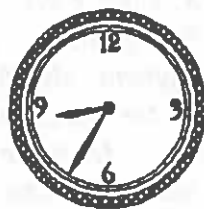
## **ROOM RESERVATIONS**

As always, School of Law facilities are available for your student or campus organization's use. In an effort to better coordinate special activities at the School of Law, formal guidelines for facilities use have been developed.

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

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.

## **BUILDING HOURS**



With the exception of the law library, law school buildings are open daily from 8:00 a.m. until 5:00

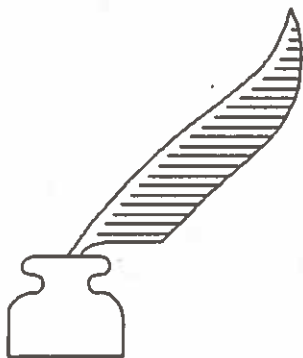
p.m. except weekends and university holidays. Exterior doors equipped with emergency exit devices are locked from 5:00 p.m. until 8:00 a.m. Doors without emergency exit devices are open during law library hours. The doors to the main entrance of the law library remain open during law library hours. Students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



## HANDICAPPED ACCESS

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

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



## SUPERVISED RESEARCH AND INDEPENDENT PROJECT

Ordinarily Supervised Research and Independent Project assignments should be completed by the end of the semester in which credit is sought. Occasionally additional time may be needed in which to complete a lengthy or complex project, and in such cases an incomplete will be recorded and the student will be granted an extension of one semester in which to complete the work. Such extensions are the exception rather than the rule, and may be granted only on request by the supervising professor. A student should not enter into a research project on the understanding that he/she will have two semesters in which to complete the work.

Supervised Research is for one or two hours of credit 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 under Supervised Research will involve no less than five separate and independent steps, all of which must be completed: (1) a thesis description of the topic and scope of the paper; (2) general outline of the paper of approximately two pages; (3) a detailed outline with citations to each major point, including a general preliminary bibliography listing of all the sources searched to this point; (4) textual draft of the paper with a bibliography of sources consulted, whether or not cited in the text; and (5) final paper with separately attached bibliography.

The thesis description must 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 must be completed under that faculty member 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 a grade of incomplete. A final conference and "defense" of the paper will 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 student may enroll for as many as two credit hours per semester. The two-hour maximum applies to Supervised Research and Independent Project or any combination thereof. Thus,

*a student could not register for two hours of Supervised Research and two hours of Independent Project in the same semester.*

*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 will not undertake Supervised Research for more than seven students per academic year. However, a faculty member should be willing to supervise the research of no less than three per academic year.*

*Supervised Research (for two credit hours) may be taken to satisfy the Advanced Writing Requirement (see elsewhere in this handbook under the heading Advanced Writing Requirement.)*

*Independent Project is for one or two credit hours and provides students with 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. A student may enroll for as many as two credit hours per semester, although the maximum applies to Supervised Research and Independent Project together, as described above. 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 will review and approve the proposal prior to the student being enrolled in Independent Project.*

*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 the 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 available 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 in a course or seminar, unless it would involve a significantly different research product.*

*Independent project may not be taken to satisfy the Advanced Writing Requirement required of all students for graduation.*

*Over the course of the second and third years of law school, a student may not receive more than four hours total credit toward the J.D. degree for a combination of Supervised Research and Independent Project.*

*Students who wish to sign up for Supervised Research and Independent Project should follow the procedure set out below. This should be done **BEFORE REGISTERING** for this work.*

*(1) Secure a form from the Office of the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs to be signed by the professor who will be supervising the work.*

*(2) Contact a professor who is willing and available to supervise the work and have the professor sign the completed form. The form should then be returned to the Office of the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs. A letter will be forwarded to the Registrar, with a copy to the appropriate professor, indicating that the*

student has permission to register for Supervised Research or Independent Project.

(3) Register for either Supervised Research (JUR 519) or Independent Project (JUR 551) with the Registrar.

