

8-15-1994

Student Handbook 1994-95

University of Georgia School of Law

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The University of Georgia
School of Law



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



August 15, 1994

Welcome to the newly-enrolled 1L's and welcome back to the 2L's and 3L's. We hope you had an enjoyable and productive summer.

This student handbook is designed to delineate the policies and procedures of the University of Georgia Law School. Along with the *University of Georgia Student Handbook*, it should be consulted for answers to questions which relate to student matters.

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

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

Sincerely,

Edward D. Spurgeon
Dean

Paul M. Kurtz
Associate Dean






The University of Georgia

School of Law
Office of the Dean

MEMORANDUM

TO: Student Handbook Users
FROM: Paul M. Kurtz, Associate Dean 
RE: Corrected Telephone Locator
DATE: September 1, 1994

Due to several errors on my part, the Telephone Locator (p. iii) and description of Administrative Officials (pp. 2-3) appearing in the new Student Handbook are incomplete and incorrect. The enclosed pages are corrected versions of these two items and should be used in their stead. I regret the errors and apologize to those inadvertently excluded in the Handbook.

PMK:cd
Attachment

TELEPHONE LOCATOR

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

Edward D. Spurgeon, Dean	542-7140
Paul M. Kurtz, Associate Dean	542-7140
Gabriel M. Wilner, Associate Dean and Director of International and Graduate Legal Studies	542-5238
Thomas J. Schoenbaum, Executive Director of the Dean Rusk Center for International and Comparative Law	542-5140
Jill Coveny Birch, Director of Alumni Programs & Annual Fund	542-7959
Barney L. Brannen, Director of ICLE	369-5664
Marc A. Galvin, Director of Student Affairs & Registrar	542-5182
Dennis M. Griffeth, Director of Computer Services	542-1941
Wendy M. Jenkins, Director of Prosecutorial Clinic	542-5212
Giles W. Kennedy, Director of Law Admissions	542-7060
Thomas J. Killeen, Director, Prisoner Legal Counseling Project	542-5133
Adrienne V. McFall, Director of Legal Aid Clinic	542-4241
Elaine K. Mitchell, Director of Budget	542-5625
Kathy Pharr, Director of Communications & Public Relations	542-5172
E. Ann Puckett, Director of Law Library	542-8480
Richard D. Reaves, Director of ICJE	542-5150
Gregory Roseboro, Assistant Director of Student Affairs	542-5187
Brent E. Routman, Director of Legal Career Services	542-7541
Charles G. Wurst III, Director of Development	542-7985

FACULTY

Milner S. Ball, Harmon W. Caldwell Professor of Law	542-5236
Larry E. Blount, Associate Professor of Law	542-5239
Robert D. Brussack, Associate Professor of Law	542-5166
Ronald L. Carlson, John Byrd Martin Professor of Law	542-7403
Dan T. Coenen, Associate Professor of Law	542-5301
Samuel M. Davis, Allen Post Professor of Law	542-8947
Anne Dupre, Assistant Professor of Law	542-5294
Thomas A. Eaton, J. Alton Hosch Professor of Law	542-5177
C. Ronald Ellington, J. Alton Hosch Professor of Law	542-5215
Paul J. Heald, Associate Professor of Law	542-7989
Walter Hellerstein, Professor of Law	542-5175
Fredrick W. Huszagh, Professor of Law	542-5940
Randall L. Johnson, Assistant Professor of Law	542-5216
Paul M. Kurtz, Associate Dean and J. Alton Hosch Professor of Law	542-7140
Edward J. Larson, Associate Professor of History and Law	542-2660
Sarajane Love, Associate Professor of Law	542-5176
Julian B. McDonnell, John A. Sibley Professor of Law	542-5183
Richard Nagareda, Assistant Professor of Law	542-5433
L. Ray Patterson, Pope Brock Professor of Law	542-5145
Walter Ray Phillips, Talmadge Professor of Law	542-5207
James F. Ponsoldt, Professor of Law	542-5209
E. Ann Puckett, Professor of Law and Director, Law Library	542-8480
John B. Rees Jr., Law School Association Professor of Law	542-5214
Margaret V. Sachs, Associate Professor of Law	542-7282
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Gabriel M. Wilner, Thomas M. Kirbo Professor of Intl. Law	542-5238

LEGAL RESEARCH AND WRITING

Cathleen Wharton, Director	542-5243
Barbara Frake	542-5144
Allison Hale	542-5827
Margaret McCann	542-5219
Curtis Nessel	542-5277

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

DEAN, Edward D. Spurgeon

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

ASSOCIATE DEAN, Paul M. Kurtz

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

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

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

DIRECTOR OF STUDENT AFFAIRS AND REGISTRAR, Marc A. Galvin

Maintains student records and coordinates registration, drop-add, and grade report distribution. In matters of student affairs, assistance is provided to student organizations in planning events and utilization of student activity funds. Provides individual assistance to students including the approval of emergency loans.

DIRECTOR OF LAW ADMISSIONS, Giles W. Kennedy

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

DIRECTOR OF LEGAL CAREER SERVICES, Brent E. Routman

Serves employment-related needs of Law School students and graduates. Provides programs for full- or part-time employment ranging from on-campus interviewing; participation in national off-campus consortia; publication of Placement Directory and the Legal Career Services Orientation Booklet; coordination of seminars and forums; and posting of open positions. Offers free job-search related telephone service; video and audio materials; books; newspapers; and publications.

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF STUDENT AFFAIRS, Gregory Roseboro

Generally assists in providing support in the area of student affairs, working with the Director of Student Affairs, Director of Legal Career Services, and Director of Law Admissions.

DIRECTOR OF ALUMNI PROGRAMS, Jill Coveny Birch

Coordinates alumni programs (e.g., class reunions and regional alumni meetings) and produces special events for the Law School (e.g., Law Alumni Weekend and alumni Law Day activities). Works closely with the Law School Board of Visitors and Law School Association Council. Works with Registrar's Office and Associate Dean regarding student awards funded by contributions of alumni and friends of the Law School.

DIRECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT, Charles G. Wurst III

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

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INFORMATION, Kathy Rogers Pharr

Coordinates functions of writing, media relations, alumni publication production, broadcasting, photography and other communications techniques to provide public information about the Law School. Edits the *Georgia Advocate* alumni magazine, prepares and distributes press releases and assists with Law School special events.

DIRECTOR OF BUDGET, Elaine Mitchell

Oversees Law School budget and finances, including all state, private, and grant funding. Responsible for the accounting, payroll and purchasing functions of the Law School and maintains all fiscal and personnel records. Works with students concerning student travel, student-sponsored conferences, publications and student employment.

DIRECTOR OF COMPUTER SERVICES, Dennis Griffeth

Responsible for integrating and coordinating use of computers and communication technology, including needs analysis, product recommendation, procurement, installation, configuration and support. Designs and implements Law School database applications and administers multi-protocol network.

