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Admissions Information and Application, 1997

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University of Georgia
SCHOOL OF LAW

ADMISSIONS INFORMATION
AND APPLICATION, 1997
While every effort is made to provide accurate and current information, the University has the right to change, without prior notice, statements in the brochure concerning rules, policies, fees, curricula, courses, calendar, or other matters. Students enrolled at the University agree to comply with the University’s rules and regulations and to accommodate to any changes necessary. Further, the statements set forth in this brochure are for informational purposes only and should not be construed as the basis of a contract between a student and the institution.

If you have a disability and need assistance to obtain this brochure in an alternative format, please contact the Law Admissions Office at (706) 542-7060.

CAMPUS SECURITY REPORT
Each year The University of Georgia publishes a campus security report. This report contains information on campus safety programs as well as advice on crime prevention and the procedures to follow in reporting crimes. The report also contains statistics about crimes on campus during the last three calendar years. This report is available upon request from the School of Law Admissions Office, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia 30602-3612; (706) 542-7060.

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AFFIRMATIVE ACTION STATEMENT
Pursuant to directives of the President of this institution, The University of Georgia School of Law continues its affirmative implementation of equal opportunity to employees, students, covered contractors and vendors, and applicants for employment, admission, or contractor/vendor status. The University of Georgia School of Law will act in matters of employment, admissions, programs, and services free of prohibited bias with regard to race, creed, color, sex, sexual preference, national origin, religion, age, veteran status, or disability. Further, The University of Georgia will not maintain racially segregated facilities.

Continuation of the above policies is consistent with applicable provisions of The Civil Rights Act of 1964, The Education Amendments of 1972, Executive Order 11246, Revised Order 4, The Vietnam Era Veterans Readjustment Act of 1974, The Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, as revised and/or amended, with implementing regulations. Accordingly, this institution will not discriminate in employment, admissions, programs, or services with regard to any position for which the applicant, employee, or student is qualified and will make reasonable accommodation for physical and mental limitations.

The Affirmative Action Plan implementing the above policy is administered by Glade-Leonard Davis, Director of the UGA Equal Opportunity Office at 5 Peabody Hall, Athens, Georgia 30602-1622. Telephone inquiries concerning this Plan may be directed to (706) 542-7012. Copies of this Plan are available for inspection in the Equal Opportunity Office and in the UGA Main Library during normal weekday working hours.
Dear Prospective Student,

I welcome your interest in the University of Georgia School of Law, one of the finest state law schools in the country. We are building on a proud tradition of excellence and service at the University of Georgia, and are committed to preparing law-trained professionals for the global challenges of the 21st century.

Law school could best be described as a graduate program in liberal arts. In addition to giving you an array of exposure to substantive legal areas, it also provides valuable skills training in analysis, communication and problem-solving — abilities which are critical in our increasingly complex society. You will find that a law degree from the University of Georgia is an extremely versatile tool which can open doors in highly sophisticated areas such as intellectual property, environmental and international law, as well as traditional litigation, commercial law, public interest law, business and entrepreneurial enterprises.

The University of Georgia School of Law is fortunate to possess an unusual combination of high-quality faculty, facilities and programs and an exceptionally low tuition. Our faculty members are committed teachers as well as internationally renowned scholars; in the fall of 1996, we dedicated a $6 million addition, Dean Rusk Hall, which houses the Dean Rusk Center for International and Comparative Law, an electronic courtroom and other facilities; our diverse student body is among the most well-credentialed among all ABA-accredited law schools; and classroom study is enhanced by established clinical programs, as well as foreign exchange opportunities and internships.

I encourage you to examine the University of Georgia School of Law closely and carefully consider your choice to pursue a legal education. This decision shouldn’t be taken lightly; now more than ever before, the legal profession needs young lawyers committed to the inherent duty of responsible public service.

Please take some time to study our admissions materials, and feel free to contact the Admissions Office should you need more information. I also invite you to visit the University of Georgia School of Law if possible, so that you can have first-hand knowledge of all our institution has to offer. We appreciate your interest.

Sincerely,

Edward D. Spurgeon
Dean and Professor of Law
The famous charge, spoken in 1964 by law alumnus and former Georgia Governor Carl E. Sanders at the groundbreaking of the new law library, made such an impression that the words were carved into the outer wall of the building for all to see. They reaffirm UGA's historic commitment to quality and set the standard for the future.

Joseph Henry Lumpkin, Thomas R.R. Cobb and William Hope Hull founded the law school at Georgia's flagship institution in 1859. The founders shared a common vision that outstanding scholars would attend the University of Georgia and shape the future of this state. That goal has been reached and surpassed.

The University of Georgia School of Law is now recognized not only as the state's leader in legal education, but also as an institution of national and international reputation. Eight of Georgia's governors and more than 30 of her United States Senators and Representatives since 1900 have been UGA law alumni. UGA law graduates are distinguished jurists, state and local politicians, corporate lawyers, business leaders and public interest advocates in 46 states, Puerto Rico and many foreign countries.

Today the University of Georgia School of Law stands poised to enter the next millennium as one of the nation's premier state law schools. Our founders would have been proud.
The School of Law is located in the beautiful and most historic section of the University of Georgia, North Campus. Here, century-old oak trees shade buildings that date from the early 1800s to modern times. North Campus lawns and gardens are meticulously groomed; squirrels, chipmunks and birds are abundant.

The School of Law sits on a quadrangle beside UGA's main library. The existing complex encompasses 135,700 square feet. The 1996 addition of Dean Rusk Hall adds 40,000 square feet of space for instructional, office and library needs.

Hirsch Hall, the law school's main building, was first occupied in 1932. The North Campus landmark is easily recognized by its cupola, upon which are perched the scales of justice. Hirsch Hall was connected to a new law library in 1967, and in 1981, an adjoining library annex was completed.

The law school complex offers the utmost convenience to students: classrooms, auditoriums, seminar rooms, student lounges and message boxes, and faculty and administrative offices — all in one central location.

“I think someone coming here, especially if they were looking for aesthetic appeal, would be pleasantly surprised, because in a large city like Washington or Chicago, you don’t have that, it’s all pavement and concrete. This campus is beautiful. You walk around and you see a lot of students. It’s a homey atmosphere.”

— JREDDINGTON, J.D. ’96
Smith, Currie and Hancock
Atlanta, Georgia
Students at the University of Georgia School of Law enjoy the best of both worlds: all the advantages of a major city and a small community.

Atlanta, the South's most exciting metropolis, is just 60 miles southwest of Athens, the home of the University of Georgia School of Law. In less than an hour, you can be in the midst of a major international law and business center, one of the fastest-growing cities in the United States.

Quality of Life
In survey after survey, Atlanta consistently rates as one of the nation's most desirable places to live and work. The Georgia capital houses the world headquarters of The Coca-Cola Company, UPS, Delta Airlines and other Fortune 500 companies, as well as many state, regional and national government offices. Arts, entertainment and sports thrive in the city. If the High Museum of Art, Atlanta Ballet and Atlanta Symphony Orchestra don't suit your tastes, try Atlanta's professional sports teams — the Braves, Hawks, and Falcons.

Of course, in the summer of 1996, Atlanta hosted the Centennial Olympic Games!

Athens, known as The Classic City, offers small-town charm and comfort combined with a progressive environment. It is the legal and commercial center for Northeast Georgia; cultural and intellectual opportunities abound. With the recent openings of The Classic Center in downtown Athens and the University of Georgia's own Performing and Visual Arts Complex, which includes a new Performing Arts Center and an expanded Georgia Museum of Art, the community's entertainment facilities rival that of much larger cities. The impeccable acoustics of the Performing Arts Center...
attract such world-class talent to Athens as opera diva Jessye Norman, The Canadian Brass, Midori and The Vienna Choir Boys.

On the eclectic streets of downtown Athens, you'll find a variety of restaurants — from quaint coffee houses and Southern homestyle establishments to international cuisine: Mexican, Chinese, Italian, Greek, just to name a few, all at affordable prices for collegiate pocketbooks. Athens' architecture is also appealing, with Greek Revival mansions, Victorian cottages and modern structures.

Sports fans will enjoy the University's gymnastics, tennis, basketball and football teams, which are among the best in the nation. Each spring, leading tennis players from around the country converge upon Athens for the annual NCAA Tennis Tournament, won by UGA's Women's Team in 1994. The Pepsi Twilight Criterium attracts top-flight cyclists to the town and in 1996, the University of Georgia hosted three Summer Olympic venues— soccer, volleyball and rhythmic gymnastics.

"Athens is a very livable city with nice in-town neighborhoods and recreational opportunities. There's always been good music here — popular, underground and serious. Best of all, Athens is on the doorstep of Atlanta, so you're close to all the amenities and fun things of the big city. It's a very interesting combination."

BERTIS E. DOWNS IV, J.D./81, Attorney for RE/M and Adjunct Professor

Your location could not be more ideal for recreational opportunities. Athens is just a half-day's drive from the sunny beaches of Georgia's coast: hiking, boating, whitewater rafting and skiing excursions in Georgia's mountains are only a few hours away. The climate is pleasant, with a balmy average high of 72 degrees and a low of 51 degrees.