### **EXAMINATION PERIOD**

1. Students are required to take their examinations according to the schedule provided except in unusual circumstances.

In the event that a student is scheduled to take two examinations on the same day, the student may request that one of the examinations be re-scheduled to another time within the examination period. The procedure to follow is outlined below.

(a) Upon determining that there will be a conflict in the examination schedule, i.e., two examinations scheduled on the same day, the student should go to the professors involved and determine which of the professors would be willing to give a make-up examination on an alternate date. The alternate date ordinarily will be the make-up date at the end of the examination period, although in exceptional cases, with permission of the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs, another make-up date may be set. The professor should set the time of day for the make-up examination and the place the student should report for the examination. The professor is responsible for administering the make-up examination.

(b) The student should then go to the Office of the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs to advise the Associate Dean of the problem. A form should be completed by the student giving the information on the regularly scheduled examination and the make-up examination and containing a statement that the Honor Code will be in effect concerning make-up examinations.

(c) A letter will be forwarded to the appropriate professor approving the examination change.

2. Students who have emergencies, i.e., personal illness, severe family illness,

or death in the family, that arise during the examination period should contact the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs immediately.

3. In the event that a student gets ill while taking an examination, the student should notify the professor immediately of the problem. If the professor cannot be found, the student should come to the Office of the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs and advise the Associate Dean of the problem.

### **COURSES OUTSIDE THE LAW SCHOOL**

Up to four semester credit hours for graduate courses outside the Law School may be applied toward the 88 credit hours required for the J.D. degree. The courses must be graduate courses that are law-related. Even though most such courses are five quarter hour courses, each course, regardless of the number of quarter hour credits it carries, will be counted as two semester credit hours toward the J.D. degree. Only one course outside the Law School may be taken in a semester.

Students who wish to take courses outside the Law School should first consult the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs for Law School approval and to complete a form that has to be sent to the Graduate School for approval.

### **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 American Bar Association as an important part of the learning process. Implementation of the rule is left to the good judgment of the faculty and administration of each law school. A law school has the burden to show that it has adopted and enforces policies relating to class attendance.

The University of Georgia Law School adheres to ABA Standard 305(c) requiring regular and punctual class attendance. 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.

### **ADVANCED WRITING REQUIREMENT**

In addition to the first-year course in legal research and writing, students are required, as a condition for graduation, to satisfy at least one of the following:

1. Complete a research paper or papers in connection with a seminar designated by the Dean's Office and taught in the School of Law 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 grade of C in the seminar.
2. Complete a research paper that satisfies the standards of Supervised Research (JUR 519), described elsewhere in this Handbook, for no less than two semester credit hours. To satisfy this requirement, the student must earn at least a grade of C for Supervised Research.
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 for graduation, 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 the research paper(s) that served as the basis for the faculty member's certification. This certification must be received by the Registrar no later than noon on the last day of the scheduled examination period of the semester in which the student is to graduate. Failure to meet this deadline will result in the certification being withheld for that semester.

### **REMOVAL OF INCOMPLETES**

An Incomplete (I) grade 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 examination or turn in a paper) by the end of the semester in which credit is sought. The student must complete course, seminar, or research requirements during the following semester. Any grade of I (Incomplete) that is not converted to a letter grade by the end of the subsequent resident semester (summer school is not a resident semester) will then be recorded as an F.

A student is not automatically entitled to an I (Incomplete) but 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.

### **PAID ENTERTAINMENT**

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

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# UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA POLICIES



## **REFUND SCHEDULE**

*Tuition and fee refunds are made by the University on the following schedule:*

|                                                       |             |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| <i>Prior to the first day of classes:</i>             | <i>100%</i> |
| <i>First class day through seventh:</i>               | <i>80%</i>  |
| <i>Eighth class day through fourteenth:</i>           | <i>60%</i>  |
| <i>Fifteenth class day through twenty-first:</i>      | <i>40%</i>  |
| <i>Twenty-second class day through twenty-eighth:</i> | <i>20%</i>  |
| <i>After twenty-eighth day of classes:</i>            | <i>0%</i>   |

*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 School of Law should contact the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs, the School of Law Registrar, or both.*

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## **Guidelines to be Followed by University Units Sponsoring Events 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 of 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.