INFORMATION SOURCES







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

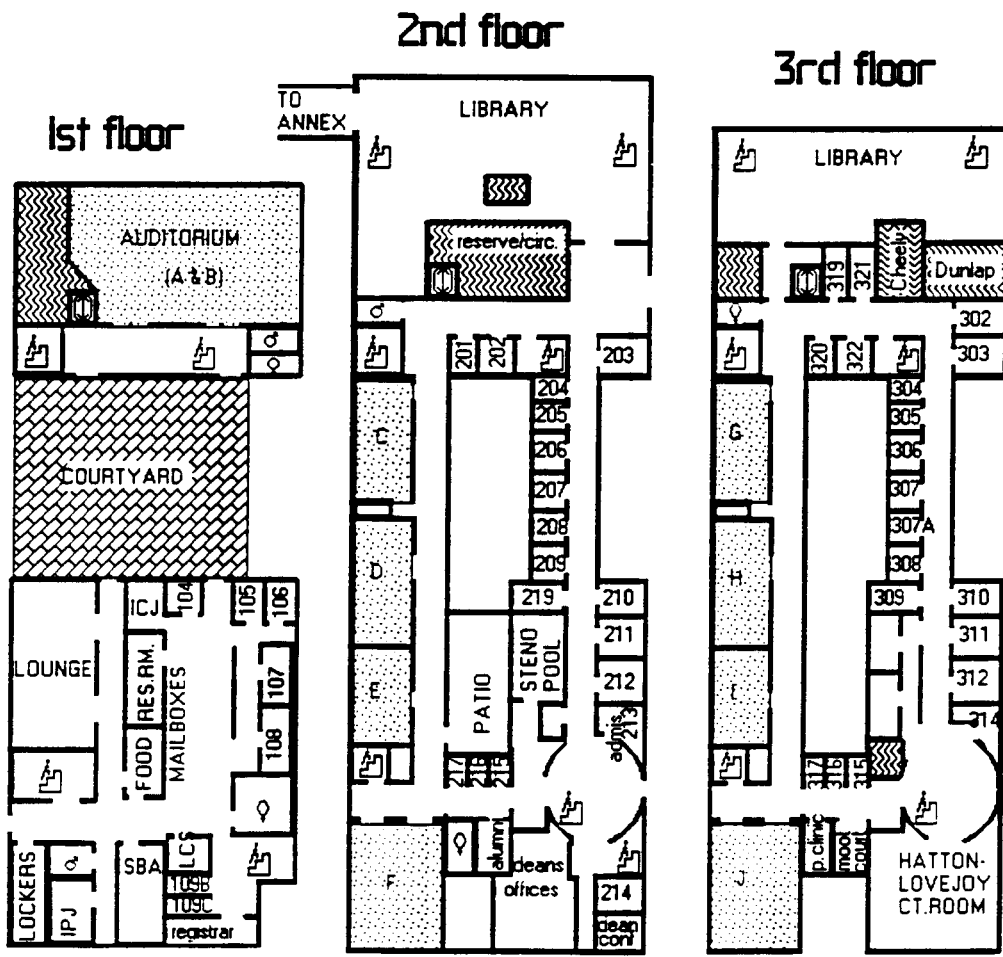
Emergency Numbers

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

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

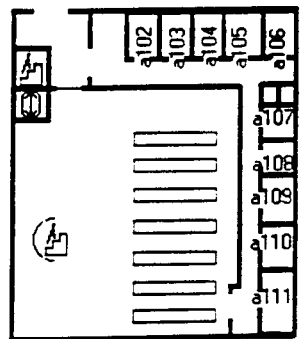
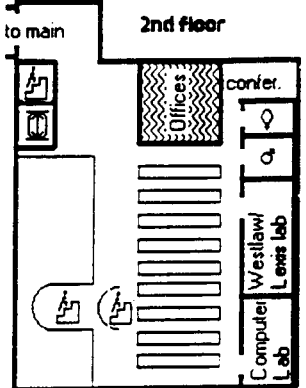
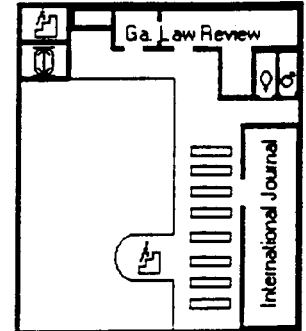
University of Georgia Law School & Annex

- key:
-  stairs
 -  elevator
 -  mens room
 -  ladies room
 -  restricted
 -  classroom



Annex:

Annex-3rd Floor



1st floor

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ACADEMIC CALENDAR

FALL SEMESTER 1994

Summer Academic Success Program..... August 1 - August 12
LL.M. (Graduate) Orientation..... August 15
First-Year Orientation..... August 15 and 16
Upperclass Classes Begin..... August 16 (Tuesday)
First-Year Classes Begin..... August 17 (Wednesday)
Drop/Add..... August 17-19
Labor Day (school closed)..... September 5 (Monday)
Classes End November 22 (Tuesday)*
Thanksgiving Holidays..... November 23-25
Exams Begin..... November 29 (Tuesday)
Exams End..... December 12 (Monday)

*To equalize the number of Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, etc. in the fall semester and account for the Labor Day Holiday, we will operate a Monday schedule on the final day of class, Tuesday, November 22.

SPRING SEMESTER 1995

Classes Begin..... January 10 (Tuesday)
Drop/Add January 11-13
Martin Luther King Day (school closed).. January 16 (Monday)
Spring Recess..... March 27-31
Classes End..... April 25 (Tuesday)*
Exams Begin..... April 28 (Friday)
Exams End..... May 10 (Wednesday)
COMMENCEMENT..... May 13 (Saturday)

*To equalize the number of Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, etc. in the spring semester and to account for the Martin Luther King Holiday, we will operate a Monday schedule on the final day of class, Tuesday, April 25.

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DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INFORMATION, Kathy Rogers Pharr

Coordinates functions of writing, media relations, alumni publication production, broadcasting, photography and other communications techniques to provide public information about the Law School. Edits the *Georgia Advocate* alumni magazine, prepares and distributes press releases and assists with Law School special events.

THE LAW LIBRARY

A non-circulating reference and research collection. Different classes of materials circulate for different periods of time, ranging from 2 hours to 2 weeks. The Library is a working collection with an open-shelf policy. This open access is effective only if users comply with regulations regarding 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 vary during exams, holidays and summer sessions. Schedules for these periods are posted in the library.

Regulations

1. Patrons may not eat, drink, smoke, or chew tobacco or bring food or drinks into the library.
2. Personal belongings may not be kept on tables overnight, nor left during the day so as to interfere with use of tables and chairs. Anything left on tables will be removed early every morning. There are no reserved seats.
- X 3. Books from the main building shall not be moved to the Annex and vice-versa.

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

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

6. Use of Law Library office phones is limited to the staff. Page service is ~~not~~ available in emergency situations. *Telephones for patron use are located on the circulation counter near the main entrance and on the service counter on the second floor of the Annex.*

7. Users ^{are asked to} shall reshelve reports, digests and periodicals immediately after use on Main Floor or in Annex. ~~Users should~~ ^{Users should} not reshelve any book or material shelved on balcony or in basement, or any United States Government documents.

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

9. Marking books or microform publications with a pencil or pen is prohibited. A student guilty of theft, mutilation,

or defacement of library materials is subject to suspension from use of the Library. *honor code violation?*

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

LEXIS and WESTLAW

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

Legaltrac Publication Index

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

Computer Room Policy

Several IBM-compatible personal computers are available for student use for computer-assisted legal instruction and word-processing in Room A212. Reservations for use of these machines must be on forms kept in a notebook in the Computer Room. Students using the letter-quality IBM Quietwriter III or NEC Spinwriter 3550 in the Computer Room must provide their own ribbons.

Use of software programs is covered by the Copyright Act and contracts entered into by the University.

1. Copies cannot be made of any program belonging to the Law Library.

2. Unauthorized copies of other software programs cannot be made on Law Library computers.

3. The library staff will not render assistance to users with pirated copies of software. Ownership is evidenced by presenting a printed manual or receipt of purchase.