Educational Opportunities

Of course, your legal education at the University of Georgia School of Law will not be all fun and games. Your course of study will be rigorous, but you will find that Athens can be a quiet and conducive place for research and personal growth.

Your overall education will be enhanced by the Athens/Atlanta connection. The University of Georgia School of Law enjoys strong contacts with Atlanta: roughly half of our graduates practice in the state capital; they hold leadership positions in government and some of the country's top firms. The law school's Legal Career Services Office actively pursues Atlanta placement opportunities, and each year coordinates job fairs and internships to benefit UGA students.

Courtesy of Atlanta Braves
In the summer of 1996, the University of Georgia School of Law completed construction of a $6 million facility, Dean Rusk Hall. The addition is named in tribute to the late Dean Rusk, who served as U.S. Secretary of State under Presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson and joined the law school faculty in 1970.

Dean Rusk Hall symbolizes the aggressive pursuit of excellence at the University of Georgia. It provides a new home for the Dean Rusk Center for International and Comparative Law and the Institute of Continuing Judicial Education, a state-of-the-art electronic courtroom, multi-purpose classroom, reception hall, faculty offices and library space for the extensive personal library collection of retired faculty member Louis B. Sohn, one of the world’s leading international law scholars.

The heart of Rusk Hall, however, is the Dean Rusk Center for International and Comparative Law. The Rusk Center, created in 1977, places legal scholarship at the service of state, national and international leaders.

Faculty and student research provides insight into a host of pressing global concerns such as disarmament, human rights, trade, admiralty and environmental laws. In recent years, Rusk Center researchers have advised government and private sector business leaders on NAFTA, GATT, the South African elections, trade with Japan, the Gulf War, the ethnic struggle in Bosnia and the Alaskan oil spill.
The Electronic Courtroom
The University of Georgia took a giant step forward in the realm of technology when its state-of-the-art electronic courtroom, located in the new Dean Rusk Hall, opened in the fall of 1996. In addition, the School of Law's existing traditional courtroom remains available for student advocacy training and competitions.

The new facility is designed to accommodate either a trial set-up or appellate panel. It features four mounted cameras to tape proceedings and a video visualizer which will project documents and exhibits onto a screen, alleviating the awkward passing of photographs and other evidence. The courtroom supports graphics imaging software to reconstruct crime and accident scenes; provides local network and Internet access for laptops so attorneys and judges may conduct legal research; and offers an advanced audio system to accommodate hearing-impaired participants. In the near future, the courtroom will be equipped with sophisticated videotape editing facilities, a CD-ROM self-study lab, and possibly, computer-aided real-time transcription.

The Law Library
The existence of a superior law library is essential to the successful study of law. At the University of Georgia, you will find an outstanding resource in the law library's many volumes, computer technology and well-trained staff, six of whom hold law degrees. UGA's law library, ranked 24th in the nation in holdings, houses a collection of nearly 370,000 bound volumes. The law library also possesses a strong international law collection including United Nations documents, foreign law and international law periodicals, and treaty series from various organizations. UGA's law library is designated as a Specialized European Documentation Center by the European Union.

"There's no question that in terms of courtroom capabilities, we'll be among the best in the nation. In Georgia, we are the only law school offering such a wide variety of technology."
RICH REAVES, Executive Director of UGA's Institute of Continuing Judicial Education

Obviously, one of the most important factors to a law student is accessibility. The law library normally operates from 7:30 a.m. to midnight weekdays during the academic year and from 8 a.m. to midnight on weekends. Hours vary during holidays and between semesters.

The availability of resources is greatly enhanced by the law library's technology. A sophisticated on-line card catalog called GADEL, Georgia's Visual Electronic Law, can be accessed from terminals in the library, law school and at home. UGA also offers on-line access to two leading research databases, LEXIS and WESTLAW; these databases are available from home to those students who own either an Apple MAC or IBM-compatible PC. The law library maintains an IBM-compatible word-processing lab which utilizes WordPerfect. In addition, all law students can have e-mail accounts and are trained to use Internet resources.
Faculty members at the University of Georgia School of Law are exceptional educators and without a doubt, the most important facet of the school's strength. Among the ranks of this learned group are former Fulbright Scholars, law clerks for the U.S. Supreme Court and federal appellate courts, and editors-in-chief of law reviews. Most faculty members bring practical experience to the classroom, as well. They have been judges, trial and corporate lawyers; many continue to serve as legal consultants or perform pro bono work.

The influential research of the UGA law faculty is regularly consulted by local, state, national and international leaders; professors have advised U.S. Senators and testified before Congressional hearings. In recent months, they have produced scholarship dealing with an array of legal issues from disarmament, international trade and human rights to health care reform, tort law reform, intellectual property, juvenile justice, taxation, legal history, alternative dispute resolution, class action suits, elder law and many other subjects.

Faculty members at the University of Georgia School of Law excel both as scholars and as dedicated teachers. Most maintain an open door policy, whereby student questions are welcomed at any time during the work day. They advise law students on academic, personal and career questions.

Fifteen of UGA's 37 tenure-track law professors hold prestigious endowed professorships; their ranks are supplemented by distinguished visiting faculty, adjuncts, legal educators and practicing attorneys.

The Institute of Continuing Legal Education and the Institute of Continuing Judicial Education also operate under the auspices of the School of Law, as does the Dean Rusk Center for International and Comparative Law. Researchers at the Rusk Center examine crucial issues relating to Georgia and the international community, and work to resolve contemporary legal problems.

"Law school is demanding, but this is not a cut-throat place to be and I think students coming into law school would be well-advised to take that into account. The faculty is committed to the teaching aspect of the job, and I would think from a student's perspective, that is extraordinarily important."

REBECCA H. WHITE, Associate Professor of Law
Listed are the full-time faculty members currently serving the University of Georgia School of Law:

**Milner S. Ball**
Harmon W. Caldwell Professor of Law; A.B., Princeton University; S.T.B., Harvard University; J.D., University of Georgia; Environmental Litigation, Constitutional Law, Jurisprudence, Public Interest Practicum

**Larry E. Blount**
Associate Professor of Law; B.A., University of Michigan; J.D., University of Cincinnati; Federal Income Tax, Partnership, Tax and Corporate Tax, Corporations

**Robert D. Brussack**
Professor of Law; A.B.J., J.D., University of Cincinnati; LL.M., Columbia University; Federal Income Tax, Partnerships, Tax and Corporate Tax, Corporations

**Dan T. Coenen**
Professor of Law; B.S., University of Wisconsin; J.D., Cornell University; Contracts, Constitutional Law

**Samuel M. Davis**
Allen Post Professor of Law; B.A., University of Southern Mississippi; J.D., University of Mississippi; LL.M., University of Virginia; Criminal Law, Children in the Legal System, Family Law

**Anne Proffitt Dupre**
Assistant Professor of Law; B.A., University of Rhode Island; J.D., University of Georgia; Contracts, Education Law

**Thomas A. Eaton**
J. Alton Hosch Professor of Law; B.A., J.D., University of Texas; Torts, Health Care Regulation, Workers' Compensation

**C. Ronald Ellington**
J. Alton Hosch Professor of Law; A.B., Emory University; LL.B., University of Virginia; LL.M., Harvard University; Georgia Practice and Procedure, Civil Procedure

**Russell C. Gabriel**
Director, Legal Aid Clinic; B.A., University of Michigan; J.D., University of Georgia; LL.M., Harvard University; Criminal Defense Clinic

**Paul J. Heald**
Associate Professor of Law; A.B., A.M., University of Illinois; J.D., University of Chicago; Contracts, Unfair Trade, Secured Transactions

**Walter Hellerstein**
Professor of Law; A.B., Harvard University; J.D., University of Chicago; Federal Income Taxation, State and Local Taxation, Taxation and International Transactions

**Fredrick W. Huszagh**
Professor of Law; B.A., Northwestern University; J.D., LL.M., J.S.D., University of Chicago; Export-Import Trade Regulation, Business Problems Seminar, Capital Utilization

**Wendy M. Jenkins**
Director, Prosecutorial Clinic; B.A., Washburn University; J.D., University of Kansas; LL.M., Georgetown University; Trial Practice, Prosecutorial Clinic

**Randall L. Johnson**
Assistant Professor of Law; A.B., Dartmouth College; M.P.P.M., J.D., Yale University; Property, Land Finance

**Paul M. Kurtz**
Associate Dean and J. Alton Hosch Professor of Law; B.A., J.D., Vanderbilt University; LL.M., Harvard University; Constitutional Law, Criminal Law, Family Law

**Edward J. Larson**
Professor of History and Law; B.A., Williams College; J.D., Harvard University; M.A., Ph.D., University of Wisconsin; Law, Science and Technology, Health Care Law

**Sarajane Love**
Associate Professor of Law; B.A., Emory University; J.D., University of Georgia; Property, Trusts and Estates
Julian B. McDonnell
John A. Sibley Professor of Law; B.S., Spring Hill College; LL.B., University of Virginia; Contracts, Commercial Paper, Secured Transactions

Richard A. Nagareda
Assistant Professor of Law; A.B., Stanford University; J.D., University of Chicago; Administrative Law, Evidence, Advanced Torts