Implementation of these guidelines may require sponsors of University events where alcohol is served or provided to modify their current practices, to hire additional staff, or to retrain existing staff. The costs involved in implementing these guidelines, however, are minimal when compared to the potential liability facing the University or its officials if adequate safeguards are not taken.

This matter requires your prompt attention. Questions concerning these guidelines should be addressed to the Office of Legal Affairs.

## **POLICY MEMORANDUM on SEXUAL HARASSMENT**

### **STATEMENT OF POLICY**

The following policy statement on sexual harassment was adopted by the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia in 1981 and was incorporated into The University of Georgia Affirmative Action Plan that same year.

"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 is asking 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 student as against any person subordinate in authority in the work or study environment).

### **PROCESSING OF COMPLAINTS**

Complaints of sexual harassment are included in those complaints which are covered by the UGA Consolidated Grievance Procedures. Accordingly, it is assumed that complaints of sexual harassment would normally be initially registered through one's supervisory channels or academic administration channels, unless of course, the offended party's immediate supervisor or administrator were the party being charged with such conduct. In that case, the offended party should either go to the next higher level of supervision or administration or should contact the UGA Equal Opportunity Office (542-7912) for guidance. Similarly, supervisors or administrators receiving such complaints should also contact this office for assistance.

All such complaints should be handled confidentially on a "need to know" basis at all levels, with a view toward protecting the complaining party from possible reprisal and protecting the accused party from irresponsible or mistaken complaints. Complaints not resolved informally may (following the filing of an affidavit detailing the complaint) be referred under the Consolidated Grievance Procedures to the UGA Grievance Panel for hearing and for further disposition by the President.

To be considered for review, formal complaints of sexual harassment must be filed within a reasonable time following the last alleged incident of harassment.

### **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.*

### **TRAINING RESOURCES**

*The UGA Equal Opportunity Office has training videotapes and reference materials available for checkout to units of the institution as training aids. Arrangements may be made by telephone.*

### **POSTING**

*A copy of this policy statement should be posted permanently on the official notice bulletin board of each departmental unit of this institution, replacing the July 1987 and earlier revisions of this policy.*

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## **PRIVACY OF STUDENT RECORDS**

*In accordance with the 1974 Family Educational Rights to Privacy Act, known as the Buckley Amendment, School of Law Officers will not release personally identifiable academic information to a third party without written student consent. In practice, 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.*

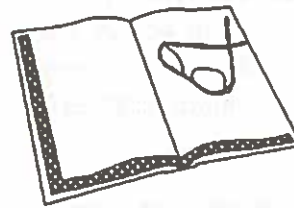
*A form is available in the School of Law Registrar's Office to release your academic record to potential employers, scholarship agencies, or any person of your choice. In lieu of the form, a request letter, which designates to whom and what information should be sent, signed and dated*

*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 School of Law Registrar's workload will not permit such a rapid response. Any premium delivery service cost above that of first class mail is the responsibility of the requesting student or alumnus.*

*Directory information such as home addresses, telephone numbers, and enrollment status (presently enrolled?), are excluded from the provisions of the Buckley Amendment. Upon student 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 School of Law may be directed to the School of Law Registrar.*

## **LAW SCHOOL RESOURCES AND SERVICES**



### **THE LAW LIBRARY**

*The Law Library is operated under the direct administration of the Dean of the School of Law. It is essentially a non-circulating reference and research collection. Certain classes of materials may circulate for different periods of time, ranging from two hours to fourteen days. It 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 will be effective only if the users of the 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.*



## **COMPUTER ROOM POLICY**

Five (5) IBM PC computers are available for use by students for computer-assisted legal instruction and word-processing. These computers are located on the second floor Annex in Room A212. Computer Assisted Instruction programs are available on a variety of topics including property, civil procedure, contracts, etc. These programs are shelved in black binders in the Computer Room and anyone is free to use them provided they log in on the sign-up sheets. Sign-up sheets and operating instructions are in the front of each binder. Word-processing programs are kept at the Circulation Desk, and must be checked out. 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, the following policies apply:

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 LIBRARY REGULATIONS**

1. Readers may not eat, drink, smoke or chew tobacco in any part of the Library. Patrons should not bring food or drinks into the Library.
2. Personal books and other personal belongings of students may not be kept on the 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. Reports, codes and periodicals should not be moved from the Library to the Annex and vice-versa. These books must be kept in their respective buildings all the time.
4. Typewriters and Library office equipment, material and furniture are to be used only by the staff. There is a hole puncher, a stapler, a pencil sharpener, and scotch tape available for patrons' use at the Circulation Desk.
5. Library staff members are not authorized to type student papers or to do any other work for students which is not related to Library services.
6. Telephones in the Law Library are restricted for the use of the Library staff. Page service is not available to call patrons of the Library to the telephone. The Student Bar Association maintains a free phone for students' local calls in the Student Lounge.
7. Users are requested to reshelve reports, digests and periodicals immediately after use on the Main Floor or in the Annex. Do not reshelve any book or material belonging to the Balcony or to the Basement, or any material which is part of the United States Government documents or of the United States documents collection.
8. Users are requested to mark loose, torn, or missing pages of Library materials with a slip of paper and leave them with the 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 the University.

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

### **LEXIS AND WESTLAW**

The Library is a subscriber to both the LEXIS/NEXIS and WESTLAW data bases on CD-ROM, such as tax, bankruptcy and civil practice. The LEXIS terminal is located in the Audio Visual Room (Room A204). The WESTLAW terminal and CD-ROM player are located in the Audio-Visual Room (Room A211). Training sessions for first year students are scheduled throughout the school year. LEXIS/NEXIS and WESTLAW may be used by students and faculty for any project related to the curriculum of the Law School or for any affiliated organization (i.e. Legal Aid or Prosecutorial Clinic). However, under contract, the Law School's LEXIS and WESTLAW terminals may not be used by or for practicing attorneys. Use of the terminals by or for practicing attorneys will result in the cancellation of the contract and charges to all users would be at the commercial rate per minute.

Reservations for the use of WESTLAW and LEXIS may be made on the forms kept on the desk outside Room A203.

### **LEGALTRAC PUBLICATION INDEX**

The Law Library is a subscriber to Information Access Company's Legaltrac Index CD-ROM database. Legaltrac is an index to 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 to the present and is updated monthly. The Legaltrac Publications Index terminal is located on the second floor of the Annex outside the Librarians's offices.



### **P U B L I C I N F O R M A T I O N**

**Director:**

Nancy Bowen

Location: 214

Phone: 542-5172

The public information activity of the Law School's administrative staff relates generally to the development of a positive and easily identifiable public image of the School of Law in the state, region, and nation. Student activities--intercollegiate moot court and mock trial teams, academic awards, sponsored lectures, conferences, and seminars-- are an important source of positive news for the Law School.

The office disseminates news and feature materials about the school's students, faculty, and programs to the general public and the legal community through the print and electronic media.

The Public Information Office publishes the Georgia Advocate, a twice-yearly magazine for the law school community; prepares news releases for distribution through the University's Public Information Office to general and specialized media; and has editorial responsibility for many Law School publications, including the Dean's Annual Report to the President, special event promotional and publicity materials, and selected fundraising and alumni publications.

### **A L U M N I   P R O G R A M S   A N D D E V E L O P M E N T   O F F I C E**

**Director:**

Jill Birch

Location: 215

Phone: 542-5190

The Office of Alumni Programs and Development is responsible for the coordination of various alumni programs (e.g., class reunions and regional alumni meetings), implementation of all fund-raising efforts on behalf of the Law School (e.g.,

Annual Law School Fund, specialized fund-raising drives), production of special events for the Law School (e.g., Law Alumni Weekend and alumni Law Day activities) and production of a variety of publications (e.g., Alumni Directory, Dean's Newsletter). The office provides assistance to the Public Information Office for the publication of the alumni magazine, The Georgia Advocate. The office also provides assistance to the Admissions Office for coordination of scholarships funded by contributions from alumni and/or friends of the Law School.