LAW SCHOOL STUDENT SERVICES

Academic Transcript Service

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

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

Tuition and Fee Bills

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

Tuition Deferrals

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

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

Emergency Loans

The University administers several short-term student loan funds. An enrolled law student can borrow interest-free as much as \$300 for up to 30 days or to the end of an academic term, whichever comes first. The cost is \$1.00 and, if enough time remains in the semester, the loan usually can be renewed for an additional thirty-day period. The renewal also costs \$1.00.

Emergency loan application forms are available in the Law School Student Affairs and Admissions offices. This emergency

loan must be repaid as stated in the agreement. Failure to do so jeopardizes future loan eligibility.

Law School Emergency Loans

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

Student Message Boxes

Student message boxes are in the Placement Lounge area on the first floor of the Law School. Boxes are assigned early in August for the academic year. Message box assignments are posted in the Placement Lounge.

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

Student Lockers

Student lockers are available on a shared basis for all students for each academic year. Members of the student journals are encouraged to use their offices for book storage to make locker space available to other students.

All lockers are to be vacated no later than the end of the week following Commencement; summer term students must register for lockers for that academic period. Contents of unregistered lockers shall be removed during the summer and padlocks shall be removed.

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

Law School Bulletin Boards

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

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

Athletic Tickets

Law students are eligible to purchase student tickets for UGA 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. To purchase a student ticket, a fees-paid card must be presented at time of purchase. A student (with fees-paid cards for up to 3 other students) may purchase as many as 4 tickets. Group seating can be arranged. For details about the purchase of student tickets for athletic events, refer to the annual brochure available in the Registrar's Office.

Copy Machines

Copy machines 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 be purchased at the Reserve Desk.

Smoking

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

School Closing Due to Inclement Weather

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

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

Building Hours

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

Access for those with Disabilities

Students with physical disabilities should contact the Associate Dean concerning requirements for assistance. Students with long-term/permanent disabilities should also

contact the University Office of Handicapped Student Services located in the Tate Student Center (542-8719).

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

Parking

Students will park vehicles in Graduate and Commuter lots. Student-operated motor vehicles will be registered with University Parking Services, which diligently tickets improperly or illegally parked vehicles. Student vehicles are not permitted in the Law School Courtyard.

Room Reservations

Law School facilities are available for use by student organizations. To coordinate special activities, guidelines for facilities use have been developed:

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

2. Rooms for special activities (e.g., an outside speaker, open meeting for the University community or general public, reception with refreshments) may be requested on a **Room Reservation Form** available from the Registrar's Office. Approval is required.

Change of Address/Name

Name or address changes must be executed both at the University Registrar's Office in the Academic Building and in the Law School Registrar's Office. Easily-completed forms are available at both locations. Law School grade reports are sent from the Law School Registrar. Thus, an accurate current address there is important.

Registration for Bar Examination

Many states require registration of an intention to practice in their state with the Board of Bar Examiners at the beginning of law study. Students with definite preferences for employment in a particular state should determine registration requirements set by that state.

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

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 exam, the Georgia Board of Bar Examiners requires a passing grade on the Multistate Professional Responsibility Exam.

Each Georgia Bar Exam applicant must provide evidence that all educational requirements are met. This certification may be obtained through the Registrar's Office.

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

The University Health Service offers inpatient and outpatient care in both Physical Health and Mental Health divisions to registered students.

During regular academic sessions of the University, walk-in clinics staffed by physicians and other clinicians are open daily. The Health Service pharmacy is open during clinic hours for purchase of health care items and medication.

Students should schedule appointments at the clinics if possible to minimize waiting time. Outside regular clinic hours, the Treatment Room staffed by health care professionals, provides emergency care.

Supplemental student accident and health insurance is available through the University. Students may enroll at the beginning of the school year or at the beginning of any quarter.

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

POLICIES, ACADEMIC REQUIREMENTS, AND INFORMATION

Non-Discrimination Policy

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

Juris Doctor Degree (J.D.)

Requirements for the Juris Doctor degree are: 1) successful completion of no fewer than 88 credit hours, including all required courses; 2) six semesters as a full-time student; 3) cumulative g.p.a. of at least 1.7; 4) satisfaction of the writing requirement; 5) recommendation of the faculty. The faculty may withhold its recommendation for satisfactory cause even though other requirements have been met.

Degree With Honors

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

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

Class Attendance

Standard 305(c) of the ABA 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 an important part of the learning process.

The Law School adheres to ABA Standard 305(c). In compliance with the foregoing standard, it is Law School policy for students should undertake to attend classes regularly. A student should not incur during a semester a number of absences in excess of twice 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 at the beginning of a particular course. Any such policy shall be announced and enforced by the instructor.

Remunerative Employment

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

Accommodations for Disabled Students

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

Academic Courseload

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

In the final semester of study, enrollment in as few as 10 semester credits qualifies for full-time student status. This does not require the Associate Dean's permission.

Standards for Continued Good Standing

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

Courses Outside the Law School

Up to 4 semester hours of credit for graduate-level courses outside the Law School may be applied toward the J.D. degree. Due to different academic calendars, the amount of Law School credit may vary from that awarded by other campus units. Registration for such courses requires permission of the Associate Dean and is limited to 1 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 are governed

by separate policies which are available from the Law School Registrar.

Course Registration

Fall-semester course registration for first-year students takes place during Orientation. First-year students register for Spring Semester at the end of Fall 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, there is wide latitude in course selections in the final two years. A course preference point allocation system is used to determine enrollment over-subscribed courses. Information about the course registration system is posted on the Registrar's Information Board.

All course registration activity for law students takes place in the Law School except fee payment which is accomplished at the University Treasurer's Office. Registration forms are completed by students on the basis of information provided by the Law School Registrar's Office. After registration, fee bills and computer-printed class schedules are available at the Registrar's Office.

Students who have unpaid parking fines, library fines, health service fees, etc. will have a "flag" placed on their registration by the University. Registration cannot be accomplished while a flag exists on a student's record.

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

Drop-Add Schedule Adjustment

A drop-add period is provided early in each term. Courses deleted during this period will not appear on a student's academic record. Drop/add is accomplished by completing forms at the Law School Registrar's counter using information and assistance provided by that office.

Withdrawal from a Course / Withdrawal from School

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

A grade of "WF" is assigned if the student is doing unsatisfactory work at the time of withdrawal, if the withdrawal is initiated after the midpoint of the semester, or if the instructor initiates the withdrawal because of

irregular attendance by the student. Exceptions may be made by the Office of the Vice President for Student Affairs.

Withdrawal from Law School requires formal notification of the Associate Dean and the University Registrar's Office. A student desiring to withdraw from school should contact the Associate Dean, the Law School Registrar, or both. Failure to complete withdrawal forms can result in the loss of academic good standing and jeopardize consideration for readmission. Veterans receiving federal benefits 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 while in good standing may return without penalty at a later time. An extended absence, however, may warrant reconsideration of eligibility for admission as well as standing.

Exam Period

1. Students shall take exams at their scheduled time except in unusual circumstances. A student scheduled to take **two exams on the same day** may request that one exam be re-scheduled to another time. The procedure to follow is outlined below. A timetable for this process is outlined on the official Law School bulletin boards.

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

(b) The student then fills out an exam conflict form, obtained in the Registrar's Office, and submits it to the Associate Dean, who will inform the student and the professor if the change has been approved.

2. In limited circumstances, exam conflicts with important outside activities (family weddings, etc.) may be resolved by a change of the exam. The Associate Dean should be consulted concerning such situations as soon as they become apparent.

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

Removal of Incomplete

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

There is no entitlement to an I grade, which requires the instructor's permission. Permission is granted only in extraordinary circumstances. It is a student's responsibility to inform the instructor as to personal circumstances that might warrant assignment of an I grade.