L. Ray Patterson
Pope Brock Professor of Law; A.B., Mercer University; M.A., Northwestern University; LL.B., Mercer University; S.J.D., Harvard University; Evidence, Legal Profession, Copyright

Walter Ray Phillips
Herman E. Talmadge Professor of Law; A.B., University of North Carolina; J.D., Emory University; Bankruptcy, Legal Profession, Corporate Reorganization, Business Problems

James F. Ponsoldt
Professor of Law; A.B., Cornell University; J.D., Harvard University; Antitrust, Corporations, Communications Law

E. Ann Puckett
Director, Law Library and Professor of Law; B.S., Eastern Illinois University; J.D., M.S., University of Illinois at Urbana

John B. Rees, Jr.
Law School Association Professor of Law; B.A., Hobart College; J.D., University of Virginia; Civil Procedure, Conflict of Laws, Federal Courts

Margaret V. Sachs
Professor of Law; A.B., J.D., Harvard University; Securities Regulation, Corporations

Alexander W. Scherr
Director, Civil Clinic; B.A., Yale University; J.D., University of Michigan; Interviewing, Negotiation and Counseling, Alternative Dispute Resolution

Thomas J. Schoenbaum
Director, Dean Rusk Center for International and Comparative Law and Rusk Professor of Law; B.A., St. Joseph's College; J.D., University of Michigan; International Trade Law, Environmental Law, Admiralty

R. Perry Sentell
Marion and W. Colquitt Carter Professor of Torts and Insurance Law; A.B., LL.B., University of Georgia; LL.M., Harvard University; Torts, Municipal Corporations, Law of Legislative Government

James C. Smith
Professor of Law; B.A., St. Olaf College; J.D., University of Texas; Property, Secured Transactions, Real Estate, Housing Law

Edward D. Spurgeon
Dean and Professor of Law; B.A., Princeton University; J.D., Stanford University; LL.M., New York University; Business Associations, Elder Law, Estate and Gift Tax, Estate Planning

Alan Watson
Research Professor and Ernest P. Rogers Professor of Law; M.A., LL.B., University of Glasgow; B.A. (by decree), M.A., Ph.D., D.C.L., Oxford University; LL.D., University of Edinburgh; Comparative Law, Legal History

Camilla E. Watson
Associate Professor of Law; B.A., Converse College; M.S., Medical University of South Carolina; J.D., University of Mississippi; LL.M., New York University; Taxation of Deferred Income, Income Tax, Legal Accounting

Michael L. Wells
J. Alton Hosch Professor of Law; B.A., J.D., University of Virginia; Torts, Federal Courts, Constitutional Litigation

Rebecca H. White
Associate Professor of Law; B.A., Eastern Kentucky University; J.D., University of Kentucky; Labor Law, Employment Discrimination, Labor Arbitration

Donald E. Wilkes, Jr.
Professor of Law; B.A., J.D., University of Florida; Criminal Law, Legal History, Criminal Procedure

Gabriel M. Wilner
Associate Dean, International and Graduate Legal Studies and Thomas M. Kirbo Professor of International Law; A.B., College of William and Mary; D.P.A., University of Exeter; LL.B., LLM., Columbia University; International Law, International Legal Transactions, Law of the European Community

Legal Writing Instructors

Allison G. Hale
A.B., J.D., University of Georgia

Margaret E. McCann
A.B.J., J.D., University of Georgia

Ruth H. Nagareda
B.A., J.D., University of North Carolina

Curtis Nesset
B.S., University of Montana; Ph.D., J.D., University of Utah

Cathleen S. Wharton
A.B.J., J.D., University of Georgia
Co-Curricular Activities

A distinct advantage of attending a law school with an established national reputation is the quality of the guest lecturers the school attracts. Each year, the University of Georgia School of Law sponsors eminent visiting professors to teach upper level courses; Law Day, Commencement and other regular events also expose law students to leading scholars. In addition, the law school holds two major annual lecture series: the John A. Sibley Lectures and the Edith House Lecture.

The Sibley Lecture Series honors the late John A. Sibley, a 1911 graduate of the University of Georgia School of Law and a prominent Georgia businessman. It was established in 1964 by the Charles Loridans Foundation of Atlanta to sponsor outstanding legal scholars who are nationally recognized in their fields.

In recent years, Sibley lecturers have included: U.S. Supreme Court Justices Antonin Scalia and Anthony Kennedy; Elizabeth R. Rindskopf, general counsel for the Central Intelligence Agency; international law scholar Louis Henkin; legal ethics expert Stephen Gillers; law and literature scholar Martha Nussbaum; and constitutional law professor Cass Sunstein.

The Edith House Lecture Series, honoring the first female graduate of the University of Georgia School of Law and the co-valedictorian of the Class of 1925, was established to bring outstanding women legal scholars and practitioners to the law school. It is coordinated annually by the Women Law Students Association.

Recent House lecturers include: Brooksley Born, a Washington, D.C. law partner and women's rights activist, Chief Judge Dorothy T. Beasley of the Georgia Court of Appeals; and law professors Mary E. Becker, University of Chicago; Carrie Menkel-Meadow, UCLA; Patricia J. Williams, University of Wisconsin; Patricia A. Cain, University of Texas; and Martha Minow, Harvard Law School.

Other recent speakers and guest lecturers include Roberta Ramo, 1995-96 president of the American Bar Association; international law scholars Louis B. Sohn and Frederic Kirgis; environmentalist Dianne Dillon-Ridgley; Robert Pastor, an expert in Latin American policy; and Georgia Supreme Court Chief Robert Benham.
Admission to the University of Georgia School of Law is highly selective. Our students, by and large, have graduated at or near the top of their undergraduate institutions. Few law schools, state-supported or private, surpassed UGA's combination of a 162 median LSAT score and 3.48 median GPA in the 1995 entering class.

UGA prides itself on the collegiality enjoyed by students, faculty and staff. It is our goal to promote an atmosphere which encourages and respects a variety of backgrounds and views, realizing that education is enhanced for everyone when you bring together an able and diverse group of people.

The law school student body is a small and close-knit group, although a vital segment of the overall University community. Our entering class usually numbers around 210, and the entire student body enrollment averages 650 students. The University of Georgia, however, supports a cosmopolitan mix of nearly 30,000 students. More than three-quarters of the law students enrolled are Georgia residents.

It is difficult to describe a "typical" law student at the University of Georgia. Although some enroll in law school immediately after college, many now choose to wait, and so bring the experience of advanced degrees, careers and family life into the classroom. In the 1995 entering class, for example, there were former executives, entrepreneurs, accountants, teachers, and veterans; several students

"I really liked my fellow students and felt very comfortable in Athens. Never in my three years did I ever really feel that students were competitive against each other, and I think it was really important not to have to worry about that."

CPT MATTHEW J. GILLIGAN, USA, J.D. '94
Environmental Law Attorney, 101st Airborne Division, Fort Campbell, Kentucky
had young children and many were active public service volunteers in their communities.

UGA law students hail from around the world. The 1995 entering Juris Doctor candidates represented 25 states and 81 undergraduate institutions; the LL.M. students came from Germany, India, Venezuela and France, among other countries. College alma maters included the nation's Ivy League schools, leading state schools and small private institutions of solid reputation.

Diversity is apparent in other ways, too. Female students consistently comprise approximately 40 percent of the entering class. Minorities are also well-represented, making up in any given year, 10 to 15 percent of the total student body population.

The Class of 1998

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Enrollment</td>
<td>218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median LSAT Score</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median GPA</td>
<td>3.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia Residents</td>
<td>172 (79%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Residents</td>
<td>46 (21%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>120 (55%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>98 (45%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minority Enrollment</td>
<td>37 (17%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Age</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>States Represented</td>
<td>25 states and territories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undergraduate Institutions</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Many law students form lasting friendships through membership in extracurricular organizations. A number of student groups exist to suit a variety of interests. These organizations promote social activities for law students, sponsor guest speakers, and perform community service. Listed are the student organizations and highlights of their activities:

**American Bar Association/Law Student Division**
Students confront pertinent legal issues such as environmental protection, human rights and law school accreditation through committees and resolutions.

**Black Law Students Association**
Youth mentoring, social functions, Black History Month speakers and events.

**Christian Legal Society**
Weekly Bible study, social events, regional conferences.

**Equal Justice Foundation**
Speaker series, Spring Fling and tennis tournament to provide funding for public interest law fellowships.

**Environmental Law Association**
Sponsors environmental seminar, speakers, community beautification efforts.

**Federalist Society**
Encourages dialogue on the current status of public policy and the law through the sponsorship of debates and prominent speakers.

**Georgia League**
Monthly speakers, newsletter for attorneys in small to medium-sized communities, placement network for the non-metropolitan practice of law.

**Georgia Society of International and Comparative Law**
Co-sponsors annual international law colloquium, speaker series, social events.

**Health Law Society**
Sponsors speakers in the legal/medical field and examines issues regarding government health reform laws.

**Intellectual Property Club**
Sponsors speakers, social events, mentor program.

**Jewish Law Student Network**
Speakers, social events, community service.

**Law Practice and Technology Association**
Promotes the use and understanding of technology in practice management; offers a World Wide Web page, newsletter, speakers and computer training seminars.