The office works closely with the Registrar's Office and the Associate Dean for Student Affairs Office regarding student awards that are funded by contributions made by alumni and friends of the Law School.

The foremost goal of the office is to ensure that alumni and friends of the Law School have the opportunity to remain involved with the Law School community. A variety of programs, either social or educational, are sponsored by the office to create opportunities for alumni to take active roles in the future of the Law School. Currently enrolled students are encouraged to involve themselves in alumni related activities and to use the resources available to them through the Alumni Programs and Development 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.

### **COPY MACHINES**

Copy machines available 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.

### **REGISTRATION FOR BAR EXAMINATION**

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

Addresses for various bar examination offices are available in the School of Law Registrar's Office. Bar information is also posted as received by the School of Law on student bulletin boards. It is the student's responsibility to know and to meet any requirements for admission to a bar.

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 for all University of Georgia School of Law students.

In order to take the Georgia Bar Examination, each applicant is required to provide evidence that the educational requirements are met. This requirement is met by way of a sign-up sheet by which students request the School of Law to certify educational eligibility.

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**THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA  
SCHOOL OF LAW  
GRADE DISTRIBUTION FOR THE 1989-1990 ACADEMIC YEAR**

*Students with grade point averages below 3.50 at the University of Georgia School of Law are not academically ranked beginning with students entering August 1989. 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.*

**1989-1990 ACADEMIC YEAR**

| <b>GRADE POINT<br/>DISTRIBUTION</b> | <b>CLASS OF<br/>1990</b> | <b>CLASS OF<br/>1991</b> | <b>CLASS OF<br/>1992</b> |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| =====                               | =====                    | =====                    | =====                    |
|                                     | (n = 205)                | (n = 226)                | (n = 210)                |
| 4.00 - 4.30                         | 0                        | 0                        | 3                        |
| 3.70 - 3.99                         | 6                        | 6                        | 5                        |
| 3.30 - 3.69                         | 22                       | 32                       | 27                       |
| 3.00 - 3.29                         | 54                       | 36                       | 37                       |
| 2.70 - 2.99                         | 45                       | 52                       | 35                       |
| 2.30 - 2.69                         | 62                       | 63                       | 42                       |
| 2.00 - 2.29                         | 15                       | 29                       | 29                       |
| 1.70 - 1.99                         | 1                        | 8                        | 18                       |
| 1.30 - 1.69                         | 0                        | 0                        | 12                       |
| 1.29 - below                        | 0                        | 0                        | 2                        |

**1989-1990 ACADEMIC YEAR  
CLASS OF 1992 BY SECTION**

| <b>GRADE POINT<br/>DISTRIBUTION</b> | <b>SECTION<br/>X</b> | <b>SECTION<br/>Y</b> | <b>SECTION<br/>Z</b> |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| =====                               | =====                | =====                | =====                |
|                                     | (n = 71)             | (n = 67)             | (n = 72)             |
| 4.00 - 4.30                         | 1                    | 1                    | 1                    |
| 3.70 - 3.99                         | 1                    | 1                    | 3                    |
| 3.30 - 3.69                         | 13                   | 8                    | 6                    |
| 3.00 - 3.29                         | 7                    | 19                   | 11                   |
| 2.70 - 2.99                         | 18                   | 6                    | 11                   |
| 2.30 - 2.69                         | 8                    | 11                   | 23                   |
| 2.00 - 2.29                         | 12                   | 9                    | 8                    |
| 1.70 - 1.99                         | 7                    | 8                    | 3                    |
| 1.30 - 1.69                         | 4                    | 3                    | 5                    |
| 1.29 - below                        | 0                    | 1                    | 1                    |

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

|                 |                 |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| <b>A+ = 4.3</b> | <b>B+ = 3.3</b> | <b>C+ = 2.3</b> | <b>D+ = 1.3</b> |
| <b>A = 4.0</b>  | <b>B = 3.0</b>  | <b>C = 2.0</b>  | <b>D = 1.0</b>  |
| <b>A- = 3.7</b> | <b>B- = 2.7</b> | <b>C- = 1.7</b> | <b>F = 0.0</b>  |