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

Transfer Admission

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

Visiting Students

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

Faculty and Course Evaluations

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

Paid Entertainment in Classes

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

ADVANCED WRITING REQUIREMENT

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

1. Complete a research paper or papers in connection with an appropriate seminar in which the predominant evaluation mechanism is the writing of the paper or papers and earn at least a C in the seminar.

or

2. Complete a research paper which satisfies the standards of Supervised Research (described below) for no less than 2 semester hours and earn at least a C.

or

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

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

SUPERVISED RESEARCH AND INDEPENDENT PROJECT

The courses in Supervised Research and Independent Project are not available to first-year students. During the second and third years, a student may not receive more than 4 hours total credit toward the J.D. degree for any combination of Supervised Research and Independent Project. No more than 2 hours credit for Supervised Research or Independent Project or any combination thereof can be earned in any semester.

Supervised Research and Independent Project assignments should be completed by the end of the semester in which credit is sought. Before the beginning of the project, the student and supervising instructor shall discuss the expected length of time for the project. Occasionally, additional time beyond the semester may be required. In such cases, a professor may enter a grade of I and grant a one-semester extension for completion of the work.

To enroll in Supervised Research or Independent Project obtain a form from the Registrar's office which must be filled out by

student and signed by the supervising professor. Upon returning the form to the Registrar, the student can register for the appropriate course: Supervised Research (JUR 519) or Independent Project (JUR 551).

Supervised Research

Supervised Research (1 or 2 credits) involves an in-depth written analysis of a legal issue under close faculty 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 should involve: (1) thesis description of topic and scope; (2) general outline of approximately two pages; (3) detailed outline with citations to each major point, including preliminary bibliography listing of all sources searched to this point; (4) textual draft with bibliography of sources consulted, whether or not cited in text; (5) final paper including footnotes.

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

The final paper must be submitted to the supervising professor no less than 7 days prior to the last day of scheduled classes for the semester. Failure to comply with this deadline will result in an I. A final conference and "defense" of the paper should be conducted between student and 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. A student is, however, free to use the completed project in any manner the student desires. As a general guideline, a final paper should be approximately fifteen pages of text, excluding footnotes, for each semester credit hour awarded.

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

Independent Project

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

Projects must involve significant legal, social or empirical research or experiences.

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

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

A faculty member normally will not grade Independent Projects in fields out of his/her expertise, unless there are no other faculty members possessing that expertise. No faculty member shall grade an independent project which was originally approved by another faculty member. A faculty member shall supervise no more than 9 independent projects per semester.

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

Independent Project credit does not satisfy the Advanced Writing Requirement for graduation.

CLINIC HOUR LIMITATION

No student may earn more than 16 hours of credit toward their J.D. degree in any combination of the following courses: Prosecutorial Clinic I, Prosecutorial Clinic II, Legal Aid and Defender Clinic, Criminal Defense Clinic, Prisoner Legal Counseling, Advanced Prison Law Clinic. Having earned credit in the basic course in one clinic, the student generally can take advanced clinic work only in that clinic. Exceptions can be granted by the clinic directors in consultation with the Associate Dean.

THE HONOR CODE

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

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

The System works fairly simply:

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

FACULTY PLAGIARISM POLICY

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

I. Plagiarism

Plagiarism is unacceptable and will not be tolerated at the University of Georgia Law School. Plagiarism is the submission of another's work as one's own. It includes: 1) use of another's exact words without use of quotation marks and acknowledgement of that use in a footnote or endnote; 2) use of another's organizational scheme without acknowledgement of that use in a footnote or endnote; 3) either close paraphrasing of the work of another without attribution or submission of a work which is largely a paraphrasing of another's work without attribution.

Each student is obliged to be aware of the policy against plagiarism and lack of awareness of the policy does not excuse a violation of it. No student shall be permitted to graduate while charges of plagiarism are pending against that student.

II. Options for Faculty Member Who Believes Plagiarism Has Been Committed

Upon discovering what is believed to be plagiarism on written work submitted by a student in a course, a faculty member may:

A. Assign a grade to the written work based on the faculty member's determination of plagiarism. This determination and the explanation thereof shall be expressed in writing and transmitted to the student with a copy to the Dean; or

B. Refer the matter to the Honor Court which will deal with the matter according to its Constitution. A student found guilty of plagiarism by the Honor Court may appeal to the Dean for review of the penalty assessed.

III. Institutional Response to a Faculty Member's Finding of Plagiarism

A. Upon receiving notification from a faculty member of his or her determination of plagiarism, the Dean, upon finding probable cause that plagiarism has been committed, shall appoint a committee of five tenure-track or clinical faculty members to conduct a hearing to determine whether plagiarism has been committed by the

student. A faculty member who does not feel capable of rendering a fair decision in a particular case shall refuse to serve on the faculty committee.

B. At the hearing, the faculty member will introduce evidence relevant to the question of whether plagiarism has been committed. The student is entitled to be represented by counsel of his or her choice, to introduce relevant evidence and to confront and cross-examine any witnesses against him or her.

C. To support a finding of plagiarism at least four members of the committee must find plagiarism beyond a reasonable doubt. A finding of plagiarism by the Committee in accord with the procedures established by this policy shall be final and binding on the Dean and the student.

D. The committee shall file with the Dean a written report on its proceedings and its findings. If plagiarism has been found by the committee, the report shall include a recommended sanction. The presumptive sanction shall be a one-semester suspension, but the committee may recommend a different sanction, either more or less severe. Such sanctions include, but are not limited to, expulsion, suspension for a longer period, probation or remedial activity.

E. The final determination of the appropriate sanction for plagiarism shall be made by the Dean. It may be more or less severe than any sanction recommended by the committee. This determination shall be expressed in writing and provided to the student within 14 days of the filing of the committee's report with the Dean. The committee members and the complaining professor shall receive copies of the Dean's determination of sanction. The Dean's determination of sanction may be appealed to the Vice President for Academic Affairs of the University.

F. In response to appropriate inquiries, the Law School shall make available to appropriate bar officials the written committee report and the Dean's final determination of sanction.

IV. Decision in Favor of the Student

In situations where:

- 1) the Dean finds insufficient probable cause to impanel a faculty committee; or
- 2) a faculty committee appointed under this policy fails to find plagiarism has been committed; or

3) the Honor Court fails to find plagiarism has been committed,

the Dean shall assign to another faculty member the task of entering a course grade for the originally accused student.

V. **Definitions**

A. "Faculty Member" means any individual assigned to teach a course offered by the University of Georgia Law School.

B. "Student" means any person enrolled in a course offered by the University of Georgia Law School.

LAW SCHOOL GRADING POLICIES

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

First Year Grades

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

Suggested guidelines, which are not mandatory, are:

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

Upper-level Grades

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

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

Suggested guidelines, which are not mandatory, are:

In large upper-level courses (48+ students):

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

In medium upper-level courses (20-47 students):

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

GRADE DISTRIBUTION FOR THE 1993-1994 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. The following represents the distribution of cumulative grade point averages at the end of Spring Semester 1994.