**Law Student Advocate Association**
Promotes religious liberty through discussion groups and various speakers.

**Phi Alpha Delta and Phi Delta Phi Legal Fraternities**
Social activities, community service.

**Student Bar Association**
Social events, Barristers' Ball, Faculty Auction fundraiser for public interest fellowships, co-sponsor of Law Day activities.

**Women Law Students Association**
Edith House lecture series, social events, service projects.
The Moot Court Program at the University of Georgia School of Law has recently been described as a "juggernaut," and the analogy couldn't be more accurate. UGA's Moot Court program is one of the largest and most comprehensive oral and written advocacy training programs in the United States. UGA law school teams annually enter the most rigorous moot court competitions in the country, and the strength of the program is evidenced by their continuing success.

In 1996, UGA's moot court teams wrapped up a season of accomplishment: a 35-15 overall record and numerous national and state accolades. UGA won its fourth national title of the 1990s in the Philip C. Jessup International Competition; the School of Law also captured the Jessup national championship in 1994 and 1991, and won both the national and international titles in 1990. In this prestigious tournament, team members compete against other U.S. regional champions and foreign countries.

Also in 1996, a UGA team of third-year students advanced to the finals of the National Moot Court Competition in New York City. UGA won this title in 1992, and reached the Final Four in 1994. UGA moot court teams claimed the Best Oralist award and reached the quarterfinals in the William B. Spong Invitational, a contest UGA won in 1994. The law school also has won the Intrastate Moot Court title seven times in the last ten years.

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Additional opportunities are offered through moot court exchanges held in alternating years with Gray's Inn in London, England, and King's Inn in Dublin, Ireland. The exchanges offer enriched experience in the courtroom and promote the knowledge of other cultures and legal systems.

"I can remember the first time I went before a judge as a practicing lawyer: I wasn't intimidated; I was excited because I knew I would do a good job. Through my experience in moot court, I had become comfortable and confident in oral argument situations, and because UGA moot court teams do so well in competition, I was used to being asked questions from a bench of state supreme court justices and leading national jurists. I was ready."

CYNTHIA COURTS, J.D. '92, Member, Jessup National Championship Team, 1991
The impressive Mock Trial Program at the University of Georgia School of Law emphasizes skill in the trial phase of litigation. Students apply their classroom knowledge of procedure and evidence, and act as attorneys and witnesses in fictitious case scenarios.

UGA's Mock Trial Program is rapidly growing in prominence and prestige. In 1994, a student team from the law school reached the finals of the National Criminal Justice Trial Advocacy Competition in Chicago, and in 1995, reached the semifinals. UGA law students also captured their fourth consecutive Intrastate Mock Trial Competition championship in 1996. UGA's team went undefeated against other ABA-accredited law schools in Georgia en route to the state title.

The Georgia Law Review, the oldest of UGA's legal journals, is published quarterly. In addition, special symposium issues are also published. Recent special editions have examined such topics as employment discrimination law, environmental law, and Native American law.

The Georgia Journal of International and Comparative Law, published since 1970, is one of the nation's oldest journals of its kind. The journal, published three times a year, analyzes developments in international and comparative law such as trade, human rights, immigration, terrorism, and environmental issues.

The Journal of Intellectual Property Law, published twice a year since 1993, is UGA's newest legal journal. Although other law schools publish specialty journals focused on individual industry areas such as computers or entertainment, UGA's is the first student publication to treat the broad area of intellectual property as a coherent whole, addressing such topics as copyright and fair use, bio-piracy of genetic resources and patent and trademark infringement.
Lumpkin Inn of Court

The Joseph Henry Lumpkin Inn of Court, established in 1987, is one of 60 American Inns of Court and is the only Inn in Georgia. Modeled after the famed English Inns of Court, the Lumpkin Inn allows University of Georgia law students to participate in a trial advocacy program with the best trial lawyers and judges in the state.

The Lumpkin Inn meets at regular intervals during the academic year in Atlanta settings such as the State Supreme Court, the Fulton County Superior Court or the Richard Russell Federal Building courtrooms. The Inn has 60 members: 30 masters — prominent and highly experienced judges, lawyers and academicians; 18 barristers — practicing young attorneys with limited trial experience; and 12 pupils — selected third-year law students.

Order of the Coif

The Order of the Coif, the legal profession's equivalent of Phi Beta Kappa, honors law students who graduate in the top 10 percent of their class. The University of Georgia was granted institutional membership to the organization in 1977, after meeting stringent qualification criteria.

The name, Order of the Coif, is derived from medieval England. At that time, serjeants-at-law wore, as a required mark of their station, a close-fitting headdress which covered all but the face. They were known as "serjeants of the coif," and their collective society became the Order of the Coif. Modern membership in the organization signifies the highest academic achievement in the study of law.

The Honor Code at the University of Georgia School of Law

Students at the University of Georgia School of Law abide by a self-determined standard of professional and personal ethics. The Honor Code was unanimously adopted in 1930, and remains an integral part of UGA's principled approach to legal education.

Students administer the Honor Code themselves. Infractions are referred to the Honor Court, governed by justices elected each year from the student body. An investigation is held, and if a trial is deemed warranted, the case is heard by the Honor Court.

Entering students take the Honor Code pledge during first-year orientation. Students are thereafter bound by its provisions while enrolled at the University of Georgia School of Law.
Nearly 125 courses are offered at the University of Georgia School of Law, although not all the listed courses are taught each year. Several first-year sections are taught by chaired professors; distinguished visiting faculty and adjunct professors supplement the full-time faculty and teach upper level courses.

The law school prefers to keep classes small, enrolling approximately 210 students each fall. Most first-year classes average 70 students, although the Legal Research and Writing class is conducted in smaller sections permitting greater individual attention. Second- and third-year classes range in size from a seminar setting of 10-20 enrolled to larger classes of 120 students.

The first year of study at the University of Georgia School of Law consists entirely of required courses: Civil Procedure I and II, Contracts and Sales I and II, Criminal Law, Legal Research I and II, Property I and II, and Torts I and II. After the first year, only one required course remains: Legal Profession. The rest of what you study in law school is up to you.

Course Clusters
The UGA law school faculty has designed a course cluster system to guide upper level students toward curriculum which may more effectively support their areas of special interest. The course clusters are listed over the following pages; individual course descriptions are available through the School of Law Registrar's Office.

"Part of the purpose of my environmental law class is to get students out in the field so they understand the implications of the law. We want to get them working with different disciplines and communities so we come up with really sustainable environmental solutions. Some students worked on the concept of a volume-based garbage rate for Athens/Clarke County—that's the more you put on the curb, the more you pay. It's an incredible incentive for recycling. The students did a poll, researched the larger implications, and ultimately, Athens/Clarke County adopted a volume-based garbage fee based on these students' work."

LAURIE FOWLER, Adjunct Professor of Law
Eligibility
A student who has completed the first-year of full-time studies in a Juris Doctor degree program at a law school which is approved by the American Bar Association and is a member of the Association of American Law Schools may be considered for admission as a visiting student.

Admission Procedure Outline
1. Law School Application. An applicant seeking to visit beginning fall semester must submit an application for admission by July 1. All materials necessary to complete the admission file must be received by July 15. An applicant seeking to visit beginning spring semester must submit an application by November 15 and the file must be complete by December 1. Application files completed after those dates may be considered by the Admissions Committee at its discretion. An application fee of $30 (U.S. funds) must accompany the application. Only checks/money orders made payable to University of Georgia can be accepted.

2. Reason for Visiting. Each applicant must provide a statement giving the reason for being a visiting student. It should not exceed 200 words and may be handwritten or typewritten. The statement should accompany the application form.

3. Dean's Approval. A letter granting approval for the visit from the dean of the applicant's law school is required. The approval letter must also disclose whether the applicant is in good standing.

4. Law School Transcript. An official law school transcript of all work attempted is required.
APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION
JURIS DOCTOR DEGREE PROGRAM
SCHOOL OF LAW
THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
ATHENS, GEORGIA 30602-6012

INSTRUCTIONS

Please type or print legibly. Do not mark in shaded blocks.
The application deadline for the 1997 entering class is March 1, 1997.

APPLICANT INFORMATION

1. Name
   LAST / FIRST / MIDDLE

2. Social Security Number

3. Previous name

4. Present Address
   STREET/APARTMENT
   CITY/STATE/ZIP
   TELEPHONE

5. Permanent Address
   STREET/APARTMENT
   CITY/STATE/ZIP
   TELEPHONE

6. Date of Birth
   MONTH / DAY / YEAR

7. Place of Birth
   CITY/STATE

8. Optional. Ethnic Group: Please check one or more as applicable.
   □ American Indian  □ Black, African American
   □ Asian or Pacific Islander  □ Hispanic
   □ White  □ Multiracial

9. Sex:  □ Female  □ Male

APPLICATION PROCESSING INFORMATION

10. If you are applying for admission to the entering class, please check the "First Year" and "Fall, 1997" boxes below. If you are applying for admission as a transfer or visiting student, please indicate the category and the date enrollment would begin.
   Do not check more than one box per line.

   Admissions Category
   □ First Year  □ Transfer  □ Visiting

   Date of Initial Enrollment
   □ Fall, 1997  □ Spring, 1997  □ Summer, 1997

11. A thirty dollar ($30) application and processing fee must accompany the application. Please make the check or money order (U.S. funds) payable to University of Georgia.