**I = Incomplete    S = Satisfactory    U = Unsatisfactory    V = Audit**

**W = Withdraw    WF = W Failing    WP = W Passing**



## **COURSES OF INSTRUCTION**

*The faculty reserves the right to omit any of the courses listed in any semester and to substitute other courses for any of those listed. Unless otherwise noted, all law courses are registered under 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 criticized. The course is concerned with an introduction to 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 servitudes; 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.*



## **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 will also be able to choose from selected elective courses. Those electives in which second year students are eligible to enroll will vary from year to year and will be based on space availability, difficulty of subject matter and decisions of the Curriculum Committee.*

### **418. Constitutional Law I. 2 hours.**

*This course surveys basic principles of constitutional law. It will introduce the student to: (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 419.*

*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.**

*Formation of corporations; creation of shares; assembly of funds; types of credit obligations; trust indenture; classification of shares; dividend policy; internal management; federal and state regulation of the issuance of securities.*

### **425. Evidence. 4 hours.**

*The Evidence 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 open to all second and third year students, and there are no prerequisites for taking the course. 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.**

*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.*

### **430. Legal Profession. 2 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.*

### **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.*

**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.

### **ADVANCED RESEARCH PAPER REQUIREMENT**

In addition to first year legal research (407-408), students graduating in or after the class of 1978-79 will be required as a condition for graduation to complete at least one of the following:

1. Complete a research paper or papers in connection with a seminar designated by the Dean's office and taught in the School of Law 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.
2. Complete a research paper which satisfies the standards of Supervised Research for no less than 2 semester hours. To satisfy this requirement, the student must earn at least a C.
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.

### **ELECTIVE COURSES**

The following courses may be taken in the second or third year, but if space availability is a problem, third year students will be given priority.

**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 according to a timetable written briefs on the side assigned. Students will argue the problems before other students and the instructor. The written work and oral presentation will be critiqued by the 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 new 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.

**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.*

**423. 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 relations of the maritime law to the 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.*

**440. Comparative Law. 2 hours.**

*In the course on Comparative Law the elements of the history, structure, method and selected area of substantive law of a civil law system in its relation to Anglo-American law are studied by reference to the prototypes of French public and private law as well as elements of the German, Swiss, and Belgian legal systems. This approach serves to prepare the student for dealing with legal problems including the application of the law of other countries.*

**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. 4 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. With that foundation, the student then proceeds to employ these principles in a series of controlled exercises featuring a full trial. The student must show proficiency at all of the fundamental skills of the lawyer including: (1) basic legal research; (2) the drafting of pleadings, motions and other documents in preparation for trial; (3) the 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. 2 hours.**

*Concentration is upon the various methods to protect literary, musical, and artistic work under the law of copyright. copyright is a statutory subject and is 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, the 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 discover; the rights 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 that 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. Not open to students with credit in JUR 515/715. Prerequisite: JUR 517.**

*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.*

**453. Domestic Relations. 3 hours.**

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

**454. (CFD) Behavioral Science and Domestic Relations Law. 2 hours.**

**Prerequisite: JUR 453**

*This advanced domestic relations seminar, team taught by a law professor and a child and family development professor, will examine 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 being placed upon 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. For both the litigator and the counselor "injunction practice" has many aspects, some practical, some theoretical, which must be considered if the client is to be protected. To these special attention is given.*

*The third "great remedy" studied at length is that of restitution at law, "an important part of our remedies system which ordinarily receives relatively less attention in the courses offered in the first year.*

*Since emphasis upon "remedies" necessarily requires a focus upon the "choice" of remedies which may be available to a litigant in most situations, the course emphasizes the "election of remedies" opportunities, and the implications of each possible choice, in those fact situations which are discussed. 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. Some introductory material of this nature is included in the Casebook to enable the student to grasp readily the implications of a choice of remedies.*