1993-1994 ACADEMIC YEAR

GRADE POINT DISTRIBUTION	CLASS OF 1994 (n = 196)	CLASS OF 1995 (n = 204)	CLASS OF 1996 (n = 225)
4.00 - 4.30	0	1	0
3.70 - 3.99	3	6	7
3.30 - 3.69	30	22	31
3.00 - 3.29	53	49	37
2.70 - 2.99	54	60	38
2.30 - 2.69	42	46	59
2.00 - 2.29	14	15	26
1.70 - 1.99	0	4	22
1.30 - 1.69	0	1	2
1.29 - below	0	0	3

1993-1994 ACADEMIC YEAR CLASS OF 1996 BY SECTION

GRADE POINT DISTRIBUTION	SECTION W (n = 73)	SECTION X (n = 38)	SECTION Y (n = 39)	SECTION Z (n = 75)
4.00 - 4.30	0	0	0	0
3.70 - 3.99	2	1	0	4
3.30 - 3.69	6	5	6	14
3.00 - 3.29	13	6	10	8
2.70 - 2.99	17	6	3	12
2.30 - 2.69	20	11	11	17
2.00 - 2.29	8	5	4	9
1.70 - 1.99	6	4	3	9
1.30 - 1.69	0	0	1	1
1.29 - below	1	0	1	1

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

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

STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS

American Bar Association/Law Student Division

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

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

Association of Trial Lawyers of America

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

Black Law Students Association

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

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

Christian Legal Society

The Christian Legal Society (CLS) is a national organization headquartered in Illinois with several thousand attorneys and law students as members. Both the UGA chapter and the national organization are interdenominational and are committed to distinctive Christian fellowship and service.

Weekly meetings 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, softball and excursions to inexpensive-yet-good restaurants.

Equal Justice Foundation

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

Environmental Law Association

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

Federalist Society

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

Georgia Journal of International & Comparative Law

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

Georgia League for Rural Enhancement

Established in 1993 to promote the development of rural Georgia. It has sponsored a series of dinners with distinguished experts from the University, government and industry. The League has been recognized by the Georgia Association of County Commissioners.

Georgia Society of International and Comparative Law

The Society offers students opportunities to hear and meet international speakers and scholars, to meet and study among foreign LL.M. students, attend seminars, and work overseas. These opportunities are increasingly valuable as the world's societies and economies become increasingly interdependent. The Society has members from all three Law School classes and acts as a focal point for the increasingly important international law program at the Law School.

Health Law Society

Established in 1993, the Health Law Society was established to explore health issues within legal frameworks. Topics go beyond current Administration health initiatives. The group has attracted law students who are former health care professionals and others interested in health care issues.

Intellectual Property Club

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

Informed Student Coalition

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

Jewish Law Student Network

Serves as a resource and support for students interested in the Jewish culture. Goals are realized through various social and cultural events.

Journal of Intellectual Property

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

Georgia Law Review

A quarterly professional publication produced by a select group of second- and third-year students. Selection based on combination of outstanding academic accomplishments and superior writing ability. New staff members are chosen in the summer following the first year of law school. The managing board is composed of third-year students.

Law Spouses Association

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

Mock Trial Board

Umbrella organization for all extra-curricular trial advocacy programs at the Law School. Trial advocacy activities include client counseling competition for first-year students at the beginning of spring semester, fall and spring intraschool trial competitions and intercollegiate competitions. The fall intraschool competition features third-year teams and gives first-year students an opportunity to participate as witnesses.

Moot Court

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

The Order of the Coif

The Law School holds institutional membership in the Order of the Coif, the national legal honor society. Students whose academic averages place them in the top 10% of each graduating class are eligible for election to membership. Initiation ceremonies are conducted in the Fall Semester.

Phi Alpha Delta

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

Phi Delta Phi

A national law school organization which has an affiliate 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, Draffhouse outings, etc.

Student Bar Association

Serves as liaison between students and the faculty/administration, promotes professional activities within the 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 faculty members and administrators). Additionally, the SBA provides a refrigerator, phone service and a television for the law school community. Membership open to all law students.

Women Law Students Association

WLSA, open to all students (men and women), is a service organization providing support for women law students and exposure to legal issues involving the status of women. WLSA inaugurated and supports the Edith House Lecture Series honoring the first female graduate of the Law School. House lecturers are eminent female legal scholars.

APPENDICES

Academic Performance Standards

Honor Code Constitution

University of Georgia Policies

Courses of Instruction

ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

I. Standards of Academic Performance

A. Minimum Standard for Graduation and Good Standing

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

B. Standards of Performance for First-year Students

1. 1.54 - 1.69 "Academic Probation"

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

a. A student on academic probation will have one semester to achieve a 1.70 cumulative average. If, after a total of three semesters, the student has acquired at least a 1.70 grade average, probation will cease. If the student has not acquired a 1.70 cumulative grade point average after one semester of probation, that student will be notified of "academic exclusion."

b. Upon receipt of the notice of "academic exclusion," the student may complete any courses in which he or she is enrolled. However, a student excluded following a semester of probation may not re-enroll and is not eligible for readmission consideration. That the student is enrolled or has completed work into the semester following probation is not grounds for retention or readmission consideration.

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

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

a. A student in this category shall have the right to petition for readmission according to the standards and procedures hereafter established.

b. Upon receipt of the notice of exclusion the student may complete any courses in which he or she is enrolled. However, the student will not be allowed to enroll in the next semester unless granted readmission as hereafter provided. That the student is enrolled for or has completed work beyond the first two semesters which has or may increase the cumulative average to 1.54 or higher does not obviate the need for readmission or assure either a status of probation or readmission.

c. A student in this category who is readmitted can be readmitted only to a status of "academic probation." Probation can be removed only by satisfying the requirements as set forth below as directed by the Dean or Readmissions Committee:

(1) Increase the cumulative grade point average over the semester following notice of exclusion to 1.70. Failure to satisfy this requirement will result in permanent exclusion without eligibility for readmission; or

(2) Take all or part of the first-year curriculum a second time. In the event the applicant is readmitted conditional upon re-taking first-year courses, the period of probation may be extended from one to two semesters by the Dean or Committee. If, after the additional semesters, the student has not compiled a cumulative GPA of at least 1.70, the student will be excluded without eligibility for readmission; or

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

3. Below 1.38 "Exclusion: Ineligible for Readmission"

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

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

b. That the student is enrolled in or has completed work beyond the first two semesters which has or may increase the average to 1.38 or above does not justify a consideration of readmission or granting of probation.

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

1. A student whose cumulative GPA after the first two semesters is above 1.70 is in good standing.

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

3. Upon receipt of the notice, the student may complete the semester then enrolled. However, the student will not be allowed to enroll in the next semester following the receipt of notice of exclusion unless that student is readmitted as herein provided.

4. That the student is enrolled in or has completed work which may, when the grades are received, increase the grade average above 1.70

does not dispense with the necessity to seek readmission, nor will such actual or potential grades guarantee readmission.

II. READMISSION STANDARDS

A. In resolving the merits of an application for readmission, the applicant has the burden of justifying readmission by establishing each of the following criteria:

1. The applicant must present and document specific unusual or unique circumstances, not common to a large number of students or inherent in the academic process, which reasonably could produce inferior academic performance.

a. The following are illustrative of specific unique circumstances: serious illness or injury to the applicant or death, serious illness, or injury to a member of the applicant's family; unusual and unanticipated financial developments; serious personal problems such as divorce.

b. The following are typical examples of vague, non-unique circumstances which will not justify readmission: difficulty of law school work, poor or unsuccessful study habits, lack of emotional maturity, financial worries, social relationship problems, lack of total commitment to the profession.

c. Risks willingly assumed, such as part-time work or living in a fraternity or sorority house, that could and did disrupt the applicant's work and study habits will not disqualify an applicant for readmission, but will militate against readmission.

B. The applicant must present evidence establishing that the unique circumstances did, in fact, contribute to the poor performance. *Post facto* rationalizations will not justify readmission.