12. Have you previously applied for admission to an entering class at the University of Georgia School of Law?
   □ Yes  □ No
   Entering Class of Fall, 19___. Please consult the reapplication procedure outlined in the accompanying instructions.

13. When did/will you take the LSAT?
**Education / Work Experience**

- **b:** Name of claiming parent/guardian.
- **c:** How long have you lived continuously in Georgia (years/months).
- **d:** In which Georgia county do you permanently reside?
- **e:** If not a Georgia resident, where are you?

**Citizenship / Residence**

- **f:** US Citizen by nativity.
- **g:** US Citizen by Naturalization.
- If you plan to pursue either of the following joint degrees, please indicate the degree program.

---

**Admission Date**

- **a:** M.A. in Government
- **b:** M.A. in Public Administration

---

**Education / Work Experience**

1. List in order all colleges, universities, graduate and professional schools (including law schools) attended. Begin with the most recent institution attended.
2. List in order all high schools attended. Begin with the last school attended.

---

**Citizenship / Residence**

- **a:** US Citizen by Nativity
- **b:** US Citizen by Naturalization
19. List all college, graduate and professional school academic and scholastic honors you have received including scholarships, fellowships, prizes and memberships in honor societies.

__________________________________________

__________________________________________

__________________________________________

20. List those extracurricular, community and professional activities which have been important to you and note any leadership roles.

__________________________________________

__________________________________________

__________________________________________

21. While enrolled as an undergraduate, if you were employed during the academic year, please provide the following information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hours per week</th>
<th>Freshman</th>
<th>Sophomore</th>
<th>Junior</th>
<th>Senior</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Duties</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

22. List the last four positions of full-time and part-time employment you have held. Begin with the most recent or current position.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>Employer</th>
<th>City/State</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Reason for Leaving</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

23. Please answer each of the following questions. If the answer to any question is Yes, please give complete details on a separate supplemental sheet. Put your name and the question number (23) on the sheet.

☐ Yes  ☐ No a: Have you ever been subject to or are actions pending against you involving disciplinary action for academic or other reasons at any of the colleges, universities, graduate or professional schools (including law schools) you have attended?

☐ Yes  ☐ No b: Have you ever been convicted of any criminal charges (felony or misdemeanor), or entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere to a criminal charge, or are any criminal charges pending against you? Exclude only minor traffic offenses. Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs is not a minor traffic offense for the purpose of this question.

☐ Yes  ☐ No c: Have you ever been discharged from the armed forces other than honorably?

24. If you are applying as an entering student and were previously enrolled in another law school, please have the dean of the former law school provide a letter concerning your withdrawal/dismissal and your eligibility to return to that school.

25. On a separate supplemental sheet state your reason(s) for desiring to obtain a legal education. Transfer and visiting applicants should state instead the reason(s) for desiring to attend the University of Georgia School of Law. Statements should not exceed 200 words and may be handwritten or typewritten. Put your name and the question number (25) on the sheet.
26. The School of Law believes the overall educational environment of the law school may be enhanced by life experiences or personal characteristics which significantly add to the academic, cultural, geographical or socio-economic diversity of the student population. You are invited to explain how your life experiences or personal characteristics would significantly add to the diversity of the student population and enhance the educational climate of the law school. If you choose to provide such a statement, please do so on a separate supplemental sheet. Put your name and the question number (26) on the sheet.

27. If there is anything you wish to call to the attention of the Admissions Committee regarding your qualifications for law school, please do so on a separate supplemental sheet. Put your name and the question number (27) on the sheet.

28. To what address should correspondence from the School of Law be mailed after May 1, 1997?

☐ Permanent Address (indicated on front page of application)
☐ Present Address (indicated on front page of application)
☐ Other Address:

____________________________

____________________________

EMERGENCY CONTACT

29. Emergency Contact: Name ___________________________ / ___________ / ________

LAST FIRST MIDDLE

Relationship ☐ Parent ☐ Spouse ☐ Guardian ☐ Other

Contact’s Address ___________________________ ___________________________

STREET/APARTMENT ___________________________ CITY/STATE/ZIP

OPTIONAL QUESTIONS

30. Education and occupation of parents: Highest degree/school Occupation

Father __________________________________________

Mother __________________________________________

31. If a member of your immediate family has attended law school, what is the family relationship and the law school attended?

CERTIFICATION

32. I hereby certify that the information I have provided is true and complete. I will immediately amend by a letter to the dean any response to question 23 if the response requires changing prior to enrollment in the School of Law.

__________________________ / __________

SIGNATURE DATE

The completed application form and supplemental materials should be delivered to: School of Law/Admissions Office/ University of Georgia/Athens, Georgia 30602-6012.
General Practice

In choosing courses within this area of concentration, note that the general practice area is more difficult to define than other areas because general practices may vary according to such factors as location and size of firm. Also, bear in mind that this general area of concentration may overlap with other areas, e.g., litigation.

**Foundation Courses**

- Commercial Paper
- Constitutional Law I
- Constitutional Law II
- Corporations
- Evidence
- Trusts & Estates I
- Criminal Procedure I
- Georgia Practice & Procedure
- Real Estate Transactions
- Secured Transactions
- Workers' Compensation
- Federal Income Tax
- Employment Law

**Other Related Courses**

- Agency & Partnership
- Trusts & Estates II
- Administrative Law
- Bankruptcy
- Business Problems Seminar
- Conflict of Laws
- Constitutional Litigation Seminar
- Criminal Procedure II
- Equitable Remedies
- Federal Courts
- Federal Estate & Gift Taxation
- International Legal Transactions
- Law & Society
- Law of Legislative Government
- Municipal Corporations
- Patent Law
- Securities Regulation
- Workers' Compensation
- Law & Medicine
- Export & Import Trade Regulation
- Law & Environment
- Law, Science & Technology
- Health Care Financing & Ethics
- Health Care Liability & Regulation

**Administrative/Regulatory**

**Foundation Courses**

- Constitutional Law I
- Constitutional Law II
- Administrative Law
- Regulated Industries

**Other Related Courses**

- Seminar in Jurisprudence
- Antitrust Law
- Economic Analysis of Law
- Federal Courts
- Insurance
- Law of the Sea & Protection of the Environment
- Labor Law
- Land Use Planning
- Law of Legislative Government
- Municipal Corporations
- Patent Law
- Workers' Compensation
- Law & Environment
- Law, Science & Technology
- Health Care Financing & Ethics
- Health Care Liability & Regulation

**International/Comparative/Foreign Law**

**Foundation Courses**

- Constitutional Law I
- Constitutional Law II
- International Law I
- International Law II
- Comparative Law
- International Legal Transactions

**Other Related Courses**

- Corporations
- Antitrust Law
- Conflict of Laws
- Federal Income Taxation of Corporations & Shareholders
- International Protection of Human Rights
- Law of the Sea & Protection of the Environment
- International Taxation

**Natural Resources/Environmental**

**Foundation Courses**

- Law of the Sea & Protection of the Environment
- Law & Environment
- Environmental Litigation Seminar

**Other Related Courses**

- Constitutional Law I
- Constitutional Law II
- Seminar in Jurisprudence
- Administrative Law
- Equitable Remedies
- Land Use Planning
- Municipal Corporations
- Regulated Industries
- Federal Income Tax
- Real Estate Development
- Property Law Seminar
- Law, Science & Technology
REQUIRED COURSES

Each first-year student enrolls in 30 semester credit hours during the initial year of school in the following courses:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FALL SEMESTER</th>
<th>CREDITS</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CIVIL PROCEDURE I</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONTRACTS &amp; SALES I</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEGAL RESEARCH I</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROPERTY I</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TORTS I</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRIMINAL LAW</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>16</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPRING SEMESTER</th>
<th>CREDITS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CIVIL PROCEDURE II</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONTRACTS &amp; SALES II</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEGAL RESEARCH II</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROPERTY II</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TORTS II</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Federal Tax

**Foundation Courses**
Federal Income Tax
Tax Practice & Procedure

**Other Related Courses**
Agency & Partnership
Corporations
Federal Estate & Gift Taxation
Federal Income Taxation of Corporations & Shareholders
International Taxation
Partnership Taxation
Taxation of Deferred Compensation
Timing Concepts of Federal Income Taxation

Real Estate

**Foundation Courses**
Real Estate Transactions
Land Use Planning
Real Estate Development
Property Law Seminar

**Other Related Courses**
Constitutional Law I
Constitutional Law II
Trusts & Estates I
Trusts & Estates II
Bankruptcy
Securities Regulation
Partnership Tax
Federal Income Tax
Law & Environment
Environmental Litigation Seminar
Negotiation & Dispute Resolution
Timing Concepts of Federal Income Taxation

Estate Planning/Estate and Trust Administration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fall Semester</th>
<th>Credits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trusts &amp; Estates I</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trusts &amp; Estates II</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estate Planning Seminar</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Estate &amp; Gift Taxation</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law, Public Policy &amp; the Elderly</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Litigation

**Foundation Courses**
Evidence
Advocacy II
Georgia Practice & Procedure
Trial Practice Seminar
Drafting of Pre-Trial Litigation Documents
Complex Litigation
Advanced Trial Practice