**463. Insurance. 3 hours.**

*The Insurance course has four goals. First, to continue the traditional law school mission to refine and broaden your ability and appetite for reading, thinking, and talking like a lawyer, in understanding legal reasoning and in using legal material to discover and solve problems as would a scholar, advocate, counselor, draftsperson, and social activist. Second, minor emphasis is placed on the business of insurance through governmental regulation, risk management, rating and classifications, and the types of available policies. Third, emphasis is put on the notion of judge-made insurance and insurance law as well as on the socialization of risks as a matter of public policy. Finally and more importantly, this is a practical lawyering course with primary emphasis on the litigatory and claims approaches. the focus is on negotiation ( at least two out-of-class) and on drafting letters, documents and pleadings. The course thus attempts to enrich doctrinal understanding through the performance of lawyering operations while concomitantly learning the skills required in those operations.*

**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. A research paper may be presented in place of an examination.*

**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. A research paper may be presented in place of an examination.*

**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. Problems which arise for the lawyer when his 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 Environments. 3 hours.**

*Prerequisite: JUR 464.*

*This course will examine 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,*



**456. Estate Planning Seminar. 2 hours.**

*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. 2-3 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. Through assigned readings 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.*

*A paper and class presentation will be required.*

**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, an procedure will also be explored.*

**460. Federal Income Taxation of Corporations and 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.**

*Prerequisite: JUR 402.*

*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.*

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. A research paper may be presented in place of an examination.

**471. International Taxation. 2 hours.**

**Prerequisite:** Senior standing. **Recommended prerequisites:** JUR 460 and 468.

This course 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.**

This course 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 all 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).

The course is open to all second and third-year students. Enrollment is limited to 60 students.

**476. Labor Law. 3 hours.**

Labor Law is being offered as a three semester credit hour elective course. It will generally be offered only once an academic year. While this area was covered for years on the Georgia Bar Examination, it has been omitted for the last several examinations. This course has proved very useful to those aspiring to federal judge clerkships; practice in medium-to-large firms serving corporate clients; or public service law firms.

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.

Labor Law 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. Land Finance Law. 2 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.**

*Analysis of the legal and administrative aspects of the regulation of land use of development, and the problems and techniques of urban planning. Particular attention is given to zoning, subdivision controls, public acquisition of land, and urban redevelopment.*

**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 the changes that have occurred in the last 10 years 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. Consideration will also be given to the proposed Equal Rights amendment to the Constitution of the United States.*

**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 (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.*

**489. Military Law. 2 hours.**

*Historical and constitutional basis; Judge Advocate Generals' Corps; military justice; habeas corpus; war crimes; laws of war and related international law problems; Federal Tort Claims Act.*

**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.*

**495. Secured Transactions. 2 hours.**

*This course deals with security interests in personal property and fixtures. It centers on Article 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code, and the relationship of Article 9 to the Federal Bankruptcy Code. It explores the creation, perfection, priority and foreclosure of security interests. Both consumer and business financing are examined. Especially in Article 9, commercial law is primarily an area of planning law. Emphasis is placed on structuring transactions consistent with the intention of the parties and the requirements of existing law.*

**496. Securities Regulation. 3 hours.**

*This course offers a general consideration of the laws which regulate distribution and trading of "securities" both in their conventional and less conventional forms.*

*Controls of these activities are mainly a matter of federal laws, and the course is principally concerned with a somewhat detained study of the principal federal statutes and the case law relating to them, e.g., the "Securities Act of 1933" and the "Securities Exchange Act of 1934." Because of time limitations less attention is given to other federal regulatory statutes such as the "Investment Company Act," the "Investment Advisers Act," and the "Trust indenture Act," as well as to state law controls with respect to distribution of securities.*

*Relatively greater attention during the course is concentrated on the growing area of federal control in the area of alleged "fraud" in the purchase and sale of securities, the so-called "10b-5" development.*

**497. Social Legislation. 2 hours.**

*Social Legislation traces the method by which the courts evolve, interpret and apply legislation designed to remedy social problems. Specifically, this course concentrates on private sector employment discrimination based on race, sex, age, religion, or national origin, and examines the substantive constitutional, legislative and executive enactments relating to the elimination of that problem.*