C. The applicant should present evidence that there are excellent prospects for satisfactory performance in the future.

III. READMISSION PROCEDURES

A. Persons eligible

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

B. Applications

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

1. Law School academic record and history of applicant.
2. Perceived reasons why performance was unsatisfactory.
3. Evidence that the reasons for unsatisfactory performance have been removed.
4. Evidence that the applicant can perform in a competent manner for the balance of his/her law school career.
5. Evidence of academic accomplishment or potential not reflected in the law school record, e.g., graduate school, relevant work record, letters of recommendation, etc.
6. Courses in which applicant plans to enroll if readmitted.
7. Proposals to remedy past defects and improve future performance.
8. Any past petitions for readmission and action thereon.

C. Action

1. The Dean may act on the readmission request or may refer it to the Readmission Committee. The decision of the Committee will be final unless the applicant or a voting member of the Committee requests in writing review of the Committee action by the Dean. On petitions to the Dean to review the action of the Committee, the Dean may resolve the readmission request in any manner deemed appropriate, including, but not limited to:

- a. Summary affirmance or reversal of the Committee action.
- b. Remand to the Committee for reconsideration.
- c. *De novo* consideration with or without a personal hearing.

2. The decision or the action of the Dean is final and not subject to further administrative review within the Law School.

D. Committee Procedures

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

- 1. All applicants before a readmission committee who have a right to petition for readmission shall, upon request, be given a personal hearing.
- 2. The personal appearance shall not substitute for or excuse the complete written application. The hearing will be informal. The applicant should briefly outline points not made in the application, present any written or oral evidence supporting his or her application and be willing to answer any questions or supply any information requested by the Committee.
- 3. The applicant may be represented by a person or attorney of his choice, but the hearing will be closed to any other person not on the Committee.
- 4. The Committee will debate the application outside the presence of the applicant and vote by secret ballot. Readmission will be granted

only by affirmative vote of a majority of the members present.

5. Applicant will be informed in writing of the Committee action within three days following the hearing. The applicant cannot expect to be informed of the Committee action personally on the day of the hearing.

E. In resolution of readmission requests, the standards set forth in Part II will be followed and consistently applied.

HONOR CODE CONSTITUTION

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

Preamble

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

Article I. Jurisdiction

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

Article II. Honor Court

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

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

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

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

Article III. Honor Code

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

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

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

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

Signature

Article IV. Hearing Procedure

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

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

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

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

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

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

Section 4. Discovery. The accused student, upon his written demand to the prosecutor, shall be provided with a

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Section 11. Grades.

(a) When the Honor Court resolves a claim that a student committed a violation of the Honor Code in a particular course, the Honor Court shall submit to the instructor in the course findings of fact, conclusions of law, and the penalty, if any, imposed on the law student by the Honor Court.

(b) The instructor shall determine the grade to be assigned to the law student, taking into account the findings of fact, conclusions of law, and the penalty, if any, imposed by the Honor Court.

(c) The Honor Court may recommend a grade reduction as a sanction for an Honor Code violation, but the Honor Court has no jurisdiction to assign grades.

* (d) If the Honor Court resolves in favor of the law student a claim that the law student committed a

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

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

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

Article V. Appellate Procedure

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

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

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

Article VI. Amendments

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

Article VII. Enactment

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

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA POLICIES

I. Tuition and Fee Refund Schedule

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

III. Policy Memorandum on Sexual Orientation

Statement of Policy

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

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

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

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

IV. Policy Memorandum on Sexual Harassment

Statement of Policy

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

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

Sexual harassment of employees or students in the University System is prohibited and shall subject the offender to dismissal or other sanctions after compliance with procedural due process requirements.

Unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature constitutes sexual harassment when:

A. Submission to such conduct is made explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of an individual's employment or academic standing; or

B. Submission to or rejection of such conduct by an individual is used as a basis for employment or academic decision affecting an individual; or

C. Such conduct unreasonably interferes with an individual's work or academic performance or creates an intimidating, hostile, or offensive working or academic environment.

Scope of Policy

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

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

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

. . . .

Sanctions

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

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

Consenting Relationships

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

UGA-Related Programs and Activities

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

Student-to-Student Harassment

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

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V. Privacy of Student Records

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

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

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

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

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

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION

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

REQUIRED COURSES, FIRST YEAR

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

Civil Procedure is concerned with the process of adjudication by which courts resolve controversies brought to them as lawsuits. The course considers the rules of procedure governing civil actions in 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 oral argument). Assignments are supervised and critiqued. Introduces concept of authorities and analysis of authorities, as well as research and technical writing forms.

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

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

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

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

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

UPPER-LEVEL REQUIRED COURSE

430. Legal Profession. 3 hours.

Study of the organization of the profession and its standards of professional conduct as set forth in the Code of Professional Responsibility of the ABA and the State Bar of Georgia.

SECOND YEAR COURSES

Most second-year students develop their programs around the following offerings, but none are required. Second-year students may also choose from elective courses.

418. Constitutional Law I. 2 hours.

Surveys basic principles of constitutional law. Course introduces: (1) concept of judicial review; (2) elements of a justiciable controversy; (3) powers and functions of the three branches of government; (4) doctrine of separation of powers and its implications; (5) principles of federalism.

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

Focuses on individual rights and liberties, covering such topics as: (1) origins of the Bill of Rights and Fourteenth Amendment; (2) contract clause; (3) substantive and procedural due process; (4) equal protection; (5) freedom of expression.

421. Corporations. 3 hours.

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

425. Evidence. 4 hours.

Covers rules governing admission and exclusion of testimony, documents, exhibits and experiments in civil cases. Also

concerned with mechanics of proof, proper form of objections, order of proof, and burden of proof in civil cases.

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

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

512. Federal Income Tax. 4 hours.

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

ELECTIVE COURSES AND SEMINARS

The following courses may be taken in the second or third year. Space allocation is based on the Law School's Registration point system described in registration materials. Course clusters suggesting appropriate coursework for particular areas of law practice are listed on the Registrar's bulletin board.

400. Agency and Partnerships. 2 hours.

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

417. Commercial Paper. 3 hours.

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

420. Education Law Seminar. 2 hours.

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

422. Corporate Problems Seminar. 2 hours. Prerequisite: JUR 421.

Subjects considered include mergers and transfers of control, hostile acquisitions, tender offers and defensive tactics. Each student will choose between writing a paper and taking an exam.

423. Jurisprudence. 3 hours.

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. Focus upon particular jurisprudential systems and points of view as they bear upon contemporary legal problems and lines of cases, including, e.g., administrative law and environmental regulation.

432. Administrative Law. 3 hours.

Focuses on law controlling federal and state administrative action. Along with constitutional restraints, student is asked to consider statutory and judicially formulated rules for the administrative process. Control over administrative discretion and enforced accountability are major themes. Attention is devoted to 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, carriage of goods, charter parties, salvage, general average, collision, limitation of liability, and the relation of maritime law to local law.

434. Antitrust Law. 3 hours.

A study of federal antitrust law with emphasis on leading cases decided by U.S. Supreme Court under Sherman and Clayton Acts.

436. Bankruptcy. 3 hours.

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

437. Business Problems Seminar. 2 hours.

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

438. Economic Analysis of Law. 2 hours.

Application of economic principles to analysis of legal issues and institutions. Focus upon law's determination of fundamental market context governing economic exchange, namely the role of torts, contracts, crime control, and discrimination prohibitions as definers and protectors of property rights, upon effects of government intervention in markets via antitrust and regulatory activities, and upon performance of law enforcement agencies and the judiciary. Knowledge of elementary economics required.