**Other Related Courses**
Constitutional Law I
Constitutional Law II
Conflict of Laws
Constitutional Litigation Seminar
Equitable Remedies
Federal Courts
Children in the Legal System
Law of Legislative Government
Legal Aid & Defender Clinic
Federal Courts Seminar
Arbitration Seminar
Negotiation & Dispute Resolution

**Extracurricular**
Mock Trial and Moot Court

Criminal Practice

**Foundation Courses**
Constitutional Law I
Constitutional Law II
Evidence
Criminal Procedure I
Criminal Procedure II
Trial Practice Seminar
The Law of Business Crime

**Other Related Courses**
Post Conviction Relief
Criminal Defense Clinic
The Law of Legislative Government
Prosecutorial Clinic I
Prosecutorial Clinic II
Legal Aid & Defender Clinic
Capital Punishment
### Intellectual Property

- Copyright Law
- Patent Law
- Unfair Trade and the Consumer
- Law of the Entertainment Industries
- Law, Science & Technology

### Labor/Management Relations/Employment

#### Foundation Courses
- Labor Law
- Employment Discrimination
- Workers' Compensation
- Employment Law

#### Other Related Courses
- Constitutional Law I
- Constitutional Law II
- Evidence
- Constitutional Litigation Seminar
- Federal Courts
- Individual & Labor Union Seminar
- Trial Practice Seminar
- Arbitration Seminar
- Negotiation & Dispute Resolution
- Law of Sports
- Entertainment Law
- Comparative Labor & Employment Law

### Health Law

- Constitutional Law I
- Constitutional Law II
- Special Legal Studies
- Health Care Financing & Ethics
- Health Care Liability & Regulation
- Law, Public Policy & the Elderly

### Family Law

- Constitutional Law I
- Constitutional Law II
- Trusts & Estates I
- Trusts & Estates II
- Juvenile Courts Seminar

### Other Related Courses

- Agency and Partnership
- Constitutional Law I
- Constitutional Law II
- Corporations Seminar
- Admiralty
- Antitrust Law
- Bankruptcy
- Corporate Reorganizations
- Equitable Remedies
- Federal Income Taxation of Corporations & Shareholders
- Insurance
- International Tax
- Labor Law
- Municipal Corporations
- Regulated Industries
- Securities Regulation
- Employment Discrimination
- State & Local Taxation
- State & Local Taxation Seminar
- Unfair Trade & the Consumer
- Workers' Compensation
- Partnership Taxation
- Capital Utilization
- Securities Seminar
- Banking Law
- Real Estate Development
- Property Law Seminar
- Timing Concepts of Federal Income Taxation
- Employment Law
- The Law of Business Crime
- Advanced Commercial Law Seminar

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"One of our strengths is that we give students a year-long process to develop critical thinking and analytical skills. Beyond the first year, we have a rich and diverse curriculum, not only offering the traditional courses but also a lot of specialty courses. The students are so good now, particularly after that first year of study, that they really keep all of us on the faculty on our toes. We have to be very well-prepared to anticipate their questions and be careful about the ones we ask. That's part of our continuing legal education. It doesn't just end when you get a law degree and start teaching. Our education is ongoing, and the students are a big part of that."

SAMUEL M. DAVIS,  
Allen Post Professor of Law
Practical legal skills are sharpened at the University of Georgia through legal clinics. Participating students hone their abilities in the second year of law school, and in the third year, represent clients in court under supervision. They handle a broad range of cases, from simple parole inquiries to assistance at murder trials.

Through the Prosecutorial Clinic, participants practice as student attorneys in the offices of the District Attorney and Solicitor in 14 judicial circuits. Third-year students prepare and present cases to the Grand Jury, conduct preliminary hearings and bond hearings in Magistrate Court and probation revocation hearings in State and Superior courts. Students also work with police investigators to present cases and draft felony indictments. In all jurisdictions, students write their own motions, briefs and appeals.

The Legal Aid Clinic enables students to provide legal assistance to clients who cannot afford private lawyers. The Clinic acts as the Public Defender in Clarke and Oconee Counties. Under supervision, participating students conduct jury trials, bench trials, and handle all other aspects of representation. They gain courtroom experience in Juvenile, Superior, State, Magistrate and Municipal courts.

"The Legal Aid Clinic may be the only Public Defender Office in the country run by a law school, giving students exposure to attorneys in a practicing law office who are dealing with the stress and joy of full caseloads. Students learn how to investigate and prepare cases for trial and how different areas of law come into play in a single case. The courtroom experience adds an element of emotional intensity to the lesson, and students carry this with them when they head back to the classroom and on into practice."

RUSSELL GABRIEL, Legal Aid Director
The School of Law created the Civil Clinic in 1996, building on the foundation of public service established by the existing Public Interest Practicum. Since 1992, Practicum students have addressed many needs in the Athens community, serving the elderly, the poor, children, battered women and environmental causes.

Students regularly meet and work with clients at a local soup kitchen, homeless shelters, Project Safe for battered women, and Catholic Social Services. In addition to coordinating assistance from appropriate social service agencies, they use the legal system as a tool, negotiating settlements and serving as special advocates in Juvenile Court. An offshoot of the law school's civil program is the Temporary Protective Order Project, through which law students are trained to prepare TPOs for victims of domestic violence and provide legal counseling.

The Civil Clinic expands the Practicum offerings by providing two main experiences for students: formal externship placements and direct representation of clients. The externships will foster effective mentor/student relationships and the opportunity to learn skills through observation. Direct representation will provide personal case responsibility through which students develop practical skills in traditional legal advocacy, transactional counseling, community service, mediation and arbitration.

All of UGA's legal clinics require classroom study, during which time students polish their oral and written advocacy talents, and reflect on the personal and ethical dimensions of their work.

"There is a real need for our Temporary Protective Order Project. The local Solicitor's Office can't handle all the demand for TPOs, and private attorneys are too expensive for many of the women who need help. We've been able to assist women who have been seriously injured or have grown weary of the pushing and shoving. They've been abused for a long time, it's getting worse and they've decided they just can't take it anymore. A TPO is a powerful document which gives them breathing space to sort out their lives."

CHRISTINE NALBONE
Legal Director, Temporary Protective Order Project
Law students at the University of Georgia don’t live in a vacuum. They are taught to appreciate, understand and function in a rapidly-advancing global society. Throughout the three-year course of their study, they have the opportunity to take courses from eminent international law scholars and travel abroad for intensive study in other countries.

Several UGA faculty members are renowned experts in international human rights law, comparative law, trade, disarmament, taxation and admiralty. Their classroom teaching is enhanced through the availability of mini-courses taught by faculty and experts from other universities and governments. In addition, an endowed chair enables the law school to attract distinguished visiting faculty members each year. Thus, an international law student is exposed to a tremendous variety of expertise and insight, as well as a diverse selection of courses.

The presence of LL.M. students, most of whom are foreign, opens the exchange of ideas inside the regular classroom setting. Each year, about 20 graduate students enroll in the LL.M. program: Germany, Belgium, India, China, and Korea are but a few of the countries represented.

The University of Georgia School of Law offers international study programs in Belgium and England. The Brussels Seminar on the Law and Institutions of the European Community has existed for more than 20 years. The program, sponsored by the law school and the two Universities of Brussels, provides an intensive three-week course of study each July. A thorough introduction to the law and institutions of the European Union is taught by officials of the Commission and Council of the EC, judges of the EC Court of Justice in Luxembourg, leading practitioners in Brussels and distinguished professors from Belgian and other European universities. Students attending the seminar are provided scholarships through the Dean and Virginia Rusk Fund and other grants.

"It is inevitable that anyone who will be in the law practice, no matter where — what small or large town — will have some contact with international practice. We need to train law students so they know the world is out there.”

GABRIEL M. WILNER,
Associate Dean for International and Graduate Legal Studies and
Thomas M. Krish
Professor of International Law
The University of Georgia joined the London Law Consortium in 1994. Seven U.S. law schools participate in the ABA-accredited program, which enables second- and third-year students to gain first-hand knowledge of the English court system. Students reside in London for a semester and take courses from English and American professors. Many participants also serve as externs in London law offices under the supervision of a clinical faculty member.

The international exchange of knowledge is further promoted by the England Summer Clerkship Program. Selected first- and second-year law students conduct legal research for British firms, do completions, serve papers and note evidence in court. The length of the summer clerkship varies from five to ten weeks, and is scheduled during the law school's summer break between mid-May and mid-August.

"I was able to learn things in a different culture and experience different legal systems. This will help me if I want to pursue my interest as a diplomat or in other aspects of international life. I’ll also be able to bring the things I learned here into the life of Nepal, which will benefit my people at the same time."

KESHAB SEADIE
1994 LL.M. graduate, Nepal
I was working as a social worker, but found that I couldn't help my clients the way I wanted to. I felt that the only way I could have a little more control and to really have a way to make a difference was with a law degree.

The law, ideally, is supposed to be a helping profession, and committing yourself to public service is a good rule to follow.

KATIE HUNG, Third-Year Student and Equal Justice Foundation President

DEGREE PROGRAMS

Juris Doctor
The University of Georgia confers the Juris Doctor (J.D.) degree upon successful completion of the three-year, full-time program of study at the School of Law.