**498. Social Legislation Seminar. 3 hours.**

*Touches on such various aspects of labor policy as (1) federal and state wage hour laws, (2) federal and state contract labor standards laws, (3) Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and (4) workers' compensation.*

**499. Employment Discrimination. 3 hours.**

*The course examines the law regulating distinctions in the employment relationship. The emphasis is 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 grade will be based upon an examination at the end of the course. The course is open to all students beyond their first year. There are no formal prerequisites. However, Constitutional Law and Labor 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 multijurisdictional corporations among the states. There are no formal prerequisites to enrolling in the course.*

**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. A paper will be required.*

**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.**

*Not open to students with credit in JUR 530. This course will cover judicial and legislative mechanisms that prevent competitive practices directed at consumer decision making. The focus will be on trademarks, copyrights, price and service discrimination, and such statutes as the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act, the Federal Trade Commission Act and the Robinson-Patman Act.*

**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 malocurrences; 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.**

**Prerequisite:** JUR 421 and 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.

**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. Legal Aspects of Capital Utilization. 3 hours.**

This seminar enables the law student who expects to act as counsel to business enterprises to examine into their financing problems. Each student will be required to produce a paper of publishable quality. For his/her paper he/she will choose one industry, examine into its usual financing needs and describe the ways in which those needs are or could be met. Chief among the student's concerns will be what factors influence the decision to obtain equity or debt financing, from what lenders are what types of equity and debt financing available, and how do legal rules and institutions affect the availability of these sources of financing.

**513. Tax Policy Seminar. 2 hours**

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. The course presents a substantial body of material that is sound and that should be mastered. Consequently, the successful completion of a course in federal income taxation is a prerequisite to this course. Either a paper or a final examination will be required.

**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. A substantial legal essay will be required of students enrolled in the course.

**515, 516. Prosecutorial Clinic I and II. 2 and 3-6 hours, respectively.**

**Prerequisite:** JUR 405.

Under supervision of an attorney/director, acting as an assistant district attorney, students will assist in the preparation and trial pending misdemeanor cases, the drafting of warrants, motions, orders, memoranda, and other legal documents and will actually appear in court on behalf of the prosecution.

**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.**

**Prerequisite:** JUR 418, 419, and 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. 1-2 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.*

**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.**

**Prerequisite:** JUR 517.

*Students are engaged full-time in a practicum for one semester at the Diagnostic and Classification Center of the Department of Corrections at Jackson, Georgia. Under the direct supervision of an attorney, students provide legal assistance for prisoners in both personal legal problems and in post-conviction problems. Tutorial and seminar discussions are held on individual cases.*

**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.*

**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. Each student will be required to prepare and present at least one major paper.*

- 536. International Trade Laws. 3 hours.**  
*To examine national and international policies and laws relating to international trade and investment.*
- 537. Taxation of Natural Resources. 2 hours.**  
*Prerequisite: JUR 418 or 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.*
- 540. Wills and Trusts. 4 hours.**  
*Not open to students with credit in JUR 428. A one-semester intensive treatment of donative transfers of property.*
- 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 Regulation Seminar. 2 hours.**  
*Prerequisite: JUR 496.*  
*An intensive consideration of current problems in Securities Regulation.*
- 544. Evaluating Tax Shelters. 3 hours.**  
*Prerequisite: JUR 512 and 509 or permission of school.*  
*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.**  
*This course provides instruction to second and third year law students 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.*
- 546. Future Interests. 2 hours. Not open to students with credit in JUR 429.**  
*Prerequisite: JUR 540 and JUR 428.*  
*Examines topics in drafting sophisticated wills and trust instruments including topics classifying future interests; problems of construction, particularly problems associated with survivorship conditions; class gifts; powers of appointment; the Rule against Perpetuities.*

**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 Projects. 1-2 hours.**

*Independent projects provide the students with a flexible opportunity independently to 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 international levels. 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 the light of new sources of international law.*

**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.**

*An examination of the application of familiar legal doctrines to sports issues as a basis for developing concepts about the nature of the legal process.*

**556. Complex Litigation. 2 hours.**

*Prerequisite: JUR 401.*

*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.*

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