440. Comparative Law. 2 hours.

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

441. Conflict of Laws. 3 hours.

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

442. Constitutional Litigation. 3 hours.

Addresses a number of issues arising in damages actions brought under 42 U.S.C. Section 1983, which authorizes a cause of action against persons who violate constitutional rights under color of state law. Topics covered may include distinction between common law and constitutional torts, scope of governmental liability, official immunity, damages, causation, state court suits, procedural defenses, attorney's fees, and meaning of "under color of." Suits against federal officers, under principle established in *Bivens v. Six Federal Narcotics Agents*, may also be discussed.

443. Copyright Law. 3 hours.

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

444. Corporate Reorganization. 3 hours.

Study of corporate mergers, acquisitions, recapitalization of insolvent corporations, corporate taxation, securities regulation, accounting, and creditors' rights.

446. Criminal Procedure I. 3 hours.

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

447. Criminal Procedure II. 3 hours.

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

448. Post Conviction Relief. 3 hours.

Historical development and present availability of judicial relief in federal and state systems for persons detained pursuant to conviction for crime who assert unlawfulness of detention. Habeas corpus and statutory motions to vacate or

set aside, the principal forms of post-conviction relief, will be studied in depth. Other modes of relief, including *coram nobis*, also examined. Consideration will be given to proposals to alter or abolish present procedures for obtaining post-conviction relief.

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

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

455. Equitable Remedies. 3 hours.

Principal emphasis on the two great remedies developed in equity, i.e., injunction and specific performance decree. Of these, relatively greater attention is given to the injunction and its availability at the temporary restraining order and preliminary injunction stages, as well as after trial upon merits. The third "great remedy" studied at length is that of restitution at law, an important part of our remedies system. Course also focuses on choice of remedies and emphasizes "election of remedies" opportunities and implications of each choice. This, in turn, requires at least superficial knowledge of the conventional remedy at law of "money damages" and of basic damages rules.

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

Typical problems involved in planning effective and economical gift distribution of property interests. Attention given to preparation of estate plans and drafting of appropriate instruments to accomplish goals. Focus on restrictions imposed by law of trusts, wills, future interests, and federal taxation.

457. Federal Courts. 2 or 3 hours.

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

458. The Role of Courts. 2 hours.

Examines present and future role of courts in American society. Consideration of the activities of courts today as contrasted with eighty years ago in matters such as volume and kinds of cases, users, remedies, and complexity of litigation. Examines 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 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 to clarify strengths and weaknesses of courts in handling various kinds of disputes ranging from backyard squabble to "public law" action to reform a state mental hospital or prison system.

459. Federal Estate and Gift Taxation. 3 hours.
Analysis of federal estate and gift tax problems associated with the transmission of wealth by lifetime gift or transfer to take effect at death. Emphasis will be placed upon statutes, regulations and other interpretative materials. Tax policy, planning, and procedure will also be explored.

460. Federal Income Taxation of Corporations & Shareholders. 4 hours.
Taxation of corporations; taxation of shareholders and corporations on formation of the corporation, distributions from the corporation to shareholders, redemption of stock and liquidation of the corporation; special provisions on bail-outs, collapsible corporations, unreasonable accumulation of corporate earnings and personal holding companies; affiliated corporations and corporate reorganizations including mergers, acquisitions and divisions.

462. Georgia Practice and Procedure. 3 hours.
An advanced course in Civil Procedure. 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 allocating jurisdiction among trial courts, venue, and validity of judgments.

463. Insurance. 3 hours.
Survey of law governing insurance, including its regulation; judicial treatment of insurance contracts; rules applicable to various types of insurance, such as property, life, and liability insurance; and special duties of good faith and fair dealing in the insurance context.

464. International Law I. 3 hours.
Considers 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**
Examines areas of international law in which important changes have occurred since 1945. Particular studies include: international conflicts in which United Nations have played an important role; the U.N.'s lawmaking activities in peace-making, peace-keeping, and human rights; and arms control reciprocal reduction of armaments.

467. International Protection of Human Rights. 3 hours.
Prerequisite: JUR 464
Traces development of international rules for protection of human rights and application of these rules by national courts and agencies, as well as increase in role of U.N. in these areas and role of its specialized agencies and regional organizations in the Americas, Europe, and Africa.

468. International Legal Transactions. 3 hours.
Systematic approach to legal problems arising in transactions involving individuals, business enterprises, other private institutions, governments and governmental instrumentalities of two or more countries. Legal problems which arise when client's transactions or relationships extend to more than one country will be explored, including various corporate and contractual arrangements which involve two or more national legal systems.

469. Law of the Sea and the Protection of the Environment. 3 hours. **Prerequisite: JUR 464**
Examines conflict between principle of freedom of the seas and 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. Conflicts in the sea relate to navigation by private and naval vessels, fisheries, exploitation of oil and mineral resources, and scientific research. The effect of U.S. nonparticipation in the international regime for deep seabed mining will be considered. State obligations with respect to environment of other states and common environment will be discussed.

471. International Taxation. 2 hours. Limited to third-year students. Recommended prerequisites: JUR 460 and JUR 468
Considers role of American lawyer acting as tax planner in context of transnational business transactions; U.S. income taxation consequences of foreign corporations and individuals doing business and investing in U.S.; similar tax consequences of American companies and individuals doing business and investing in foreign countries.

475. Children in the Legal System. 2 hours.

Examines status of children in society and in law primarily by examining relationships between children, parents and state. Designed to replace fragmented approach to study of children's issues with unified treatment of these issues. Course includes study of 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 rights and disabilities of children in traditional areas of substantive law (e.g., torts, contracts, and property).

476. Labor Law. 3 hours.

Examines National Labor Relations Act, focusing on history and evolution of labor relations laws, union organizational activity, collective bargaining, economic weapons, the duty of fair representation, and federalism and labor relations.

478. Real Estate Transactions. 3 hours.

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

479. Land Use Planning. 3 hours.

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

482. Sociology of Law. 3 hours.

Characterized by a scientific rather than normative emphasis, legal sociology focuses on empirical patterns of legal behavior, such as initiation and winning of law suits, origins and content of rules, and the development of legal institutions. Most literature has addressed case-level variation and the course will reflect this. But instead of analyzing cases in terms of the applicable rules and policies, lectures and readings will invoke the social characteristics of participants (e.g., social ties, status, marginality, reputation and organizational affiliations) to predict and explain case outcomes. Sociological techniques by which social differentials in cases (discrimination) might be minimized will also be studied. Modern American materials will be emphasized.

483. Women and the Law. 3 hours.

The historical and current legal status of women and, by comparison, of men in U.S., with emphasis on recent changes

in constitutional and statutory law; the role the courts have played in that change; remedies (administrative, legislative, and judicial) for challenging legal classifications based on sex stereotypes.

486. Legal History. 3 hours.

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

487. American Legal History Seminar. 2 hours.

Focuses on certain major transformations in American legal doctrine, legal reasoning, and legal professionalism during the period between Blackstone's Commentaries (1765) and Holmes' The Common Law (1881). Topics include: (1) theories of common law reception in America, (2) controversies related to Codification, and (3) emergence of a conception of law as an instrument of social change. By analyzing legal problems arising in public law, contract, tort, and property, student examines relationship between economic development and change in American law during 19th Century. Emphasis also given to 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 legislative branch of government. Organization and operation of legislative bodies, including basis of representation, legislative investigations, pressure groups, quorum requirements, etc. Enactment of legislation, including enactment process, executive participation, judicial review, constitutional limitations. Amendments, revision and repeal of statutes. Principles of statutory interpretation and pitfalls in legislative drafting.

490. Municipal Corporations. 2 hours.

A study of law pertaining to local governments, with specific focus upon legal problems of municipalities and counties in Georgia. Includes historical developments, local government structures, basis of representation, local government's relationship to 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.