To receive the J.D. degree, each student must earn a minimum of 88 semester credit hours, satisfy an advanced writing requirement and complete the course in the Legal Profession. Curriculum is discussed in greater detail on pages 18 - 21 and a list of course offerings is provided.

Law students are taught in classes ranging in enrollment from 10 to 120. Senior law faculty, many of whom hold chaired professorships and are nationally recognized legal scholars, teach first-year classes as often as younger faculty, emphasizing the law school's philosophy that the utmost professionalism, concern and teaching skill should be afforded to all law students regardless of the level of legal study.

Because obtaining a legal education is a challenging and time-consuming task, you should be prepared to devote substantially all working hours during the academic year to the study of law.

The University of Georgia School of Law has no part-time law program. Therefore, first-year students are urged to refrain from taking jobs when classes are in session, and no law student is allowed to work in a paid position which requires more than 20 hours per week during the academic year.

Master of Laws
Students possessing a J.D. degree may pursue the Master of Laws degree from the University of Georgia. This one-year, full-time study program offers students the opportunity to pursue an individually fashioned program of intensive research and related course work in specialized areas of the law. The LL.M. degree is awarded upon the successful completion of 27 semester hours of courses, research and thesis.

For more information on the LL.M. degree, contact:

Professor Gabriel Wilner
Director, Graduate Legal Studies
School of Law
The University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia 30602-6012

To receive the LL.M. degree, each student must earn a minimum of 10 semester credit hours, complete a 45-page written thesis and satisfy an advanced writing requirement. As with the J.D. degree, the curriculum is discussed in greater detail on pages 18 - 21 and a list of course offerings is provided.

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KATIE HUNG, Third-Year Student and Equal Justice Foundation President
Joint Degree Programs

The University of Georgia School of Law offers two joint degree programs:

J.D./Master of Business Administration

Students pursuing this joint degree complete the three-year J.D. requirements and the two-year M.B.A. requirements in a four-year program. The first year of law alternates with the first year of masters level business courses. Students then take courses in both the law and business schools for the remaining two years. Upon successful completion of the program, graduates hold a J.D./M.B.A. degree.

J.D./Master of Historic Preservation

Students enrolled in this joint program complete the three-year law degree and the two-year M.H.P. degree in four years. Like the J.D./M.B.A., the first year of legal study alternates with the first year of historic preservation studies. The final two years are devoted to course work in both areas. Graduates of the program earn the J.D./M.H.P. degree.

To enroll in the joint degree programs, students must apply for admission to and be accepted by both the law school and the graduate school. Normal law school admissions criteria apply to all applicants to the joint programs. The joint programs are not open to transfer students.

Normally, a student will apply to both the law school and graduate school during the same academic year. However, a first-year law, M.B.A. or M.H.P. student may apply for a joint degree by making timely application for admission to the program during the first year of law or graduate study.

For more information on the J.D./M.B.A. degree, contact:

M.B.A. Program Director
Terry College of Business Administration
350 Preston Brooks Hall
University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia 30602-6264

For more information on the J.D./M.H.P. degree, contact:

M.H.P. Program Director
School of Environmental Design
609 Caldwell Hall
University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia 30602-1845

Concurrent Degree Programs

In addition, students may be enrolled concurrently in the Juris Doctor degree program of the School of Law and other graduate degree programs, e.g., Master of Accountancy, Master of Public Administration, Master of Arts. Admission to one degree program is independent of admission to another degree program.

Information regarding these and other degree programs at the University of Georgia may be obtained from:

Graduate School Admissions
Boyd Graduate Studies Building
University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia 30602-7402
to assist students seeking positions in government service or public interest law.

The LCS Office is committed to dynamic, creative and aggressive marketing strategies for the entire student body, yet the office's greatest strength is one-on-one contact with students and alumni. UGA's graduate placement rate is among the best in the nation: six months after graduation, 98 percent of the 1995 UGA law graduates responding to the annual job survey reported employment.

University of Georgia Law Graduates: Where They Practice

University of Georgia law graduates practice in 48 states, Puerto Rico, and internationally, as well as in nearly every Georgia county.

LEGAL CAREER SERVICES

JOB FAIRS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA SCHOOL OF LAW

In addition to numerous on-campus interviews and a year-round job listing service, the Office of Legal Career Services sponsors and participates in many job fairs for summer and full-time positions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JOB FAIRS</th>
<th>STUDENTS WHO PARTICIPATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Southeastern Law Placement Consortium</td>
<td>Second- and Third-Years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, Georgia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeastern Minority Job Fair</td>
<td>Second-, Third-Years, Recent Grads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tampa, Florida</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Atlantic Recruiting Conference</td>
<td>Second- and Third-Years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington, D.C.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAPIL Public Service Career Fair</td>
<td>Second- and Third-Years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington, D.C.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>SciLaw Legal Recruiting Conference</td>
<td>Second- and Third-Years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington, D.C.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patent Law Interview Program</td>
<td>Second- and Third-Years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, Illinois</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbus Job Fair</td>
<td>Second- and Third-Years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbus, Georgia</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Chattanooga Job Fair</td>
<td>Second- and Third-Years</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chattanooga, Tennessee</td>
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<tr>
<td>Augusta Job Fair</td>
<td>Second- and Third-Years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Augusta, Georgia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coastal Legal Recruiting Conference</td>
<td>First-, Second- and Third-Years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savannah, Georgia</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>APEX</td>
<td>First-, Second- and Third-Years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, Georgia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring Four-in-One Recruiting Conference</td>
<td>First-, Second- and Third-Years</td>
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<tr>
<td>Atlanta, Georgia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta Bar Minority Clerkship Program</td>
<td>First-Years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, Georgia</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
ESTIMATED SCHOOL OF LAW EXPENSES
1996-97 ACADEMIC YEAR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>On Campus</th>
<th>Off Campus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tuition &amp; Fees</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resident</td>
<td>$3,315</td>
<td>$3,315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Residents</td>
<td>$10,017</td>
<td>$10,017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books &amp; Supplies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resident</td>
<td>$925</td>
<td>$925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Residents</td>
<td>$925</td>
<td>$925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Costs Including Room, Board &amp; Living Expenses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resident</td>
<td>$9,970</td>
<td>$12,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Residents</td>
<td>$16,720</td>
<td>$19,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The University of Georgia School of Law is undeniably one of the best values in American legal education. The quality of the program, faculty, student body and facilities is outstanding, yet the cost remains affordable. UGA is able to maintain a modest tuition because of generous state funding and strong private support. Ample funds are reserved for scholarships, and each year the majority of the new scholarship awards are made to members of the entering class.

All UGA law students, whether enrolled as Georgia residents or non-residents, find that the total cost of their legal education is less than tuition alone at many other law schools. At UGA, tuition and fees for the 1996-97 academic year are $3,315 for residents and $10,017 for non-residents.

Athens is also a very affordable place to live. The city revolves around the University, and you will find that local prices are set with student budgets in mind. Fees for housing, transportation and city services are moderate.

"A person almost owes it to himself or herself to come to the University of Georgia School of Law. You get a great legal education, you get a degree that's respected, and you don't come out of school owing thousands upon thousands of dollars that will take decades to overcome."

SAMUEL M. MATCHETT, J. D. '84
Powell, Goldstein, Frazer & Murphy
Atlanta, Georgia
The quality legal education at the University of Georgia School of Law is made even more affordable through the availability of financial aid. The law school works with the University of Georgia Office of Student Financial Aid to provide financial assistance to students who need help covering the expenses of their legal educations. Financial aid for students with demonstrated financial need may consist of scholarship grants, loans, work opportunities or a combination of the three. In addition to need-based assistance, students may also be eligible for academic merit scholarships.

School of Law Scholarships
School of Law Scholarships are made available through endowments and gifts provided by generous alumni and friends of the School of Law. They are awarded to members of the entering class and enrolled students who have demonstrated outstanding academic abilities and a superior potential for the study of law.

School of Law Scholarships are awarded to accepted applicants after a review of their completed admission files. Awards for enrolled students are made shortly before the beginning of the second and third years of study and are based on academic performance or other criteria specified in the trust document of the particular endowment fund. Except for School of Law Scholarships which require financial need as a consideration, no applications are necessary. Students with financial need should complete the student loan process of the University of Georgia Office of Student Financial Aid.
Tuition Equalization Scholarships

The School of Law awards Tuition Equalization Scholarships to several entering students who are not residents of Georgia. Recipients are assessed tuition for the first year of law school at the resident rate rather than the non-resident rate. These scholarships are awarded after reviewing the completed admission files of accepted students; no applications are required.

Additional Scholarships

The School of Law also nominates and/or awards other scholarships including the Regents' Opportunity Scholarships. Applicants eligible for these scholarships will be informed of their eligibility and the requirements for consideration.

Student Loans

Many students finance their legal educations through student loans including Federal Direct Subsidized and Unsubsidized Loans, Law Access Loans and Law Loans. The University of Georgia participates in the Direct Lending Program. Information and application materials may be obtained by contacting the University of Georgia Office of Student Financial Aid. With the exception of short-term emergency loans to enrolled students, all student loans are administered by that office.