492. Patent Law. 2 hours.

Nature of patents, trademarks and copyrights, patent reissue and disclaimer, patent infringement, claim interpretation,

patent conveyances and assignments, patent enforcement and procedures.

493. Regulated Industries. 3 hours.

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

495. Secured Transactions. 3 hours.

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

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

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

499. Employment Discrimination. 3 hours.

Examines law regulating distinctions in the employment relationship. The emphasis is on federal statutory law regulating race, sex, religion, national origin, age and disability discrimination in employment.

500. State and Local Taxation. 2 hours.

A study of principles and problems of state and local taxation in our federal system. 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 explored in detail and considerable attention is devoted to problems of dividing income of multi-jurisdictional corporations among the states.

501. State and Local Taxation Seminar. 2 hours.

An in-depth study of selected problems in field of state and local taxation. The basic course, JUR 500, or equivalent background in state and local taxation, is a prerequisite.

503. Individual and Labor Union Seminar. 2 hours.

Analyzes legal problems of 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.

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

506. Workers' Compensation. 2 hours.

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

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

Deals with impact of federal income tax on formation and operation of businesses conducted in partnership form. Special emphasis on tax ramifications of sale of partnership interest, death or retirement of partner, and dissolution of partnership.

511. Legal Aspects of Capital Utilization. 3 hours.

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

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

517. Legal Aid and Defender Clinic. 2 hours.

Course entails dealing with problems of actual clients in Clarke County under supervision of faculty member admitted to practice in Georgia. Students interview clients, advise them, prepare necessary legal documents and participate in representation of client. Students participate in regular seminars devoted to discussion of clients' cases.

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

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

519. Supervised Research. 1 or 2 hours.

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

522. Law and Diplomacy Seminar. 2 hours.

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

527. Export and Import Trade Regulation. 3 hours.

Survey of laws and administrative procedures governing imports and exports of goods, services and capital to and from U.S. All major phases of importing and exporting will be reviewed with special focus on recent developments regarding export licensing, extraterritorial antitrust enforcement, and trade financing.

528. Law and Environment. 3 hours.

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

529. Environmental Litigation Seminar. 3 hours.

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

531. Prisoner Legal Counseling. 2 hours.

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

533. Family Law. 3 hours.

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

535. Communications Law Seminar. 2 hours.

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

536. International Trade Laws. 3 hours.

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

538. Special International Law Studies I. 1 hour.

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

539. Special International Law Studies II. 1 hour.

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

541. Arbitration Seminar. 2 hours.

Explores arbitration process in context of labor and employment disputes in nonunion and union settings. Students prepare and present an arbitration case and also write an arbitration award. No formal prerequisites, but either Employment Discrimination, Employment Law or Labor Law would be helpful.

542. Negotiation and Dispute Resolution. 2 hours.

Overview of practice of negotiation by attorneys and survey alternatives to the courts to settle disputes.

543. Securities Seminar. 2 hours. **Prerequisite: JUR 421**

Discussion of current topics in securities litigation, such as RICO, fraud on the market, the international reach of rule 10b-5, and SEC actions. Each student will choose between writing a paper and taking an exam.

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

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

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

551. Independent Project. 1 or 2 hours.
Independent projects provide student with flexible opportunity to independently explore legal issues or questions sometimes not found in any course or seminar and without following 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
Impact on content of international law of substantially increased concern of states with economic and social matters, both internally and at international level. Effects of a greatly enlarged international community of states and emergence of important new actors (international organizations and transnational corporations) examined in 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.
Basic theoretical and contractual premises of sports law, including areas of labor, antitrust, and contract law related to representation of athletic talent and sports businesses.

556. Complex Litigation. 2 hours.
Advanced civil procedure, including class actions, large case discovery, and judicial management of multi-party, multi-district litigation.

- 557. Law of the Entertainment Industries.** 3 hours.
Basic theoretical and contractual underpinnings of entertainment law and areas of intellectual property and contracts law related to representation of artistic talent.
- 558. Law, Science and Technology.** 3 hours.
Legal issues relating to science and technology, including governmental regulation of commercial application of scientific research, impact of technological developments on 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
Basic introduction to some of the complicated concepts of ERISA, as well as introduction to some non-ERISA plans.
- 561. Tax Practice and Procedure.** 3 hours. **Prerequisite:** JUR 512
Study of practice before Internal Revenue Service and various tax forums, including 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 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. 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 income tax law: when an item of income should be included and a deduction taken. Includes integrity of the taxable year, tax accounting methods, inventory, depreciation, installment sales provisions, net operating losses, tax benefit rule, claim of right doctrine, and equity compensation.
- 565. Employment Law.** 3 hours.
Examines legal aspects of the employment relationship, excluding union/management and statutory discrimination

issues. Primarily focuses on the erosion of the employment-at-will doctrine through various tort and contract theories. Unemployment compensation, OSHA and wage/hour laws are also covered.

566. The Law of Business Crime. 2 hours.

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

567. Advanced Commercial Law Seminar. 2 hours.

Prerequisite: JUR 495 or JUR 417

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

568. Advanced Prison Law Clinic. 3-6 hours; maximum credit 12 hours. **Prerequisite:** JUR 531 Not open those with credit in JUR 450, JUR 515, JUR 516, or JUR 517. Grades for variable credit clinical courses are computed fifty percent (50%) satisfactory-unsatisfactory, fifty percent (50%) traditional A-F scale. Legal problems of the confined, examined by means of lectures, workshops and supervised student participation in litigation and counseling in the areas of habeas corpus, parole, family law, and conditions of confinement.

569. Public Interest Practicum. 2 or 3 hours.

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

570. Advanced Trial Practice. 2 hours. **Pre-requisites:** JUR 425 and JUR 504

Trials of advanced or multi-party cases, such as adverse possession, commercial litigation, conspiracy and product liability actions; some expanded problems in evidence and trial procedure. Drafting projects include pre-trial documents, motions in limine and post-trial motions.

571. Law and Literature. 2 hours.

Deals with literature and literary theory relevant to various legal issues such as procedural problems in death

penalty cases, criminal responsibility and plea bargaining, rape, obscenity, modern tort law and the parole evidence rule. Works covered include selections from among the following authors: Euripides, Koestler, Kierkegaard, Frisch, Ecco, Fish, Nussbaum, Posner, Foucault and Nietzsche. A paper is required.

572. Law, Public Policy and the Elderly. 2 or 3 hours. Aspects of federal and state elderly programs and problems; special risk populations; significance of older population growth; representation of elderly clients; guardianship; lifetime estate management; testamentary estate disposition; living wills and "right to die" debate; health and long-term care; housing, transportation and employment policies; public assistance.

Research paper required for all students. Additionally, those enrolled for 3 credit hours will spend approximately 50 hours during the semester in a supervised clinical setting.

573. Alternative Dispute Resolution 2 hours. **Prerequisite:** JUR 542 or JUR 522. Alternative dispute resolution theory and skills applied to complex contemporary disputes and public policy issues.

574. Comparative Labor and Employment Law 2 hours. **Prerequisite:** either JUR. 476, JUR. 499 or JUR. 565. Seminar explores regulation of the employment relationship by the European Community and by national legal systems outside the United States, as compared to United States labor and employment law. This is a writing seminar, through which students may fulfill the Law School writing requirement.

575. International Environmental Law. 3 hours. **Prerequisite:** JUR 528. Conventional and customary international law relating to environmental protections, including law of state responsibility, transboundary pollution, international protection of biodiversity, forests, global climate change, international protection of ozone layer, relationship between economic development and international protection, and protection of global commons.