For further information on student loans, contact:

Office of Student Financial Aid
Academic Building
University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia 30602-6114
(706) 542-6147
ADMISSIONS

The School of Law seeks to enroll a talented, diverse student body. The Admissions Committee considers admission test scores and grade point averages to be significant measures upon which to base admission decisions, but it also recognizes the importance of other components of the applicant's record.

Illustrative of other aspects considered by the committee are: character; school, community and professional activity; employment experiences; undergraduate institution and major; graduate and professional school work; and state of residence. In reviewing the applicant's file, the committee members may take into consideration whether the applicant will add to the academic, cultural, geographical or socio-economic diversity of the student population and enhance the overall educational climate.

The program of studies leading to the Juris Doctor (J.D.) degree is a full-time day program. Coursework for first-year students commences only at the beginning of the fall semester.

To apply for admission, please follow the admissions instructions and complete the application form found in the center of this booklet.

ACADEMIC CALENDAR, 1996-97

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FALL SEMESTER 1996</th>
<th>SPRING SEMESTER 1997</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Early Start Program</td>
<td>August 6 -15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First-Year Orientation</td>
<td>August 19 - 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upperclass Classes Begin</td>
<td>August 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First-Year Classes Begin</td>
<td>August 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor Day (no classes)</td>
<td>September 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classes End</td>
<td>November 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reading Days</td>
<td>December 2 - 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exams Begin</td>
<td>December 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exams End</td>
<td>December 16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Housing

Law students at the University of Georgia have a wide variety of attractive, convenient and affordable housing options. While most choose to rent apartments, duplexes or houses, several live in University residence halls and family housing units.

In the late spring, the Admissions Office sends detailed information to accepted students to assist them in their search for housing and roommates.

You can learn more about campus housing by calling (706) 542-1421 for residence hall information and (706) 542-1473 for family housing inquiries.

Recreational Amenities

UGA law students enjoy full access to the Eugenia A. Ramsey Student Center for Physical Activities. The 420,000 square-foot building, located on East Campus, covers 5 1/2 acres and provides state-of-the-art facilities for a wide variety of recreational activities ranging from racquetball, weight training, swimming and basketball to rock climbing and indoor soccer.

“I fell in love with the University of Georgia when I first walked onto campus. There are so many fun, affordable things to do in Athens. I enjoy listening to jazz downtown, seeing the exhibits at the Georgia Museum of Art, playing intramural sports, and exercising at the Ramsey Center a couple of times a week. I just feel at home here.”

CARLTON DeVOGHT
Third-year student and Honor Court Justice
Alumni Perspectives

“As a former law firm managing partner, I recruited all over the country and year-in and year-out, the highest-rated associates came from the University of Georgia. You can ask anyone whether UGA is a local or national school, and I would say the consensus is that UGA puts out as good a graduate and as good a candidate to be a successful lawyer as any school in the nation.”

Alan P. Shor, J.D. ’83
Senior Vice President and General Counsel, Zale Corporation
Irving, Texas

“I love New York City. It is an incredibly exciting and fast-paced legal community. As Chief of the Criminal Division in the U.S. Attorney’s Office, I focus on the Mafia — fighting labor racketeering, murder, extortion, gambling, loan sharking, money laundering — really the whole gamut from very violent to very sophisticated crime. UGA prepared me to handle this workload, and I love my career.”

Valerie Caproni, J.D. ’79
Chief of Criminal Division, U.S. Attorney’s Office
New York City, New York

“As a litigator, my law firm looks for lawyers who are aggressive, capable and outgoing. We look at the whole person when we hire. We figure if an applicant is good enough to earn a law degree from UGA, then they meet the criteria we expect. Our experience with hiring University of Georgia law graduates over the years proves that to be true.”

Frank W. “Sonny” Seiler, J.D. ’57
Partner, Beulah, Williams & Levy
Savannah, Georgia

“When I was first interviewing for jobs, most employers were surprised and extremely impressed with the amount of tax law I had at the University of Georgia. I’m now a partner in a firm that handles management/labor disputes and general business, and I have a sub-specialty as a tax attorney. I believe the legal education I received at the University of Georgia is second to none.”

Pamela D. Perdue, J.D. ’83
Partner, Bearden, Brockenridge, Matters & Perdue
St. Louis, Missouri

“My experiences as a student at the University of Georgia School of Law have served me well in later life. During those formative years, I discovered that most solutions are an engineered combination of intelligence, discipline and hard work. Just as the commitment of those three resources is critical in achieving academic success as a law student, so too are they instrumental in finding one’s niche in life. I encourage all law students to expend maximum effort in these all-important educational years.”

William P. “Billy” Payne, J.D. ’73
President and CEO, Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games
Atlanta, Georgia
**Receipt, Missing Items, and Locator Card Instructions**

Please address the Receipt of Application and Missing Items Notification postcards to yourself using your permanent address or other appropriate address. The Receipt of Application postcard will be mailed to you upon the law school's receipt of your application. The Missing Items Notification postcard will be mailed to you when your LSDAS Law School Report is included in your file. The Locator Card is for Admissions Office use and requires only your name and social security number.

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**Residency**

**Rules Concerning Residency - The University of Georgia**

1. (a) If a person is 18 years of age or older, he or she may register as a resident student only upon showing that he or she has been a legal resident of Georgia for a period of at least 12 months immediately preceding the date of registration.

   (b) No emancipated minor or other person 18 years of age or older shall be deemed to have gained or acquired in-state status for tuition purposes while attending any educational institution in this State, in the absence of a clear demonstration that he or she has in fact established legal residence in this state.

2. If a person is under 18 years of age, he or she may register as an in-state student only upon showing that his or her supporting parent or guardian has been a legal resident of Georgia for a period of at least 12 months immediately preceding the date of registration.

3. If a parent or legal guardian of a minor changes his or her legal residence to another state following a period of legal residence in Georgia, the minor may continue to take courses for a period of twelve consecutive months on the payment of in-state tuition. After the expiration of the twelve-month period, the student may continue his or her registration only upon the payment of fees at the out-of-state rate.

4. In the event that a legal resident of Georgia is appointed as guardian of a nonresident minor, such minor will not be permitted to register as in-state student until the expiration of one year from the date of court appointment, and then only upon a proper showing that such appointment was not made to avoid payment of the out-of-state fees.

5. Aliens shall be classified as nonresident students; provided however, that an alien who is living in this country under an immigration document permitting indefinite or permanent residence shall have the same privilege of qualifying for in-state tuition as a citizen of the United States.

6. Waivers: An institution may waive out-of-state tuition for:

   (a) nonresident students who are financially dependent upon a parent, parents or spouse who has been a legal resident of Georgia for at least twelve consecutive months immediately preceding the date of registration; provided, however, that such financial dependence shall have existed for at least twelve consecutive months preceding the date of registration.

   (b) international students, selected by the institutional president or his authorized representative, provided that the number of such waivers in effect does not exceed one percent of the equivalent full-time students enrolled at the institution in the fall term immediately preceding the term for which the out-of-state tuition is to be waived.

   (c) full-time employees of the University System, their spouses, and their dependent children.

   (d) medical and dental residents and medical and dental interns at the Medical College of Georgia.

   (e) full-time teachers in the public schools of Georgia or in the programs of the State Board of Technical and Adult Education and their dependent children. Teachers employed full-time on military bases in Georgia shall also qualify for this waiver.

   (f) career consular officers and their dependents who are citizens of the foreign nation which their consular office represents, and who are stationed and living in Georgia under orders of their respective governments. This waiver shall apply only to those consular officers whose nations operate on the principle of educational reciprocity with the United States.

   (g) military personnel and their dependents stationed in Georgia and on active duty unless such military personnel are assigned as students to System institutions for educational purposes.

   (h) selected graduate students at University-level institutions.

   (i) students who are legal residents of out-of-state counties bordering on Georgia counties in which an institution of the University System is located and who are enrolled in said institution.

7. A student is responsible for registering under the proper residency classification. A student classified as a nonresident who believes that he/she is entitled to be classified as a legal resident may petition the Registrar for a change in status. The petition must be filed no later than sixty (60) days after the term begins in order for the student to be considered for reclassification for that term. If the petition is granted, reclassification will not be retroactive to prior terms. The necessary forms for this purpose are available in the Registrar's office.
RECEIPT OF APPLICATION

Thank you for applying to the University of Georgia School of Law. Your application for admission to the 1997 entering class has been received by the School of Law Admissions Office and an admission file has been created for you. Please allow sufficient time for the School of Law to receive recommendation letters and the LSDAS Law School Report before checking the status of your admission file.

The Admissions Committee begins evaluating admission files and notifying applicants in February. Evaluation of files and notification of decisions continues through March and April and normally concludes in early May. Admissions decisions cannot be given by telephone.

This card only acknowledges receipt of your application. It does not indicate that your admission file is complete.

Thank you for your interest in the University of Georgia School of Law.

MISSING ITEMS NOTIFICATION

Your LSDAS Law School Report has been included in your admission file, but your file remains incomplete for the following reason(s):

☐ No letters of recommendation have been received. Two are required.
☐ Only one of the two required letters of recommendation has been received.
☐ Other: