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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

David E. Shipley
Dean

Paul M. Kurtz
Associate Dean

P.S. You may also access the Student Handbook via the Web at the following address:
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<tr>
<td>Georgia Office of Bar Admissions</td>
<td>Post Office Box 38466</td>
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<td>(404) 656-3490</td>
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**Emergency Numbers**

University Police: 542-2200  
Ambulance/Fire: 9-911  
Law School Emergency: 542-5182

All students are expected to check their message boxes and the glassed bulletin board daily. Emergency telephone calls to students will be handled by the Office of Student Affairs & Registrar at 542-5182.
## Telephone Locator

### Administrative Officials

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<td>David E. Shipley</td>
<td>Dean</td>
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<td>Paul M. Kurtz</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gabriel M. Wilner</td>
<td>Associate Dean</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas J. Schoenbaum</td>
<td>Executive Director of the Dean Rusk</td>
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- Center for International and Comparative Law
- Jill Coveny Birch, Director of Alumni Programs  542-7959
- Russell C. Gabriel, Director of Legal Aid Clinic  369-6440
- Marc A. Galvin, Director of Student Affairs & Registrar  542-5182
- Wendy M. Jenkins, Director of Prosecutorial Clinic  542-5212
- Lawrence F. Jones, Director of ICJE  369-5664
- Giles W. Kennedy, Director of Law Admissions  542-7060
- Beth S. Kirch, Director of Legal Career Services  542-7541
- Elaine K. Mitchell, Director of Budget & Personnel  542-5625
- Kathy R. Pharr, Director of Communications & Public Relations  542-5172
- E. Ann Puckett, Director of Law Library and Professor of Law  542-8480
- Richard D. Reaves, Director of ICJE  542-5150
- Gregory L. Roseboro, Assistant Director of Student Affairs  542-5187
- Alexander W. Scherr, Director of Civil Clinics  542-6510
- Callie F. Waller, Assistant Director of Development  542-7637
- Charles G. Wurst III, Director of Development  542-7985

### Faculty

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<thead>
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<td>Peter A. Appel</td>
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<td>Milner S. Ball</td>
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<td>J. Randy Beck</td>
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<td>Robert D. Brussack</td>
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<td>Ronald L. Carlson</td>
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John B. Rees Jr., Law School Association Professor of Law ........................................... 542-5214
Margaret V. Sachs, Robert Cotten Alston Professor of Corporate Law ......................... 542-7282
Alexander W. Scherr, Assistant Professor of Law and Director of Civil Clinic .................. 542-6510
Thomas J. Schoenbaum, Rusk Professor of Law and Director ........................................ 542-5140
Dean Rusk Center for International and Comparative Law
R. Perry Sentell Jr., Marion and W. Colquitt Carter Professor of Torts .......................... 542-5147
and Insurance Law
David E. Shipley, Dean and Professor of Law ................................................................. 542-7140
James C. Smith, John Byrd Martin Professor of Law ......................................................... 542-5210
Edward D. Spurgeon, Professor of Law ............................................................................ 542-5184
Alan Watson, Research Professor and Ernest P. Rogers Professor of Law ..................... 542-5566
Camilla E. Watson, Professor of Law ................................................................................ 542-5208
Michael L. Wells, J. Alton Hosch Professor of Law ......................................................... 542-5142
Rebecca H. White, Professor of Law ................................................................................ 542-5237
Donald E. Wilkes Jr., Professor of Law ............................................................................. 542-5179
Gabriel M. Wilner, Associate Dean and Director of Intl. and Graduate Legal Studies and Thomas M. Kirbo Professor of Intl. Law

Law Librarians
Sally C. Askew, Reference/Public Services Librarian ......................................................... 542-5077
Anne Burnett, Reference/Foreign and International Librarian ...................................... 542-5298
Maureen A. Cahill, Reference/Collection Management Librarian ................................. 542-3825
Diana S. Duderwicz, Assistant Cataloging Librarian ...................................................... 542-5597
Wendy E. Moore, Acquisitions/Serials Librarian .............................................................. 542-5081
E. Ann Puckett, Law Library Director ............................................................................. 542-5078
Carol Ramsey, Catalog Librarian ..................................................................................... 542-5082
Carol Watson, Reference/Computer Services Librarian .................................................. 542-7365

Instructors
Patricia Barron, Managing Attorney of Family Violence Clinic ........................................... 369-6272
Carol A. Elewski, Legal Research & Writing ..................................................................... 542-9015
Allison G. Hale, Legal Research & Writing ....................................................................... 542-5827
Rosemary M. Hathaway, Legal Research & Writing ...................................................... 542-3979
Margaret E. McCann, Legal Research & Writing ......................................................... 542-5219
Curtis C. Nesset, Legal Research & Writing .................................................................... 542-5277
Jo Carol Nesset-Sale, Assistant Director of Legal Aid Clinic ......................................... 369-6440
William H. Weber IV, Director of Advocacy ................................................................. 542-2739
Cathleen S. Wharton, Director of Legal Research & Writing ........................................ 542-5243
## Electronic Mail Locator

### Faculty Members, Administrative Staff Members and Law Librarians (listed alphabetically)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Email Address</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Peter A. Appel</td>
<td><a href="mailto:appel@jd.lawsch.uga.edu">appel@jd.lawsch.uga.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sally C. Askew</td>
<td><a href="mailto:scaskew@arches.uga.edu">scaskew@arches.uga.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patricia Barron</td>
<td>Not yet available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milner S. Ball</td>
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<td><a href="mailto:jarch@arches.uga.edu">jarch@arches.uga.edu</a></td>
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<td>Anne Burnett</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Burnett@arches.uga.edu">Burnett@arches.uga.edu</a></td>
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<td><a href="mailto:mcahill@arches.uga.edu">mcahill@arches.uga.edu</a></td>
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<td><a href="mailto:fielding@jd.lawsch.uga.edu">fielding@jd.lawsch.uga.edu</a></td>
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<td><a href="mailto:dcoenen@arches.uga.edu">dcoenen@arches.uga.edu</a></td>
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<td><a href="mailto:dduder@arches.uga.edu">dduder@arches.uga.edu</a></td>
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<td>Russell C. Gabriel</td>
<td><a href="mailto:rcb@arches.uga.edu">rcb@arches.uga.edu</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Marc A. Galvin</td>
<td><a href="mailto:galvin@jd.lawsch.uga.edu">galvin@jd.lawsch.uga.edu</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Allison G. Hale</td>
<td><a href="mailto:hale@jd.lawsch.uga.edu">hale@jd.lawsch.uga.edu</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Rosemary M. Hathaway</td>
<td><a href="mailto:hathaway@jd.lawsch.uga.edu">hathaway@jd.lawsch.uga.edu</a></td>
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<td>Paul J. Heald</td>
<td><a href="mailto:heald@jd.lawsch.uga.edu">heald@jd.lawsch.uga.edu</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Walter Hellerstein</td>
<td><a href="mailto:wheller@jd.lawsch.uga.edu">wheller@jd.lawsch.uga.edu</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Fredrick W. Huszagh</td>
<td><a href="mailto:huszagh@jd.lawsch.uga.edu">huszagh@jd.lawsch.uga.edu</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Wendy M. Jenkins</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jenkins@jd.lawsch.uga.edu">jenkins@jd.lawsch.uga.edu</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lawrence F. Jones</td>
<td><a href="mailto:lge@hele-ga.org">lge@hele-ga.org</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Giles W. Kennedy</td>
<td><a href="mailto:kennedy@jd.lawsch.uga.ed">kennedy@jd.lawsch.uga.ed</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Beth S. Kirch</td>
<td><a href="mailto:kirch@jd.lawsch.uga.edu">kirch@jd.lawsch.uga.edu</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Paul M. Kurtz</td>
<td><a href="mailto:kurtz@jd.lawsch.uga.edu">kurtz@jd.lawsch.uga.edu</a></td>
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<td>Edward J. Larson</td>
<td><a href="mailto:eljar@arches.uga.edu">eljar@arches.uga.edu</a></td>
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<td>Sarajane N. Love</td>
<td><a href="mailto:slove@arches.uga.edu">slove@arches.uga.edu</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Margaret E. McCann</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mmcc@jd.lawsch.uga.edu">mmcc@jd.lawsch.uga.edu</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Julian B. McDonnell</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jfielding@jd.lawsch.uga.edu">jfielding@jd.lawsch.uga.edu</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Elaine K. Mitchell</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mitchell@jd.lawsch.uga.edu">mitchell@jd.lawsch.uga.edu</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Richard A. Nagareda</td>
<td><a href="mailto:nagareda@jd.lawsch.uga.edu">nagareda@jd.lawsch.uga.edu</a></td>
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<td>Curtis C. Nesset</td>
<td><a href="mailto:nesset@jd.lawsch.uga.edu">nesset@jd.lawsch.uga.edu</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Jo Carol Nessel-Sale</td>
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<tr>
<td>Charles R. T. O'Kelley</td>
<td><a href="mailto:okel@arches.uga.edu">okel@arches.uga.edu</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>L. Ray Patterson</td>
<td><a href="mailto:lrp@arches.uga.edu">lrp@arches.uga.edu</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Kathy R. Pharr</td>
<td><a href="mailto:pharr@jd.lawsch.uga.edu">pharr@jd.lawsch.uga.edu</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Walter Ray Phillips</td>
<td><a href="mailto:phillp@jd.lawsch.uga.edu">phillp@jd.lawsch.uga.edu</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>James F. Ponsoldt</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ponsoldt@jd.lawsch.uga.edu">ponsoldt@jd.lawsch.uga.edu</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>E. Ann Puckett</td>
<td><a href="mailto:apuckett@arches.uga.edu">apuckett@arches.uga.edu</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Carol Ramsey</td>
<td><a href="mailto:carame@arches.uga.edu">carame@arches.uga.edu</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Richard D. Reaves</td>
<td><a href="mailto:rich@icje.lawsch.uga.edu">rich@icje.lawsch.uga.edu</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>John B. Rees Jr.</td>
<td><a href="mailto:rees@jd.lawsch.uga.edu">rees@jd.lawsch.uga.edu</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Gregory L. Roseboro</td>
<td><a href="mailto:roseboro@jd.lawsch.uga.edu">roseboro@jd.lawsch.uga.edu</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Margaret V. Sachs</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sach@jd.lawsch.uga.edu">sach@jd.lawsch.uga.edu</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Alexander W. Scherr</td>
<td><a href="mailto:scherr@jd.lawsch.uga.edu">scherr@jd.lawsch.uga.edu</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Name</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas J. Schoenbaum</td>
<td>None</td>
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<tr>
<td>R. Perry Sentell Jr.</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sentell@jd.lawsch.uga.edu">sentell@jd.lawsch.uga.edu</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>David E. Shipley</td>
<td><a href="mailto:shipley@arches.uga.edu">shipley@arches.uga.edu</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>James C. Smith</td>
<td><a href="mailto:spurgeon@arches.uga.edu">spurgeon@arches.uga.edu</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Edward D. Spurgeon</td>
<td><a href="mailto:cwalter@arches.uga.edu">cwalter@arches.uga.edu</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Callie F. Waller</td>
<td><a href="mailto:shipley@arches.uga.edu">shipley@arches.uga.edu</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Alan Watson</td>
<td><a href="mailto:spurgeon@arches.uga.edu">spurgeon@arches.uga.edu</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Camilla E. Watson</td>
<td><a href="mailto:paldrup@jd.lawsch.uga.edu">paldrup@jd.lawsch.uga.edu</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Carol A. Watson</td>
<td><a href="mailto:camilla@jd.lawsch.uga.edu">camilla@jd.lawsch.uga.edu</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>William H. Weber IV</td>
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<tr>
<td>Michael L. Wells</td>
<td><a href="mailto:wells@jd.lawsch.uga.edu">wells@jd.lawsch.uga.edu</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cathleen S. Wharton</td>
<td><a href="mailto:wharton@jd.lawsch.uga.edu">wharton@jd.lawsch.uga.edu</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Rebecca H. White</td>
<td><a href="mailto:white@jd.lawsch.uga.edu">white@jd.lawsch.uga.edu</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Donald E. Wilkes Jr.</td>
<td><a href="mailto:wilkes@jd.lawsch.uga.edu">wilkes@jd.lawsch.uga.edu</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Gabriel M. Wilner</td>
<td><a href="mailto:winer@jd.lawsch.uga.edu">winer@jd.lawsch.uga.edu</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Charles G. Wurst III</td>
<td><a href="mailto:wurst@jd.lawsch.uga.edu">wurst@jd.lawsch.uga.edu</a></td>
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Law School Administrative Offices and Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Office</th>
<th>Email</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Admissions Office</td>
<td><a href="mailto:admissions@jd.lawsch.uga.edu">admissions@jd.lawsch.uga.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alumni Programs Office</td>
<td><a href="mailto:alumni@jd.lawsch.uga.edu">alumni@jd.lawsch.uga.edu</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Annual Fund Office</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sikes@jd.lawsch.uga.edu">sikes@jd.lawsch.uga.edu</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Budget Office</td>
<td><a href="mailto:addison@jd.lawsch.uga.edu">addison@jd.lawsch.uga.edu</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Communications Office</td>
<td><a href="mailto:communications@jd.lawsch.uga.edu">communications@jd.lawsch.uga.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dean's Office</td>
<td><a href="mailto:drew@jd.lawsch.uga.edu">drew@jd.lawsch.uga.edu</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Development Office</td>
<td><a href="mailto:development@jd.lawsch.uga.edu">development@jd.lawsch.uga.edu</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Law Library</td>
<td><a href="mailto:apuckett@arches.uga.edu">apuckett@arches.uga.edu</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Legal Career Services Office</td>
<td><a href="mailto:cddins@jd.lawsch.uga.edu">cddins@jd.lawsch.uga.edu</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Student Affairs &amp; Registrar Office</td>
<td><a href="mailto:registrar@jd.lawsch.uga.edu">registrar@jd.lawsch.uga.edu</a></td>
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</table>
### Academic Calendar

#### Fall Semester 1999
- **Early Start Program**: August 2-12 (Monday-Thursday)
- **First-Year Orientation**: August 13, 16 & 17 (Friday, Monday, Tuesday)
- **LL.M. Orientation**: August 16 (Monday)
- **Upperclass Classes Begin**: August 17 (Tuesday)
- **First-Year Classes Begin**: August 18 (Wednesday)
- **Labor Day (school closed)**: August 16 (Monday)
- **Classes End**: September 6 (Monday)
- **First-Year Classes Begin**: August 18 (Wednesday)
- **Labor Day (school closed)**: September 6 (Monday)
- **Classes End**: November 23 (Tuesday)*
- **Thanksgiving Break**: November 24-26 (Wednesday-Friday)
- **Reading Period**: November 29-30 (Monday-Tuesday)
- **Exams Begin**: December 1 (Wednesday)
- **Exams End**: December 13 (Monday)

*Operate a Monday schedule on Tuesday, November 23*

#### Spring Semester 2000
- **Classes Begin**: January 13 (Thursday)
- **Spring Break (school closed)**: January 17 (Monday)
- **Spring Break**: March 6-10 (Monday-Friday)
- **Classes End**: April 27 (Thursday)*
- **Reading Period**: April 28-May 1 (Friday-Monday)
- **Exams Begin**: May 2 (Tuesday)
- **Exams End**: May 15 (Monday)
- **Commencement**: May 20 (Saturday)

*Operate a Monday schedule on Thursday, April 27*
Administrative Officials

Dean, David E. Shipley
Chief academic and administrative officer of the law school with overall responsibility for the programs, policies, and activities of the school.

Associate Dean for Academic and Student Affairs, Paul M. Kurtz
Responsible for all academic matters, including scheduling, course requirements, academic standards and graduation requirements. Also supervises and supports student activities and advises student organization leaders and the student body.

Associate Dean and Director of International & Graduate Legal Studies, Gabriel M. Wilner
Coordinates international legal studies, advising and assisting individual students. Faculty advisor to Georgia Journal and Georgia Society for International and Comparative Law. Advises students on international programs, in this country and abroad. Directs graduate law program.

Director of Alumni Programs, Jill Coveny Birch
Coordinates alumni programs (e.g., class reunions and regional alumni meetings) and produces special events for the law school (e.g., Law Alumni Weekend and alumni Law Day activities). Works closely with the School of Law Board of Visitors and Law School Association Council. Works with registrar's office and associate dean regarding student awards funded by contributions of alumni and friends of the law school.

Assistant Director of Development, Callie F. Waller
Plans and coordinates the Law School Annual Fund solicitation to alumni and friends.

Director of Budget & Personnel, Elaine K. Mitchell
Oversees law school budget and finances, including all state, private, and grant funding. Responsible for the accounting, payroll and purchasing functions of the law school and maintains all fiscal and personnel records. Works with students concerning student travel, student-sponsored conferences, publications and student employment.

Director of Communications & Public Relations, Kathy Rogers Pharr
Coordinates functions of writing, media relations, alumni publication production, broadcasting, photography and other communications techniques to provide public information about the law school. Edits the Georgia Advocate alumni magazine, prepares and distributes press releases and assists with law school special events.

Director of Development, Charles G. Wurst III
This office organizes and implements the major gift-giving program for the law school. This includes planning the overall strategy for identification, research, development and solicitation of prospective donors.

Director of Law Admissions, Dr. Giles W. Kennedy
Processes and supervises review of applications for admission to law school. Supervises law school student recruitment efforts and coordinates award and disbursement of law school scholarships.

Director of the Law Library and Professor of Law, Ann Puckett
Administers the law library and all computing services for the law school.
Director of Legal Career Services,
Beth S. Kirch
Serves employment-related needs of law school students and graduates. Provides programs for full- or part-time employment ranging from on-campus interviewing, participation in national off-campus consortia, publication of Placement Directory and the Legal Career Services Orientation Booklet, coordination of seminars and forums, and posting of open positions.

Assistant Director of Student Affairs,
Gregory L. Roseboro
Generally assists in providing support in the area of student affairs, working with the director of student affairs, director of legal career services, and director of law admissions.

Director of Student Affairs & Registrar,
Dr. Marc A. Galvin
Maintains student records and coordinates registration, drop-add, and grade report distribution. Assistance is provided to student organizations in planning events and utilization of student activity funds. Provides individual assistance to students, including the approval of emergency loans. Organizes new student orientation and commencement.
Most of the law library collection consists of non-circulating materials. Some classes of materials circulate for different periods of time ranging from two hours to two weeks. Books are on open shelves, except for reserve books and rare books.

**Hours of Service**

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<th>Days</th>
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<tr>
<td>Monday-Friday</td>
<td>7:30 a.m. - Midnight</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saturday-Sunday</td>
<td>8:00 a.m. - Midnight</td>
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Hours are extended during exam periods and shortened during holidays, semester breaks, and summer sessions. Special schedules are posted in the library, published in the law library newsletter, and posted on the law library Web page at the following address: [http://www.lawsch.uga.edu/lawlib/hours.html](http://www.lawsch.uga.edu/lawlib/hours.html)

**Procedures and Rules**

1. Security is a priority. Library users are asked to enter and exit only through the main entrance to the law library; to refrain from leaving personal belongings unattended; to report people or situations that raise concerns about security; and to call for a police escort when they leave the law library at night.

2. Service to disabled users is also a priority. Library users who need any special accommodation are asked to contact Professor Ann Puckett, director of the law library, at 542-5078.

3. Telephones for local calls are provided in the main reading room next to the circulation desk and in the annex near the service desk. Campus Police can be reached at 542-2200, and Escort Service at 542-2000. (From campus phones it is only necessary to dial 2, not the entire 542 prefix.) Library staff phones may not be used except in an emergency.

4. Eating, drinking, and using tobacco in any form are not permitted in the law library.

5. Any materials removed from the law library must be checked out at the circulation desk. Due dates and times are clearly marked on the check-out card. Students whose library records are not cleared will not be permitted to register for classes. If library materials are lost or destroyed while checked out to a library user, that person will be charged the replacement cost of the material plus a reasonable processing fee.

6. Since the collection is largely a non-circulating one, most materials will be used within the library. Library users are asked to reshelve their books if they are confident they can do so correctly.

**Computers and Photocopiers**

The law library subscribes to several databases, including the two major computer-assisted legal research (CALR) systems, Lexis-Nexis and Westlaw. Lay students may use Lexis-Nexis and Westlaw as soon as they receive training and are issued their individual ID numbers in the fall semester of their first year of law school. Non-law students may not use the CALR systems because such use is prohibited under the library's contract with the vendors. Lexis-Nexis and Westlaw are available on all lab computers, but students are particularly encouraged to use Westlaw and Lexis-Nexis in the legal research lab which is located in room 274, just off the main reading room.

Two computer labs, located on the second floor of the annex, provide personal computers for word processing, database searching and Web browsing. One of the annex labs has a staffed help desk for computing services. Students are advised to plan ahead because competition for computers is heavy at times. Only law students are permitted to use the computer labs.

Terminals for the law library's on-line catalog, GAVEL, are located in the main reading room and in the annex reading room.
GAVEL is also accessible via the Web at the following address: [http://lawlib.lawsch.uga.edu](http://lawlib.lawsch.uga.edu).

The law library owns several titles in CD-ROM format. Computers with CD-ROM drives are located near the GAVEL terminals in the main reading room. Some CD-ROM titles have been networked to permit access from several computers at one time. Others are accessible only from stand-alone work stations near the reference desk.

Laptop computers are permitted in all study areas except the first floor of the annex, which is designated for ultraquiet study. Library users are asked to exercise courtesy and consideration for others in their use of laptops, as well as in all other aspects of library use.

Photocopiers are located in a glass-walled room across from the circulation office. Three of the four public copiers are designed for book copying, i.e., they must be used in a way that does as little damage as possible to the books (the leading cause of book deterioration in libraries is photocopying). The fourth public copier is equipped with document feed, reduction and enlargement, and other ‘bells and whistles’ that make it useful for office-type copying. All copiers accept coins and copy cards. Copy cards may be purchased from a vending machine in the copier room. The same cards work on the computer lab laser printers.

Electronic Mail
All University of Georgia law students are required to establish an ARCHES account for e-mail, for which there is no charge. Students may establish an ARCHES account at the following address: [http://www.arches.uga.edu](http://www.arches.uga.edu). Students who wish to have Internet access from their home computers may establish a CWIX account at a University-negotiated special rate. For more information, visit: [http://www.campuscwix.net](http://www.campuscwix.net).

World Wide Web
The law library maintains a World Wide Web site for the law school. It includes basic information about faculty and staff, curriculum, library policies and hours, UGA and Athens, as well as hundreds of links to other websites of interest to the legal profession. The URL is: [http://www.lawsch.uga.edu](http://www.lawsch.uga.edu).

Intranet
The law library maintains an Intranet Web page for the School of Law at the following address: [http://www.lawsch.uga.edu/intranet](http://www.lawsch.uga.edu/intranet). The Intranet contains a mailroom with e-mail addresses for all law students and listserver addresses for first-, second- and third-year law students. The Intranet is only accessible from computers within the law school.

Getting Help
The main rule to remember is: **If you don’t find what you want, ask a reference librarian.** The reference desk is located across from the circulation desk. It is staffed during most of the hours the library is open, but reference librarians are often away from the desk helping another library user. Ask the person at the circulation desk to locate a reference librarian for you if the reference desk is unoccupied.

Library users are invited to share their insights, suggestions, and complaints via the comment book near the circulation desk. Library staff will read and respond to all comments. Many changes have been implemented as a result of suggestions in the comment book.

Key Phone Numbers
Circulation Desk 542-1922
Reference Desk 542-6591
Law School Student Services

Academic Progress Report Service
Law school official academic transcripts -- called Academic Progress Reports -- usually utilized for employment purposes, are provided by the law school registrar's office at no charge to students or alumni. A request for such a report must be in writing. A form is available at the registrar's counter for this purpose. Academic progress reports are not normally provided by facsimile transmission. All requests for grades or other personally identifiable information must be in writing; under no circumstances are grades or cumulative grade point averages communicated by telephone.

Official University academic transcripts are available from the University registrar's office in the Academic Building. The costs are $2.00 (mail) and $6.00 (immediate service). The official transcript does not reflect plus or minus grades. Official transcripts are normally used in applying for graduate, law or other academic degree programs.

Tuition and Fee Bills
Tuition and fees are due and payable in full upon fee payment deadline. Tuition and fee bills are generated at the time of course registration through O.A.S.I.S (On-line Access to the Student Information System). The University will accept MasterCard and Visa.

Tuition Deferments
Tuition deferments are available if awarded student financial aid has not been received. A deferment is processed by the Office of Student Loans, Grants and Scholarships in the Business Services Building on Broad Street. Because course registrations for those with unpaid accounts are cancelled shortly after the beginning of each term, any student with a funding problem should immediately contact the law school registrar to discuss the matter.

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

Emergency loan application forms are available in the law school student affairs and admissions offices. Failure to comply with the loan agreement jeopardizes future loan eligibility.

Law School Emergency Loans
A limited special emergency loan fund exists within the law school. Such a loan must be approved by the director of student affairs. Students are expected to utilize the University Emergency Loan first. A student may borrow up to $300 for 30 days interest-free.

Student Message Boxes
Student message boxes are in the upper student lounge area on the first floor of the law school. Boxes are assigned early in August for the academic year. Message box assignments are posted at the site of the boxes.

These message boxes should not be used for the receipt of U.S. mail. Students may obtain a U.S. mailbox at the Tate Student Center Post Office. Questions concerning message boxes should be directed to the law school registrar.

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

Students provide locks and register the locker number on the posted sign-up sheet. Locks will be removed from unregistered or improperly registered lockers.

Cash, jewelry and other valuable items should not be stored in lockers.

Law School Bulletin Boards
The official academic law school bulletin boards are located in the hallway near the student lounge and in the room 109 corridor. The glass-covered boards are identified as
Posting on these boards is limited to course information and academic notices. There are separate bulletin boards designated for bar preparation materials and intramural sports notices. Notices concerning personal items such as typing services, automobile sales and apartment rentals shall not be posted on official bulletin boards. Such notices may be posted on the bulletin boards located in stairwells, the vending room and as otherwise designated.

Nothing should be attached to any door, window, or wall-covering of the law school without permission of the director of student affairs. Notices posted in such places without permission will be removed.

Use of Easels for Publicity
Student groups may check out easels from the administrative services department to use for displaying announcements concerning meetings, lectures or other events. It is the responsibility of the student group borrowing the easels to return them to the administrative services department at the appropriate time.

Athletic Tickets
Law students are eligible to purchase student tickets for UGA home football and basketball games. Football tickets are $3.00 each; basketball tickets are $1.00 each. Most other athletic events offer free admission to students. To purchase a student ticket, a valid UGA identification card must be presented at time of purchase. Group seating can be arranged. For details about the purchase of student tickets for athletic events, refer to the annual brochure available in the registrar’s office.

Smoking
Smoking is prohibited in all areas within the law school.

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

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

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

Access for Those with Disabilities
Students with physical disabilities should contact the associate dean concerning requirements for assistance. Students with long-term/permanent disabilities should also contact the University Office of Disability Services located in the Tate Student Center (542-8719).

Students with a short-term disability, e.g., a broken leg, may obtain with the approval of the associate dean an elevator key from law admissions for temporary use. A $5.00 refundable deposit is required.

Parking
All vehicles driven or parked on the University campus should be registered at University Parking Services near the Ramsey Student Activities Center.

Students will park vehicles in graduate and commuter lots or the North Campus parking deck. There are costs associated with each. Student-operated motor vehicles must be registered with University Parking Services, which diligently tickets improperly or illegally parked vehicles. Student vehicles are not permitted in the law school courtyard. Violators’ vehicles are subject to towing.

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

1. Facilities for regularly-scheduled meetings of student organizations may be reserved through the registrar's office.

2. Rooms for special activities (e.g., an outside speaker, open meeting for the University community or general public, reception with refreshments) may be arranged. Prior approval from the registrar's office is required.

3. If a key is necessary, it may be obtained from the admissions office following approval by the registrar's office. A $5.00 refundable key deposit is required.

Change of Address/Name
Student name or address changes may be completed via OASIS or at the University registrar's office in the Academic Building. In addition, law school records should be changed at the law registrar's office. Easily completed forms are available.

Law school grade reports are sent to permanent addresses unless the registrar's office is otherwise notified by the student.

Registration for Bar Examination
The Office of Student Affairs and Registrar, on behalf of the dean of the School of Law, responds to questionnaires provided by bar admission offices concerning the fitness and character of each candidate who applies to take a bar examination. Although admission application materials and other records currently in each student's or graduate's file are consulted, it is the responsibility of current students to inform law school officials about any occurrence which may reflect negatively on a student's character, including any charge of criminal activity. In all cases, applicants should follow a course of full disclosure in regard to any application to practice law or to participate in a bar examination. If you have any questions, please address them to the law school registrar.

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

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

Students intending to practice in Georgia are encouraged to file an Application for Certification of Fitness to Practice Law in the second semester of their second year. In addition to the successful completion of the bar exam, the Georgia Board of Bar Examiners requires a passing grade on the Multistate Professional Responsibility Exam.

Each Georgia bar exam applicant must provide evidence that all educational requirements are met. This certification may be obtained through the registrar's office.

Multistate Professional Responsibility Examination
The Office of Bar Admissions requires each applicant for the Georgia Bar Examination to have taken and passed the Multistate Professional Responsibility Examination in order to practice law in the State of Georgia. The forms to register for this examination are available at the registrar's office.

Third-Year Law Students as Legal Assistants; Third-Year Practice
Under Rule 92 of the Supreme Court of Georgia, authorized third-year law students may assist in certain proceedings in Georgia courts. A third-year Georgia law student must be under the supervision of a district attorney, a solicitor-general of a state court, a solicitor of a municipal court, a public defender or a licensed practicing attorney who works for or volunteers for a court or a non-profit organization which provides free legal representation to indigent persons or children. Additional information about Rule 92 is available from the law school registrar.
Supervised Law Practice by Recent Graduates
The Supreme Court of Georgia, under Rule 98, authorizes recent law school graduates to assist in certain court proceedings in Georgia. The supervision required is the same as for Rule 92 described above. The purpose of this rule is to permit limited practice prior to receiving results from the Georgia Bar Examination.

University Health Center (542-1162)
The University Health Center is a comprehensive outpatient facility serving students and their spouses.

Services include a walk-in acute care clinic and specialty clinics in women's health, sports medicine, physical therapy, travel, allergy, medical, dental and mental health. Students should schedule appointments at the clinics to minimize waiting time. Additional services include a laboratory, radiology department and a full-service pharmacy.

The health fee paid at the beginning of each semester qualifies students to use all the services offered at the center including unlimited medical visits and limited mental health visits. Additional services are available at a reduced rate on a per visit basis. A student health care insurance policy is available through the health center.

Medical information contained in student records is strictly confidential and may not be released to anyone without express written permission from the patient or except as provided by law.

Academic and Personal Counseling
People are available at the School of Law to discuss academic and personal issues with students. Law faculty members serve as academic advisors, and personnel in the law school student affairs office are available to discuss personal issues or challenges. Certified counseling psychologists are available on campus and medical assistance is available through the University Health Center.
Policies, Academic Requirements, and Information

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

Juris Doctor Degree (J.D.)
Requirements for the Juris Doctor degree are:
1) successful completion of no fewer than 88 credit hours, including all required courses;
2) six resident semesters as a full-time student;
3) cumulative grade point average of at least 1.7;
4) satisfaction of the writing requirement; 5) recommendation of the faculty. The faculty may withhold its recommendation for satisfactory cause even though other requirements have been met. No student shall be recommended for graduation by the faculty if a disciplinary action or hearing is pending.

Degree With Honors
The law school recognizes scholastic attainments of genuine distinction by awarding the degree of Juris Doctor summa cum laude, magna cum laude, or cum laude based on cumulative grade-point average.

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

Class Attendance
Standard 305(c) of the ABA Standards for Approval of Law Schools requires regular and punctual class attendance as a means of fulfilling residency and class hour requirements. Regular and punctual class attendance is an integral part of the learning process. The law school adheres to ABA Standard 305(c). In compliance with the foregoing standard, it is law school policy that students should undertake to attend classes regularly. A student should not incur during a semester a number of absences in excess of twice the number of times a particular course meets per week and in any event no more than six absences per semester.

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

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

Accommodations for Disabled Students
Consistent with its obligations under federal and state law, the law school makes reasonable accommodations in the academic program for disabled students. To obtain any such accommodations, a student shall submit evidence of disability to the associate dean for academic affairs, who shall determine what accommodation, if any, is appropriate. Evidence of disability shall consist of a recent diagnostic evaluation by the UGA Learning Disability Adult Clinic or other reliable diagnostic evaluation.

Academic Courseload
The normal full-time credit load is 12 to 18 semester credit hours in the fall and spring
semesters and 6 to 8 credit hours in the summer term. Under special circumstances, the associate dean for academic affairs may grant permission to undertake more or fewer hours.

In the final semester of study, enrollment in as few as 10 semester credits qualifies as full-time student status.

Courses Outside the Law School
Up to four semester hours of credit for graduate-level courses outside the law school may be applied toward the J.D. degree. Registration for such courses requires permission of the associate dean and is limited to one course in any semester. This privilege is not granted to first-year students.

Students enrolled in dual-degree programs such as the Juris Doctor/Master of Business Administration program are governed by separate policies which are available from the law school registrar.

Course Registration
Fall semester course registration for first-year students takes place during orientation. First-year students register for spring semester at the end of fall semester. Second- and third-year students complete registration materials near the end of each semester for the following semester or summer term.

While first-year sections and courses are assigned, there is wide latitude in course selections in the final two years. A course preference point allocation system is used to determine enrollment in over-subscribed courses. Information about the course registration system is posted on the registrar’s information board.

Fee payment is accomplished at the University treasurer’s office. Students may access the OASIS registration system from computers at the law school or remote locations.

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

Drop-Add Schedule Adjustment
A drop-add period is provided early in each semester. Courses deleted during this period will not appear on a student’s academic record. Drop/add is accomplished through the OASIS course registration system.

Withdrawal from a Course/Withdrawal from School
A student may withdraw from a course without penalty during the first half of each semester with approval of the instructor and the associate dean. A grade of “W” is assigned if the student is doing satisfactory work and follows withdrawal requirements.

A grade of “WF” is assigned if the student is doing unsatisfactory work at the time of withdrawal, if the withdrawal is initiated after the midpoint of the semester, or if the instructor initiates the withdrawal because of irregular attendance by the student. Exceptions may be made by the Office of the Vice President for Student Affairs.

Withdrawal from law school requires formal notification. A student desiring to withdraw from school should contact the associate dean, the law school registrar, or both. Failure to complete withdrawal forms can result in the loss of academic good standing and jeopardize consideration for readmission. Veterans receiving federal benefits must also notify the University Office of Veterans Affairs. Refunds, if any, will be based on the date of such notification.

A student against whom disciplinary charges are pending cannot withdraw from the University in good standing until such charges are resolved.

Generally, a student who voluntarily withdraws while in good standing may return without penalty at a later time. An extended absence, however, may warrant reconsideration of eligibility for admission as well as standing.
Exam Period

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

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

(b) The student then submits an exam conflict form to the associate dean, who will inform the student and the professor if the change has been approved.

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

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

Removal of Incomplete

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

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

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

Transfer Admission

Persons who have completed course work at another law school are eligible to transfer to UGA if they have completed first-year studies and are in good academic standing at a law school approved by the ABA and a member of the AALS. In making transfer decisions, the admissions committee relies heavily upon four criteria:

(1) academic record at the law school from which transfer is desired;
(2) reasons for seeking transfer;
(3) number of places available in the class; and
(4) strength of original law school application.

UGA students seeking to transfer to other schools should consult with the associate dean.

Visiting Students

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

Faculty and Course Evaluations

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

Paid Entertainment in Classes

The faculty of the University of Georgia School of Law believes that class time must be reserved for instruction. Students should not arrange for paid entertainment of any kind to take place during classes at the law school.
Class Cancellation
In the event a class must be cancelled, a note will be posted on the door of the room in which the class is regularly taught and on the official law school bulletin boards. As soon as it is determined that a class must be cancelled, the note will be posted by the professor, a secretary or another staff member. Students should not post class cancellation notices.
Special Educational Opportunities

London Law Consortium
The University of Georgia School of Law along with the law schools of the Universities of Arizona, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Utah, Indiana University and Chicago-Kent sponsors the opportunity for spring semester study in London, England. Courses are taught by professors from consortium member schools and by British lecturers. Second- and third-year law students are eligible to participate. This program is coordinated by the law school registrar.

British Legal Clerkships
The law school, through the Office of Legal Career Services, coordinates summer clerkship opportunities in British law firms. Students usually participate following the first year of law study.

Brussels Seminar
Although not sponsored by the law school, the annual Brussels Seminar is coordinated by the school's associate dean and director of international and graduate legal studies. Held each summer in Brussels, Belgium, the cost of attendance is subsidized by the Dean and Virginia Ruskin Foundation through the law school.

ABA-Approved Summer Study
Many American law schools sponsor American Bar Association-approved educational programs in other countries. The law school normally will accept transfer credits (but not grades) for courses in which students earn the grade of C or better. Completion of a form (available at the law registrar office) and permission of the associate dean for academic affairs is required.
Advanced Writing Requirement

The law school requires, as a condition for graduation, that each student complete a substantial, traditional research paper, similar to a law review article.

The requirement may be satisfied in any of three ways:

1. Completion of a research paper or papers in connection with an appropriate seminar or small class conducted as a seminar in which the predominant evaluation mechanism is the writing of a paper or papers, on which a grade of not less than a B- is received. The research paper(s) normally should satisfy the length requirements of Supervised Research. An appropriate seminar or small class is defined as an offering in which the student enrollment is not greater than 18. *(Exceptions to the class size requirement may occasionally be made by the associate dean after consultation with the faculty member conducting the course.)*

2. Completion of a research paper which satisfies the standards of Supervised Research for no less than 2 semester hours, on which a grade of not less than a B- is received.

3. Satisfactory completion of the research and writing tasks assigned by either the *Georgia Law Review*, the *Georgia Journal of International and Comparative Law* or the *Journal of Intellectual Property Law*. This paper normally should satisfy the length requirements of Supervised Research. Certification shall be issued by the journal's faculty advisor upon consultation with the journal's editor-in-chief.

The registrar will notify students of their status with respect to the satisfaction of the advanced writing requirement at the beginning of the students' final term.

The student must supply the registrar with appropriate certification from a faculty member that the student has satisfactorily completed one of the above, and attach a copy of any relevant research paper(s).

This certification must be received by the registrar no later than noon on the last day of the scheduled exam period of the semester in which the student is to graduate. Failure to meet this deadline will result in graduation being withheld for that semester.

Supervised Research & Independent Project

During the second and third years, a student may not receive more than 4 hours total credit toward the J.D. degree for any combination of Supervised Research and Independent Project. No more than 2 hours credit for Supervised Research or Independent Project or any combination thereof can be earned in any semester without permission of the associate dean for academic affairs.

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

To enroll in Supervised Research or Independent Project, obtain a form from the registrar's office which must be filled out by the student and signed by the supervising professor. Upon returning the form to the registrar, the student can register for the appropriate course: Supervised Research (JURI 5190) or Independent Project (JURI 5510).

Supervised Research

Supervised Research, JURI 5190, (1 or 2 credits) involves an in-depth written analysis of a legal issue under close faculty supervision. It requires significant legal research, original thinking and analysis, and must produce a final paper of a kind and quality similar to that found in law review articles. A paper should involve: (1) thesis description of topic and scope; (2) general outline of approximately two
pages; (3) detailed outline with citations to each major point, including preliminary bibliography listing of all sources searched to this point; (4) textual draft with bibliography of sources consulted, whether or not cited in text; (5) final paper including footnotes.

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

The final paper must be submitted to the supervising professor no less than 7 days prior to the last day of scheduled classes for the semester. Failure to comply with this deadline will result in an I. A final conference and "defense" of the paper should be conducted between student and professor.

Supervised Research cannot involve a topic significantly explored or researched by the student previously in another context such as legal journals, moot court, paid research, law office work, and previous seminars. A student is, however, free to use the completed supervised research project in any manner the student desires. As a general guideline, a final paper should be approximately 15 pages of text, excluding footnotes, for each semester credit hour awarded.

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

Independent Project
Independent Project, JURI 5510, (1 or 2 credits) provides a flexible opportunity for independent exploration of legal issues or questions sometimes not found in any course or seminar and without following the format of a formal research paper. Projects must involve significant legal, social or empirical research or experiences.

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

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

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

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

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

Clinic Hour Limitation
No student may earn more than 16 hours of credit toward the J.D. degree in any combination of the following courses: Prosecutorial Clinic I, Prosecutorial Clinic II, Legal Aid Clinic I, Legal Aid Clinic II, Civil Clinic and Family Violence Clinic. Having earned credit in the basic course in one clinic, the student generally can take advanced clinic work only in that clinic. Exceptions can be granted by the clinic directors in consultation with the associate dean for academic affairs.
The Honor Code

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

The Honor Code not only forbids such practices as lying, stealing, and cheating, but also requires that each student report himself/herself or any fellow classmates who may have violated the Code.

The system designed to enforce and determine alleged violations of the Honor Code has been under review and revision during the past academic year. This review, which included intense examination of the process by a student/faculty committee as well as the entire faculty, has not been concluded at the time of publication. The new system will be announced early in the fall semester of 1999. In the interim, students should be aware of the existing Honor Code, which reads:

Honor Code

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

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

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

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

Signature

Until a new enforcement system is announced, all alleged violations of the Honor Code should be reported to the associate dean for academic affairs.
Faculty Policy on Plagiarism

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

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

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

II. Options for Faculty Member Who Believes Plagiarism Has Been Committed
Upon discovering what is believed to be plagiarism on written work submitted by a student in a course, a faculty member may:

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

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

III. Institutional Response to a Faculty Member's Finding of Plagiarism
A. Upon receiving notification from a faculty member of his or her determination of plagiarism, the dean, upon finding probable cause that plagiarism has been committed, shall appoint a committee of five tenure-track or clinical faculty members to conduct a hearing to determine whether plagiarism has been committed by the student. A faculty member who does not feel capable of rendering a fair decision in a particular case shall refuse to serve on the faculty committee.

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

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

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

E. The final determination of the appropriate sanction for plagiarism shall be made by the dean. It may be more or less severe than any sanction recommended by the committee. This determination shall be expressed in writing and provided to the student within 14 days of the filing of the committee's report.
with the dean. The committee members and
the complaining professor shall receive copies
of the dean's determination of sanction. The
dean's determination of sanction may be
appealed to the provost of the University.
F. In response to appropriate inquiries, the law
school shall make available to appropriate bar
officials the written committee report and the
dean's final determination of sanction.

IV. Decision in Favor of the Student
In situations where:
1) the dean finds insufficient probable
cause to impanel a faculty committee; or
2) a faculty committee appointed under
this policy fails to find plagiarism has
been committed; or
3) the Honor Court fails to find
plagiarism has been committed,
the dean shall assign to another faculty
member the task of entering a course grade
for the originally accused student.

V. Definitions
A. “Faculty Member” means any individual
assigned to teach a course offered by the
University of Georgia School of Law.
B. “Student” means any person enrolled in a
course offered by the University of Georgia
School of Law.
Policy on Student Peer Harassment

The law school has an interest in promoting high standards of character, integrity, and professionalism for its students consistent with their future status as members of the bar. In addition, the law school recognizes that harassing conduct by students directed at their peers can be so severe or pervasive in nature that it may have an adverse effect on the educational environment.

The law school also recognizes and supports students' right to speak freely and to express their opinions and ideas, including speech that may be considered offensive by other students.

Conduct will constitute peer harassment when that conduct is both (1) based on race, national origin, religion, creed, sex, sexual orientation, age, disability or veteran status, and (2) is sufficiently severe, persistent or pervasive to limit a reasonable student's ability to participate in or benefit from the law school's education program or if it creates a hostile or abusive educational environment.

Any student who believes that he or she has been subjected to peer harassment should report the harassment to the associate dean or the director or assistant director of student affairs.

The law school shall provide a prompt and equitable response to any report of peer harassment. If the law school concludes that peer harassment occurred, the law school shall take the steps necessary to provide appropriate remediation, including but not limited to suspension or expulsion of the harasser.

Nothing in this policy shall preclude any student from choosing to file a complaint with the University Office of Judicial Programs in lieu of proceeding under this policy and its procedures.

Procedures For Responding to Peer Harassment Reports

A. Upon receiving a report of peer harassment, the associate dean, or the director or assistant director of student affairs shall notify the dean of such report. Upon receiving notice of a report of peer harassment, the dean shall make an initial determination of the existence of probable cause that peer harassment has been committed.

B. Upon finding probable cause that peer harassment has been committed, the dean shall notify the student charged with harassment of that finding. At that time, the student will be offered a choice between the hearing provided under these procedures or referral of the matter to the University Office of Judicial Programs for proceedings under the University Conduct Regulations.

C. Upon receiving notice that the student has chosen to proceed under these procedures, the dean shall appoint a committee to conduct a hearing to determine whether peer harassment has been committed by the student. This committee will be made up of at least five members and may include law school faculty, staff, and student representatives. Any member who does not feel capable of rendering a fair decision in a particular case shall refuse to serve on the committee.

D. At the hearing, a faculty or staff member appointed by the dean will introduce evidence relevant to the question of whether peer harassment has been committed. The student charged with harassment is entitled to be represented by counsel, other than a non-student law school employee, to introduce relevant evidence, and to confront and cross-examine any witnesses against him or her.

E. To support a finding of peer harassment, at least four members of the committee (or at least two-thirds of any committee with more than five members) must find peer harassment beyond a reasonable doubt.

F. The committee shall file with the dean a written report on its proceedings and its findings. If peer harassment has been found by the committee, the report shall include a recommended sanction. Such sanctions include, but are not limited to, expulsion, suspension, probation, written reprimand or remedial activity. A finding of no peer harassment by the committee in accord with the procedures established by this policy shall
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F. The committee shall file with the dean a written report on its proceedings and its findings. If peer harassment has been found by the committee, the report shall include a recommended sanction. Such sanctions include, but are not limited to, expulsion, suspension, probation, written reprimand or remedial activity. A finding of no peer harassment by the committee in accord with the procedures established by this policy shall
be final and binding. A finding of peer harassment by the committee may be reversed by the dean if the dean determines that the finding is clearly erroneous.

G. The final determination of the appropriate sanction for peer harassment shall be made by the dean. It may be more or less severe than any sanction recommended by the committee. This determination shall be expressed in writing and provided to the student within 14 days of the filing of the committee's report with the dean. The committee members and the complaining student or students shall receive copies of the dean's determination of sanction. The dean's determination of sanction may be appealed to the vice president for student affairs of the University.

H. In response to appropriate inquiries, the law school shall make available to appropriate bar officials the written committee report and the dean's final determination of sanction.
Law School Grading Policies

To ensure a measure of uniformity in grading policies, the faculty has instituted the following regulations:

First-Year Grades
Except for Legal Research and Writing, the average grade in each first-year class shall fall within the range of 2.55 - 2.75, based upon the law school's grading system. (A+ = 4.3; A = 4.0; A- = 3.7; B+ = 3.3, etc.). In Legal Research and Writing, the acceptable range is 2.70 - 2.90. Variations from these rules are permissible only in extraordinary circumstances which must be outlined in a letter to the dean.

Suggested guidelines, which are not mandatory, are:
- Maximum of 20% "A" grades
- "A" and "B" grades should constitute 47% to 57% of all grades
- Maximum of two "A+" grades

Upper-Level Grades
Except as set forth below, the average grade in all upper-level classes shall fall within the range of 2.65 - 3.10. Variations are permissible only in extraordinary circumstances which must be outlined in a letter to the dean. The grades of non-J.D. students (e.g., LL.M. students) shall be disregarded for purposes of this policy. All courses (including seminars) with 20 or fewer students are not subject to the policy.

Suggested guidelines, which are not mandatory, are:
In large courses (48+ students):
- Maximum of 20% "A" grades
- "A" and "B" grades should constitute 47% to 67% of all grades
- Maximum of two "A+" grades

In medium-sized courses (20-47 students):
- Maximum of 33% "A" grades
- "A" and "B" grades should constitute 55% to 85% of all grades
- Maximum of two "A+" grades

School of Law Faculty Policy stipulates that grading should be completed and course grades submitted to the law school registrar's office within 30 days after the relevant examination period.
UGA School of Law Grade Distribution for the 1998-99 Academic Year

The majority of University of Georgia School of Law students are not academically ranked. Only those members of a class whose cumulative grade point averages are in the top 10 percent or who have a cumulative grade point average greater than 3.5 are ranked.

The following grade point distributions are provided to assist students and prospective employers in determining the general range of a particular student's grade point average. This chart represents the distribution of cumulative grade point averages at the end of the 1998-1999 academic year.

1998-1999 Academic Year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class of 1999 (n = 223) (Mean = 2.97)</th>
<th>Class of 2000 (n = 223) (Mean = 2.89)</th>
<th>Class of 2001 (n = 179) (Mean = 2.74)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>grade cluster</td>
<td>% range</td>
<td>% range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.00 - 4.30</td>
<td>0 n/a</td>
<td>1 0.0 - 0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.70 - 3.99</td>
<td>6 0 - 2.6</td>
<td>6 0.5 - 3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.30 - 3.69</td>
<td>48 2.7 - 24.2</td>
<td>39 3.2 - 20.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.00 - 3.29</td>
<td>50 24.3 - 46.6</td>
<td>46 20.7 - 41.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.70 - 2.99</td>
<td>62 46.7 - 74.4</td>
<td>60 41.3 - 68.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.30 - 2.69</td>
<td>48 74.5 - 96.0</td>
<td>47 68.3 - 89.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.00 - 2.29</td>
<td>8 96.1 - 99.6</td>
<td>23 89.3 - 99.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.70 - 1.99</td>
<td>1 99.7 - 100</td>
<td>1 99.7 - 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.30 - 1.69</td>
<td>0 n/a</td>
<td>0 n/a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

Several law student organizations, in addition to their activities listed below, provide mentors for first-year students. Upper-level students of the SBA, BLSA, and WLSA are very active in this respect. Mentors provide advice, guidance, and academic assistance to first-year students.

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

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

Black Law Students Association
BLSA serves as a support system for its members and seeks to sensitize the legal profession to the needs of the black community. BLSA maintains a library of casebooks and resource materials for classes. The group also coordinates opportunities throughout the first year to help students make the transition into law school. Seminars and service projects are prepared individually and jointly with other organizations.

BLSA is open to all students and serves the interests of black law students at UGA.

Georgia BLSA members are active in the organization's regional and national activities, in recruiting minority students and in maintaining alumni relations.

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

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

Equal Justice Foundation
The Equal Justice Foundation (EJF) is a student-run organization dedicated to promoting opportunities for fellow students in the field of public interest law. This objective is achieved via offering fellowships to qualified students who plan to work in the area of public interest law during summer breaks and by discussing public interest issues and career options during the year.

EJF organizes numerous fund raisers throughout the year such as the Fall/Spring Fling and Pledge Drive. These activities are supported by students, alumni, faculty, and staff. EJF is affiliated with the National Association for Public Interest Law. EJF’s success is determined by its diligent members who believe in assisting law students toward a successful path in the area of public interest law.

Environmental Law Association
The Environmental Law Association (ELA) serves as a forum for the continuing debate concerning contemporary environmental issues. Its members are interested in enhancing and protecting the urban and rural environment. Annually, the ELA sponsors a variety of symposia, speakers, and social functions, including the highly-regarded Red Clay Conference.

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

**Georgia Journal of International & Comparative Law**

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

**Georgia Law Review**

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

**Georgia League**

The Georgia League, established in 1993, provides resources for people practicing law in the state of Georgia, with some emphasis on resources outside the Atlanta metropolitan area.

**Georgia Society of International and Comparative Law**

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

**Intellectual Property Club**

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

**Jewish Law Student Network**

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

**Journal of Intellectual Property**

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

**Law Practice and Technology Association**

The Law Practice & Technology Association (LPTA) began in 1995. Its purpose is to promote discussion and learning about the impact technology has and will continue to have on the practice of law. The LPTA has published *The Modern Practitioner*, a newsletter on the World Wide Web containing articles on topics ranging from electronic courtrooms to paperless offices and virtual practice. In addition, the LPTA presents speakers on legal careers in technology and conducts seminars on networking the Internet and virtual conferencing. As a service project, members have raised money to add software to the law library computer lab.

**Mock Trial Board**

Umbrella organization for all extra-curricular trial advocacy programs at the law school. Trial advocacy activities include client counseling competition for first-year students at the beginning of spring semester, fall and spring intraschool trial competitions and intercollegiate competitions. The fall intraschool competition features third-year teams and gives first-year students an opportunity to participate as witnesses.
Moot Court
Designed to provide all students with opportunities to acquire skills in written and oral advocacy. Although the program is predominantly an upper-level activity, the Moot Court Board each year sponsors an intraschool competition, the Russell Competition, for first-year students. The Russell Competition takes place in the spring semester and includes a number of preliminary rounds, culminating in a final round between two first-year students. The final round is argued before a panel of distinguished judges, often including members of the Georgia Supreme Court and the Georgia Court of Appeals.

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

Phi Alpha Delta
An international professional association of law students, legal educators, and members of the bench and bar organized to promote competency and achievement within the legal profession. PAD is the world's largest law fraternity. Among its educational and social activities is sponsorship of the Law-Related Education Program in local schools.

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

The Rutherford Institute
The Rutherford Institute is an academic- and service-oriented organization which provides a forum for issues of religious freedom, free speech, parental rights, and the sanctity of human life. The UGA chapter is affiliated with the national organization. The Rutherford Institute provides an opportunity for concerned students to integrate their personal faith with practical legal experience through speakers, literature, and other media. Interested students may be able to perform research
for actual cases, contribute articles to the quarterly student newsletter, *The Pulse*, or attain a summer internship with the institute.

**Stonewall Alliance**
The Stonewall Alliance, established in 1998-99, provides a forum for the law school community to discuss issues relating to homosexuality, society and the law.

**Student Bar Association**
Serves as liaison between students and the faculty/administration, promotes professional activities within the school and sponsors such annual events as the Barrister’s Ball (semi-formal dance) and the Student/Faculty Auction (where students bid on social activities provided by faculty and staff members and administrators). Additionally, the SBA provides a refrigerator, phone service and a microwave oven for the law school community. Membership is open to all law students.

**Women Law Students Association**
The Women Law Students Association is actively involved in the law school community. The mission is to strengthen women by providing educational, professional, and social events to benefit students with its focus on women in the law. WLSA hosts an annual return to school reception. Open to all students (men and women), WLSA provides support for women law students and exposure to legal issues involving the status of women. WLSA inaugurated and supports the Edith House Lecture Series honoring one of the first female graduates of the law school. House lecturers are eminent female legal scholars.

**Other Organizations**
Other student organizations, currently inactive, include American Trial Lawyers’ Association, Health Law Society, Law Spouses Organization, and Informed Student Coalition. With student interest, these organizations can be activated or new organizations developed.

Any student or group of students interested in founding or reactivating a student organization should confer with the director of student affairs for advice and guidance.

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**Intramural Law Student Softball and Basketball**
Just as the World Series of baseball comes every fall (save one), so does the School of Law Intramural Softball League. Co-ed teams are formed on a voluntary basis and games are played at the University’s Recreational Sports Complex (intramural fields) early on weekday evenings.

The Law Basketball League (LBL) conducts a spirited series of roundball competitions on an intramural basis for the School of Law community. Watch for “Game Day” information on the sports bulletin board.

Many law students play golf, soccer, tennis, and other sports during those precious minutes away from the law school.

**Ramsey Student Center for Physical Activities**
The Ramsey Student Center for Physical Activities has several pools, extensive work-out equipment, an indoor track, basketball courts, a climbing wall, etc. It is available for law student use.
Appendices

University of Georgia Statement of Purpose and Policies
Academic Performance Standards
Computer Ethics at Georgia
Courses of Instruction
Course Clusters
Statement of Purpose
The University of Georgia, a land-grant and sea-grant university, is the state's oldest, most comprehensive, most diversified institution of higher education. Its constituencies are numerous, and the scope of its programs in graduate, professional, and undergraduate education is the most extensive in the state. As Georgia's leading comprehensive institution of higher learning, the University has the following major purposes:

* To disseminate knowledge through teaching in the academic disciplines and fields of professional study that make universities distinctive; related to this purpose are programs and other opportunities for students' intellectual, professional, and personal development.

* To advance knowledge through research, scholarship inquiry, and the creative arts; related to both teaching and research is the conservation and enhancement of the state's and the nation's intellectual, cultural, and environmental heritage.

* To provide service to the public through consultation, technical assistance, short-term instruction, training, and other opportunities for continued learning, growth, and development.

To fulfill its multiple purposes and commitments, the University of Georgia defines its instructional, research, and public service missions as broadly as possible, with an explicit commitment to excellence in all of its missions. Since the quest for knowledge is universal, a global perspective is necessary to provide students with educational opportunities consistent with the international dimensions of their future careers and personal lives.

Policies

I. Tuition and Fee Refund Schedule
The following tuition and fee refund schedule is set by the Board of Regents for the University System of Georgia:

Formal Withdrawal — In order to receive a refund of fees due to withdrawal from school, students must contact the student affairs office, Academic Building, and formally withdraw. (Note: withdrawal from school cannot be accomplished through the drop/add process). Students who formally withdraw from the University are entitled to refunds on the following schedule:

- On or before the first day of class: 100%
- From 1 to 2 weeks after the 1st day of classes: 60%
- From 2 to 3 weeks after the 1st day of classes: 40%
- From 3 to 4 weeks after the 1st day of classes: 20%

Refunds will be made at the end of the semester. No refunds for reduction in hours after the drop/add period are allowed unless such reduction is the fault of the University.

The following are not entitled to any refund of fees paid: students who withdraw after a period of four weeks has elapsed from the scheduled registration date; students suspended for disciplinary reasons; students who leave the University when disciplinary action is pending, or who do not formally withdraw.

A student who desires to withdraw from the law school should contact the associate dean, the law school registrar, or both.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

III. Policy Memorandum on Sexual Orientation
Statement of Policy
The following policy statement was adopted and approved by the University Council in 1991:

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

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

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

IV. Policy Memorandum on Sexual Harassment

Statement of Policy

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

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

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

A. Submission to such conduct is made explicitly or implicitly a term or condi-

tion of an individual's employment or academic standing; or

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

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

Scope of Policy

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

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

The policy is intended to cover sexual harassment by peers (i.e., faculty-faculty, staff-staff, student-student) or by persons in authority (i.e., faculty, staff or student as against any person subordinate in authority in the work or study environment).
Sanctions
Depending upon the nature of the offense, UGA sanctions imposed for sexual harassment may range from reprimand to dismissal.

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

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

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

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

V. Privacy of Student Records
In accordance with the 1974 Family Educational Rights to Privacy Act (the Buckley Amendment), law school officials will not release personally identifiable academic information to a third party without written student consent. Thus, student grades, academic transcripts, rankings, and other similar information will not be released to another person without written consent.

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

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

Directory information such as home addresses, telephone numbers, and enrollment status are excluded from the protection of the Buckley Amendment. Upon a student’s written request, this information may be withheld.

Any questions about the provisions of the 1974 Family Educational Rights to Privacy Act or the related practices of the law school may be directed to the law school registrar.
Academic Performance Standards

I. Standards of Academic Performance

A. Minimum Standard for Graduation and Good Standing

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

B. Standards of Performance for First-year Students

1. 1.54 - 1.69 "Academic Probation"

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. **Below 1.38 “Exclusion: Ineligible for Readmission”**
A student whose cumulative GPA after the first two semesters is below 1.38 shall be notified of academic exclusion, and shall not be eligible for readmission.

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. That the student is enrolled in or has completed work which may, when the grades are received, increase the grade average above 1.70 does not dispense with the necessity to seek readmission, nor will such actual or potential grades guarantee readmission.

**II. Readmission Standards**

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

1. The applicant must present and document specific unusual or unique circumstances, not common to a large number of students or inherent in the academic process, which reasonably could produce inferior academic performance.
   a. The following are illustrative of specific unique circumstances: serious illness or injury to the applicant or death, serious illness, or injury to a member of the applicant's family; unusual and unanticipated financial developments; serious personal problems such as divorce.
   b. The following are typical examples of vague, non-unique circumstances which will not justify readmission: difficulty of law school work, poor or unsuccessful study habits, lack of emotional maturity, financial worries, social relationship problems, lack of total commitment to the profession.
   c. Risks willingly assumed, such as part-time work or living in a fraternity or sorority house, that could and did disrupt the applicant’s work and study habits will not disqualify an applicant for readmission, but will militate against readmission.
B. The applicant must present evidence establishing that the unique circumstances did, in fact, contribute to the poor performance. *Post facto* rationalizations will not justify readmission.

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

III. Readmission Procedures

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

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

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

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

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

1. All applicants before a readmission committee who have a right to petition for readmission shall, upon request, be given a personal hearing.

2. The personal appearance shall not substitute for or excuse the complete written application. The hearing will be informal. The applicant should briefly outline points not made in the application, present any written or oral evidence supporting his or her application and be willing to answer any questions or supply any information requested by the committee.

3. The applicant may be represented by a person or attorney of his choice, but the hearing will be closed to any other person not on the committee.

4. The committee will debate the application outside the presence of the applicant and vote by secret ballot. Readmission will be granted only by affirmative vote of a majority of the members present.

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

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

Summary of Policies
(Last Revised January 3, 1997)

The University of Georgia is committed to free and open inquiry and discussion, fair allocation of University resources, and the provision of a working environment free of needless disruption. To advance these goals, the University has adopted policies on computer usage that are summarized here and stated in detail elsewhere. Most of these policies follow from pre-existing regulations, agreements, and/or laws. They fulfill a board of regents directive requiring adoption of explicit computer security and ethics policies.

- Like all University facilities, University computers and computer networks are to be used only by persons authorized by the University and only for University purposes. University purposes include the educational programs of the University, as well as its research, administrative and outreach activities. Use of University facilities for other purposes requires prior authorization.

- No one shall give a computer password to an unauthorized person, nor obtain another person's computer password by any unauthorized means whatsoever. No one except the system administrator in charge of a computer is authorized to issue passwords for that computer. Disclosing a password to an unauthorized person can be a crime under Georgia law.

- Users shall not place confidential data into computers without protecting it appropriately. The University cannot guarantee the privacy or authenticity of computer files or electronic communications unless special arrangements are made.

- No one shall copy or use software or data in violation of copyright laws, license agreements or the basic requirements of academic honesty.

- Users shall take full responsibility for messages that they transmit through the University's computers and network facilities and shall obey the policies of discussion forums in which they participate. Laws and rules against fraud, harassment, obscenity and the like apply to electronic communications no less than other media.

- Those who publish World Wide Web pages or similar information resources on University computers shall take full responsibility for what they publish; shall respect the acceptable-use conditions for the computer on which the material resides; shall obey all applicable laws; and shall not publish commercial advertisements without prior authorization. References and links to commercial sites are permitted, but advertisements, and especially paid advertisements, are not. Users shall not accept payments, discounts, free merchandise or services, or any other remuneration in return for placing anything on their Web pages or similar facilities.

- No one without specific authorization shall read, alter or delete any other person's computer files or electronic mail, even if the operating system of the computer permits them to do so.

- Those who administer computers and network facilities shall perform their duties fairly, in accordance with University policies, and shall refer all disciplinary matters to appropriate authorities.

Violations of these policies incur the same types of disciplinary measures as violations of other University policies or state or federal laws, including criminal prosecution in serious cases.
Each year, the University of Georgia publishes an Equity in Athletics Disclosure Act Report. This report contains information on the University's intercollegiate athletic programs. The report is available upon request from the following locations:

The University of Georgia Athletic Association, Compliance Office, Butts-Mehre Heritage Hall, 1 Selig Circle, Athens, Georgia 30613

The University of Georgia, Office of Undergraduate Admissions, 212 Terrell Hall, Athens, Georgia 30602

The University of Georgia, Office of Graduate Admissions, 534 Boyd Graduate Studies Research Center, Athens, Georgia 30602

The University of Georgia School of Law, Office of Law Admissions, 213 School of Law, Athens, Georgia 30602

The University of Georgia College of Veterinary Medicine, Office of Academic Affairs, Athens, Georgia 30602
Courses of Instruction

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

Required Courses, First Year
4010, 4020. Civil Procedure I and II. 2 and 3 hours, respectively.
Civil Procedure is concerned with the process of adjudication by which courts resolve controversies brought to them as lawsuits. The course considers the rules of procedure governing civil actions in state and federal trial courts with special emphasis on selecting the proper forum, bringing the necessary parties before the court, stating claims for relief, gathering information to support or rebut such claims, resolving disputed claims by trial, and obtaining review of the accuracy and fairness of the resulting decision.

4030, 4040. Contracts and Sales I and II. 3 hours each.
An introduction to the law of legally enforceable promises including offers and their acceptance; duration and termination of offers; consideration; requisites of contracts under seal; parties affected by contracts; parole evidence rule; statute of frauds; performance of contracts; effect of illegality; discharge of contracts.

4050. Criminal Law. 3 hours.
The historical development of criminal law as well as the analysis of the necessary elements of crimes and the consideration of the principal classes of crimes.

4070, 4080. Legal Research I and II. 2 hours each.
An intensive one-year course in legal bibliography, research methods, and writing. Instruction is by lecture and clinical methods, with assignments including library exercises, memoranda, and an appellate brief (with oral argument). Assignments are supervised and critiqued. Introduces concept of authorities and analysis of authorities, as well as research and technical writing forms.

4090, 4100. Property I and II. 3 hours each.
The concept of property; acquisition of possessory rights in personal and real property; extent of possessory rights in land; the estate system of present and future interests, co-ownership and marital property; landlord and tenant; easements and servitudes; transfer of property; introduction to land transactions; introduction to public control of land use.

4120, 4130. Torts I and II. 3 hours each.
These courses explore the basic principles underlying the law of civil liability for conduct causing damage to others. Topics include intentionally inflicted harm to a person's physical or emotional well-being, negligently inflicted harm and liability resulting from use and misuse of products.

Upper-Level Required Course
4300. Legal Profession. 3 hours.
Study of the organization of the profession and its standards of professional conduct as set forth in the Code of Professional Responsibility of the ABA and the State Bar of Georgia.

Core Upper-Class Courses
Most second-year students develop their programs around the following offerings, which have been designated as core courses by the law faculty, but none is required.

4180. Constitutional Law I. 2 hours.
Surveys basic principles of constitutional law. Course introduces: (1) concept of judicial review; (2) elements of a justiciable controversy; (3) powers and functions of the three branches of government; (4) doctrine of separation of powers and its implications; (5) principles of federalism.

4190. Constitutional Law II. 3 hours.
Prerequisite: JURI 4180.
Focuses on individual rights and liberties, covering such topics as: (1) origins of the Bill of Rights and Fourteenth Amendment; (2)
contract clause; (3) substantive and procedural due process; (4) equal protection; (5) freedom of expression.

4210. Corporations. 3 hours.
Examination of problems in the organization and functioning of a corporation, including such matters as disregard of the corporate entity, management and control, federal regulation of insider trading, proxy solicitation and shareholder voting, derivative actions, and special problems of the close corporation.

4250. Evidence. 4 hours.
Covers rules governing admission and exclusion of testimony, documents, exhibits and experiments in civil cases. Also concerned with mechanics of proof, proper form of objections, order of proof, and burden of proof in civil cases.

4280, 4290. Trusts and Estates I and II. 3 hours each. JURI 4280 is prerequisite for JURI 4290.
Substantive and procedural rules concerning holding and gratuitous disposition of wealth, including intestate succession, wills, will substitutes and inter vivos and testamentary trusts; substantive law of express and charitable trusts; remedies for wrongs relating to disposition of wealth; fiduciary powers, duties and liabilities; construction problems relating to future interests and powers of appointment.

5120. Federal Income Tax. 4 hours.
Introduction to policy and practice of federal income taxation of individuals, including determination of gross income, allowance of deductions and credits, sales and dispositions of property, capital gains and losses, and problems of attribution of income.

Elective Courses and Seminars
The following courses may be taken in the second or third year. Space allocation is based on the law school's registration point system described in registration materials. Course clusters suggesting appropriate coursework for particular areas of law practice are listed on the registrar's bulletin board and at the end of this student handbook.

4000. Agency and Partnership. 2 hours.
Analysis of the major rights and duties associated with business relationships involving principals and agents, partners, and franchisors and franchisees. Special emphasis is given to the fiduciary aspects of such relationships.

4150. Appellate Advocacy. 2 hours.
This course is designed to help students become successful appellate advocates. Students will be presented with a hypothetical appellate problem from which they will prepare a brief and oral argument. Each student must select (or be assigned), a teammate for the brief writing and oral argument components of the course. The briefs will be entered in the Talmadge Best Brief Competition and students are required to participate in the first two rounds of the Talmadge Moot Court Competition. Grades will be based on evaluations of the following items: (1) appellate brief, (2) videotaped argument, (3) competition argument, and (4) writing exercise(s).

4160. Advanced Writing: Appellate Practice. 2 hours.
Provides advanced instruction and experience in the drafting of appellate briefs. Oral advocacy is not covered, and each student is required to write two briefs. Course also deals with Federal and Georgia Rules of Appellate Procedure. In a seminar format, students are expected to research one or two separate problems, one involving a federal law issue and the other involving state common law. Each student will write a brief on one of the two issues. Students will read and critique classmates' briefs and outline an appellee's brief.

4170. Commercial Paper. 3 hours.
Analysis of the law of payment systems. It explores the classical law of negotiable instruments including checks, notes, and drafts. Introduction to use of these instruments in both consumer and commercial settings. Attention is focused on common risks in dealing in checks: insufficient funds, stop orders, fraud, intervening legal process. As time allows, the older law of negotiable
instruments is compared with the developing law of credit cards and electronic funds transfer. Course seeks to develop skill in dealing with complicated statutory material; in particular, Articles 3 and 4 of the Uniform Commercial Code.

4220. Corporations Seminar (Mergers & Acquisitions). 2 hours. Prerequisite: JURI 4210.
Subjects considered include mergers and transfers of control, hostile acquisitions, tender offers and defensive tactics. Each student will choose between writing a paper and taking an exam.

4230. Jurisprudence. 3 hours.
An opportunity for students to think about the question: "What am I as a lawyer to do?" The materials for the course include readings from other disciplines (Greek tragedy, literature, etc.) as well as recent writings in American jurisprudence. It is not a survey course in the history of thinking about law.

4240. Seminar in Jurisprudence. 2 hours. Prerequisite: JURI 4230.
A concentrated examination of modes of thinking about the law. Focus upon particular jurisprudential systems and points of view as they bear upon contemporary legal problems and lines of cases, including, e.g., administrative law and environmental regulation.

4260. Seminar on Problems in Intellectual Property. 2 hours.
Advanced issues in the law of unfair competition, trademark, false advertising and publicity rights, with special focus on questions of pre-emption of state law, antitrust, secured transactions, and international law.

4320. Administrative Law. 3 hours.
Focuses on law controlling federal and state administrative action. Along with constitutional restraints, student is asked to consider statutory and judicially formulated rules for the administrative process. Control over administrative discretion and enforced accountability are major themes. Attention is devoted to federal and state Administrative Procedure Acts.

4330. Admiralty. 3 hours.
A study of admiralty jurisdiction and of selected topics in the maritime law, including maritime liens, injuries to seamen and other maritime workers, carriage of goods, charter parties, salvage, general average, collision, limitation of liability, and the relation of maritime law to local law.

4340. Antitrust Law. 3 hours.
A study of federal antitrust law with emphasis on leading cases decided by U.S. Supreme Court under Sherman and Clayton Acts.

4360. Bankruptcy. 3 hours.
Survey of insolvency legislation; jurisdiction of U.S. Bankruptcy Court and concurrent state jurisdiction; administrative officials; petition and petitioners; individual debtor's discharge; assets of estate; claims, priorities, and distribution; and, if time permits, overview of Chapter 13, debts of an individual with regular income.

4370. Business Problems Seminar. 3 hours.
Review of economic, social, and management science theories applicable to law firm organization, operation, and evolution. Analysis of economic consequences of specific law firm activities associated with the recruitment, training, and promotion of attorneys, the execution of specific practice development strategies, and servicing of particular client categories and practice areas. This analysis is augmented by classroom exposure to technologies which optimize law firm productivity, including the development and application of expert systems.

4380. Economic Analysis of Law. 2 hours.
Application of economic principles to analysis of legal issues and institutions. Focus upon law's determination of fundamental market context governing economic exchange, namely the role of torts, contracts, crime control, and discrimination prohibitions as definers and protectors of property rights, upon effects of government intervention in markets via antitrust and regulatory activities, and upon performance of law enforcement agencies and the judiciary. Knowledge of elementary economics required.
4400. Comparative Law. 2 hours.
A prime purpose of the course will be to study, through the comparative method, why law changes when it does change, thus casting light on relationship of legal rules, instructions, and structures to society in which they operated. The course has 3 parts: (1) examination of phenomenon of legal borrowing, the most frequent source of change, (2) discussion of particular incidents of legal culture and change, and (3) introduction to French and German law by examination of particular institutions.

4410. Conflict of Laws. 3 hours.
Jurisdiction over persons and things; domicile as basis of personal jurisdiction; law governing creation of personal and property rights; recognition and enforcement by one state of rights created by laws of another state, including questions arising out of capacity, marriage, legitimacy and inheritance; nature and effect of judgments and decrees, and their enforcement outside rendering jurisdiction; choice of law; impact of U.S. Constitution on conflict of laws issues.

4420. Constitutional Litigation. 3 hours.
Addresses a number of issues arising in damages actions brought under 42 U.S.C. Section 1983, which authorizes a cause of action against persons who violate constitutional rights under color of state law. Topics covered may include distinction between common law and constitutional torts, scope of governmental liability, official immunity, damages, causation, state court suits, procedural defenses, attorney’s fees, and meaning of “under color of.” Suits against federal officers, under the principles of Bivens v. Six Federal Narcotics Agents, may also be discussed.

4440. Corporate Reorganization. 3 hours.
Study of corporate mergers, acquisitions, recapitalization of insolvent corporations, corporate taxation, securities regulation, accounting, and creditors’ rights.

4460. Criminal Procedure I. 3 hours.
A study of criminal process from pre-arrest investigation to trial. Emphasis on pre-trial rights of persons suspected of crime, including privilege against self-incrimination, right to be free from unreasonable search and seizure, and due process and other rights attaching to pre-trial confrontation between accused and the witnesses against him. In addition, guilty pleas will be examined.

4470. Criminal Procedure II. 3 hours.
Criminal Procedure I is NOT a prerequisite.
A study of criminal process beginning with bringing of formal charges against suspect and concluding with adjudication of the guilt or innocence of the accused. Emphasis on prosecutorial discretion; preliminary hearing and grand jury procedures; joinder and severance; plea bargaining; criminal discovery; right to speedy trial, assistance of counsel, confrontation, and trial by jury; double jeopardy; and sentencing.

4480. Postconviction Relief. 3 hours.
Historical development and present availability of judicial relief in federal and state systems for persons detained pursuant to conviction for crime who assert unlawfulness of detention. Habeas corpus and statutory motions to vacate or set aside, the principal forms of post-conviction relief, will be studied in depth. Other modes of relief, including coram nobis, also examined. Consideration will be given to proposals to alter or abolish present procedures for obtaining postconviction relief.

4500. Legal Aid Clinic II. 3-6 hours.
Prerequisite: JURI 5170.
Not open to students with credit in JURI 5150. Grades for variable credit clinical courses, such as this, are computed fifty percent (50%) satisfactory-unsatisfactory, fifty percent (50%) traditional A-F scale. Intensive clinical training in trial advocacy through
workshops, simulation, lecture and representation of clients by students licensed to practice under the Law School Legal Aid Agency Act.

4520. First Amendment Seminar. 2 hours. 
Prerequisite: JURI 4180. Recommended: JURI 4190.
Study of an aspect of First Amendment jurisprudence, either the Religion Clauses or Freedom of Speech. Coverage varies from year to year.

4550. Equitable Remedies. 3 hours.
Principal emphasis on the two great remedies developed in equity, i.e., injunction and specific performance decree. Of these, relatively greater attention is given to the injunction and its availability at the temporary restraining order and preliminary injunction stages, as well as after trial upon merits. The third “great remedy” studied at length is that of restitution at law, an important part of our remedies system. Course also focuses on choice of remedies and emphasizes “election of remedies” opportunities and implications of each choice. This, in turn, requires at least superficial knowledge of the conventional remedy at law of “money damages” and of basic damages rules.

4560. Estate Planning Seminar. 2 hours. 
Prerequisite: JURI 4280 and JURI 4590.
Typical problems involved in planning effective and economical gift distribution of property interests. Attention given to preparation of estate plans and drafting of appropriate instruments to accomplish goals. Focus on restrictions imposed by law of trusts, wills, future interests, and federal taxation.

4570. Federal Courts. 2 or 3 hours.
Nature, source and extent of federal judicial power. Original, removal, and appellate jurisdiction and procedure in federal courts. State law as rule of decision.

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

4600. Federal Income Taxation of Corporations & Shareholders. 4 hours. 
Prerequisite: JURI 5120.
Taxation of corporations; taxation of shareholders and corporations on formation of the corporation, distributions from the corporation to shareholders, redemption of stock and liquidation of the corporation; special provisions on bail-outs, collapsible corporations, unreasonable accumulation of corporate earnings and personal holding companies; affiliated corporations and corporate reorganizations including mergers, acquisitions and divisions.

4620. Georgia Practice and Procedure. 
3 hours.
An advanced course in Civil Procedure. Explores in depth the Georgia Civil Practice Act and Long-Arm Statute, as interpreted by Georgia appellate court decisions, along with selected constitutional and statutory provisions allocating jurisdiction among trial courts, venue, and validity of judgments.

4630. Insurance Law. 2 hours.
Survey of law governing insurance, including its regulation; judicial treatment of insurance contracts; rules applicable to various types of insurance, such as property, life, and liability insurance; and special duties of good faith and fair dealing in the insurance context.

4640. International Law I. 3 hours.
Course lays a foundation for the student interested in the international dimensions of law. International law concerns not only matters of intergovernmental and international organizational relations, but also many matters which the private practitioner deals with in his or her work with transnational operations and transactions for national and transnational enterprises.

The course content is the following: nature and sources of international law; law of treaties; role of states, international and regional organizations, and individuals in international law; relationship between international and national law, particularly
with respect to the United States; jurisdiction of states and their immunity from jurisdiction in international law; state responsibility for treatment of aliens, and the Act of State doctrine; peaceful settlement of disputes, including in particular, the role of the International Court of Justice; law on the use of force.

4650. International Law II. 2 hours.  
Prerequisite: JURI 4640.  
Examines areas of international law in which important changes have occurred since 1945. Particular studies include: international conflicts in which the United Nations has played an important role; U.N.'s lawmakers and activities in peace-making, peace-keeping, and human rights; and arms control reciprocal reduction of armaments.

4670. International Human Rights. 2 hours.  
Examines international rules protecting human rights and application of these rules by national courts and agencies, as well as the increase in the role played in these developments by the United Nations and its specialized agencies and the regional agencies in the Americas, Europe and Africa.

4680. International Legal Transactions. 3 hours.  
Course prepares the lawyer for advising a company engaged in transnational transactions or with interests abroad.  
The course content is the following: national rules and relevant treaties on establishment; the actors in transnational business; the economic and legal natures of transnational enterprises and their legal consequences; national rules and international conventions on basic aspects of litigation, including comparisons of rules on jurisdiction and enforcement of judgments, transnational arbitration, obtaining service and evidence abroad, choice of law and forum clauses; application of national regulatory legislation and policies to transnational transactions and operations, including tax policies, rules and policies on competition, protection of intellectual property, control of exports, exchange controls; analysis of specific types of transactions, including international sale of capital goods and factories, distributorship agreements, transfer of technology licensing arrangements, joint business ventures, and economic development agreements.

4710. International Taxation. 2 hours.  
Considers role of American lawyer acting as tax planner in context of transnational business transactions; U.S. income tax consequences of foreign corporations and individuals doing business and investing in U.S.; similar tax consequences of American companies and individuals doing business and investing in foreign countries.

4750. Children and the Law. 2 hours.  
Examines status of children in society and in law primarily by examining relationships between children, parents and state. Designed to replace fragmented approach to study of children's issues with unified treatment of these issues. Course includes study of constitutional cases dealing with children (e.g., cases dealing with corporal punishment in schools, free speech, compulsory school attendance, minors' abortions), traditional juvenile justice materials, issues relating to child custody and dependency, neglect, abuse and medical care, and issues relating to rights and disabilities of children in traditional areas of substantive law (e.g., torts, contracts, and property).

4760. Labor Law. 3 hours.  
Examines National Labor Relations Act, focusing on history and evolution of labor relations laws, union organizational activity, collective bargaining, economic weapons, the duty of fair representation, and federalism and labor relations.

4780. Real Estate Transactions. 2 to 4 hours.  
Introductory survey of basic components of conveyancing with emphasis on finance, acquisition and development of real property. Course will explore financing techniques and default and foreclosure as well as examine new issues raised by contemporary innovations in financing and ownership of real property.
4790. Land Use Planning. 3 hours.
Analysis of the legal and administrative aspects of the regulation of land use for development and the problems and techniques of urban planning. Particular attention is given to zoning, subdivision controls, public acquisition of land and urban redevelopment.

4820. Sociology of Law. 3 hours.
Characterized by a scientific rather than normative emphasis, legal sociology focuses on empirical patterns of legal behavior, such as initiation and winning of lawsuits, origins and content of rules, and the development of legal institutions. Most literature has addressed case-level variation and the course will reflect this. But instead of analyzing cases in terms of the applicable rules and policies, lectures and readings will invoke the social characteristics of participants (e.g., social ties, status, marginality, reputation and organizational affiliations) to predict and explain case outcomes. Sociological techniques by which social differentials in cases (discrimination) might be minimized will also be studied. Modern American materials will be emphasized.

4830. Women and the Law. 3 hours.
The historical and current legal status of women and, by comparison, of men in U.S., with emphasis on recent changes in constitutional and statutory law; the role the courts have played in that change; remedies (administrative, legislative, and judicial) for challenging legal classifications based on sex stereotypes.

4840. Law in the Gospels. 2 hours.
Study of comparative legal history, involving “law in action” in the life of one man. Not a class about religion or religious faith. Focuses on the stance of Jesus on legal issues and the authorities’ response.

4850. Corporate Governance Seminar. 2 hours.
Examination of competing models of corporate governance from the dual perspectives of economic theory and societal well-being. Students consider implication of economic theory for designing solutions to current problems in corporate governance. Each student writes an independent research paper.

4860. English Legal History. 3 hours.
A broad-ranging survey of evolution of English law and legal institutions, with emphasis on constitutional law, development of the court systems, and 19th century legal reforms. American legal history will also be examined when time permits.

4880. The Law of Legislative Government. 2 hours.
A lawyer’s perspective of legislative branch of government. Organization and operation of legislative bodies, including basis of representation, legislative investigations, pressure groups, quorum requirements, etc. Enactment of legislation, including enactment process, executive participation, judicial review, constitutional limitations. Amendments, revision and repeal of statutes. Principles of statutory interpretation and pitfalls in legislative drafting.

4900. Municipal Corporations. 2 hours.
A study of law pertaining to local governments, with specific focus upon legal problems of municipalities and counties in Georgia. Includes historical developments, local government structures, basis of representation, local government’s relationship to state, local government territorial procedures, local government power, regulation of business, licensing, local government finances, facets of local government contractual responsibility, local government liability considerations.

4910. Natural Resources. 3 hours.
The law governing the acquisition and use of natural resources, with particular regard to natural resources on publicly owned lands.

4920. Patent Law. 2 hours.
Nature of patents, trademarks and copyrights, patent reissue and disclaimer, patent infringement, claim interpretation, patent conveyances and assignments, patent enforcement and procedures.
4950. Secured Transactions. 3 hours.  
Security interests in personal property and fixtures, focusing on Article 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code; financing sales of goods and financing arrangements based on goods, fixtures, intangibles, and proceeds as collateral.

4960. Securities Regulation. 3 hours.  
Prerequisite: JURI 4210.  
Examination of controls relevant to the sale and distribution of securities by corporations, underwriters, and others, including such matters as scope of the securities laws, the public offering, exempt transactions, disclosure obligations, express and implied civil liability, and secondary distributions.

4990. Employment Discrimination. 3 hours.  
Examines law regulating distinctions in the employment relationship. The emphasis is on federal statutory law regulating race, sex, religion, national origin, age and disability discrimination in employment.

5010. State and Local Taxation Seminar. 3 hours.  
An in-depth study of selected problems in field of state and local taxation. The basic course, JURI 5950, or equivalent background in state and local taxation, is a prerequisite.

5040. Trial Practice Seminar. 2 hours.  
Prerequisite: JURI 4250.  
A study of trial methodology, including jury voir dire, opening statements in jury and bench trials, introduction of proof and pre-trial as well as trial objections to evidence, and delivery of final arguments. Problems in civil and criminal litigation are analyzed, with emphasis upon demonstration of techniques by students in the course.

5050. Intellectual Property Survey. 3 hours.  
Provides students with an introduction to federal intellectual property law and state law protection of trade secrets, unfair competition, and publicity rights; with a special emphasis on trademark law, and the constitutional, technological, and antitrust aspects of intellectual property protection.

5060. Workers’ Compensation. 2 hours.  
Analyzes law governing workplace accidents and diseases and its relationship to orthodox tort doctrine. Among topics studied are substantive limitations on coverage, administrative process in handling claims, and various approaches toward computing compensation awards.

5090. Partnership Taxation. 3 hours.  
Prerequisite: JURI 5120.  
Deals with impact of federal income tax on formation and operation of businesses conducted in partnership form. Special emphasis on tax ramifications of sale of partnership interest, death or retirement of partner, and dissolution of partnership.

5111. Legal Aspects of Capital Utilization. 3 hours.  
Analytical survey of basic concepts, institutions, instruments, and processes associated with financial markets and capital management in the private and public sectors. Special emphasis placed on practical illustrations of Theory of the Firm, far-reaching powers of the Federal Reserve Board, and consequences of diverse fiscal and monetary policies of national governments. The legal frameworks for major components of the financial services sector are also the subject of special focus.

5130. Tax Policy Seminar. 2 hours.  
Prerequisite: JURI 5120.  
Study of basic principles, theories and tools of analysis needed for serious discussion of federal income tax policy. Paper or final examination will be required.

5140. Family Violence Clinic. 4-6 hours.  
Class discussion centers on readings in texts and statutes relating to family violence, as well as on theory and practice of lawyering in a litigation/negotiation context. Staff meetings survey existing cases, train on issues of direct relevance to the practice and identify and discuss community problems for the client group.
5150, 5160. Prosecutorial Clinic I and II. 2 and 3-6 hours, respectively.
Prerequisite: JURI 4050. Grades for variable credit clinical courses are computed fifty percent (50%) satisfactory-unsatisfactory, fifty percent (50%) traditional A-F scale. The clinic is a three-semester program. During their first semester, students learn criminal law and procedure, trial skills, and evidence in a mock setting. In their third year, students are certified as student district attorneys. They prepare and try both misdemeanor and felony cases. They appear before grand jury, conduct preliminary and motion hearings, and prepare all necessary paperwork including appeals.

5170. Legal Aid Clinic I. 2 hours.
Course entails dealing with problems of actual clients in Clarke County under supervision of faculty member admitted to practice in Georgia. Students interview clients, advise them, prepare necessary legal documents and participate in representation of client. Students participate in regular seminars devoted to discussion of clients’ cases.

5180. Federal Courts Seminar. 2 hours.
Prerequisites: JURI 4180, JURI 4190, and JURI 4570.
Discussion of issues in law of federal courts. Students choose from among topics dealing with range of federal courts problems and prepare papers for presentation.

5190. Supervised Research. 1 or 2 hours.
Supervised Research involves an in-depth written analysis of a legal issue under close faculty tutoring and supervision. It requires significant legal research, original thinking and analysis, and must produce final paper of a kind and quality similar to that found in law review articles.

5210. Community Association Law. 2 hours.
An in-depth study of the laws regulating community associations.

5220. Law and Diplomacy Seminar. 2 hours.
Examines mediation, negotiation, and other forms of dispute settlement at international level in fields of trade, arms control and environmental law. Analysis of historical and institutional settings, national strategies and tactics, negotiating structures and negotiating process. Strategic, psychological and institutional barriers impeding negotiated conflict resolution also discussed. Designed for students who have completed course in International Law and/or course in Negotiation.

5280. Law and Environment. 3 hours.
State, federal, and international legal response to problems of air pollution, water pollution, solid waste, pesticides, noise, and radiation. Emphasis on public regulation, but some consideration given to private remedies.

5290. Environmental Law Practicum. 3 hours.
Course objectives: (1) To provide an educational environment where students apply principles and skills learned in the traditional classroom to pressing community concerns; (2) to provide an opportunity for students and faculty to work with other disciplines (law, policy, ecology, economics) in integrated environmental decisionmaking and problem-solving; (3) to meet community needs for environmental assistance.

Course includes a classroom component featuring readings and lectures by interdisciplinary faculty and a service component whereby students work in groups with stakeholders (farmers, industrialists, governmental agencies and nongovernmental organizations) to proactively address environmental issues within a particular community.

5310. Capital Assistance Project. 2 hours.
Students work with attorneys at agencies which defend individuals charged with capital offenses. In the classroom component, students will discuss work experiences, examine current issues in capital punishment, and evaluate the special problems which confront the attorney defending a capital case.

5330. Family Law. 3 hours.
Significant aspects of family law, including marriage, annulment, divorce, separation, custody, adoption, and non-traditional families.
5340. Advanced Employment & Labor Law Seminar. 2 hours. Prerequisite: JURI 4760 or JURI 4990 or JURI 5650.
A study of the overlapping regulation of employment by the National Labor Relations Act, Title VII, the Americans with Disabilities Act, and state common law claims.

5350. Communications Law Seminar. 2 hours.
Approximately one-half of the course focuses upon the state law of defamation and privacy and First Amendment-based litigation based upon those torts. The course then addresses federal regulation of broadcasting and cable television, with particular emphasis upon Communications Act of 1934 and its amendments, including licensing of broadcasters and regulation of media concentration, control, and context.

5360. International Trade Laws. 3 hours.
Examines national and international policies and laws relating to international trade and investment.

5380. Special International Law Studies I. 1 hour.
This course will cover a selected area of international or comparative law.

5390. Special International Law Studies II. 1 hour.
This course will analyze the legal institutions of another legal system.

5410. Arbitration Seminar. 2 hours.
Explores arbitration process in context of labor and employment disputes in nonunion and union settings. Students prepare and present an arbitration case and also write an arbitration award. No formal prerequisites, but either Employment Discrimination, Employment Law or Labor Law would be helpful.

5420. Interviewing, Counseling, Negotiating. 3 hours.
Addresses three fundamental skills of lawyering from both a practical and a theoretical standpoint. The course makes two arguments: that effective practice of all these skills underlies any effective practice of law, whether litigation or transactional and that law as a profession demands translation of legal theory into effective action in the form of questioning, advising, and persuading.

5430. Securities Seminar. 2 hours. Prerequisite: JURI 4210.
Discussion of current topics in securities litigation, such as RICO, fraud on the market, the international reach of rule 10b-5, and SEC actions. Each student will choose between writing a paper and taking an exam.

5450. Drafting of Pre-Trial Litigation Documents. 2 hours.
Instruction in drafting of pre-trial litigation documents. Instruction is through reading of assigned materials, lecture, class discussion, drafting of assigned documents, and revision and discussion of the assignments.

5460. Regulation of Pensions & Employee Benefits. 2 hours.
The non-tax aspects of employee benefit law, with primary emphasis on the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA), including the policies behind the federal regulation of pensions and benefits; issues of sex and age discrimination; spousal interests; preemption of state law; fiduciary law; and termination of plans.

5470. Banking Law. 3 hours.
Case and problem study of American banking system. Course focuses on federal and state regulation of financial institutions and includes analysis of bank formations, bank mergers, bank holding companies, and the FDIC.

5490. Real Estate Development. 2 hours. Prerequisite: JURI 4780.
Selected issues in real estate development law, including financing, securities, tax, and business planning considerations. Coursework will include negotiation and drafting of documentation for real estate project and preparation of memoranda.

5500. Indian Law. 3 hours.
Study of cases and materials on the relations between the Indian nations, the United States and the states.
5510. Independent Project. 1 or 2 hours. Provides student with flexible opportunity to independently explore legal issues or questions sometimes not found in any course or seminar and without following format of a formal research paper. Projects must involve significant legal, social, or empirical research or experience.

5540. Property Law Seminar. 2 hours. A traditional research and writing seminar concerned with selected issues in property law.

5560. Complex Litigation. 2 hours. Advanced civil procedure, including class actions, large case discovery, and judicial management of multi-party, multi-district litigation.

5570. Law of the Entertainment Industries. 3 hours. Basic theoretical and contractual underpinnings of entertainment law and areas of intellectual property and contracts law related to representation of artistic talent.

5580. Law, Science and Technology. 3 hours. Legal issues relating to science and technology, including governmental regulation of commercial application of scientific research, impact of technological developments on law, and constitutional concerns raised by modern science, technology, and medicine.

5590. Special Legal Studies. 1 hour. Selected areas of general law.

5600. Taxation of Deferred Compensation. 2 or 3 hours. Prerequisite: JURI 5120. Basic introduction to some of the complicated concepts of ERISA, as well as introduction to some non-ERISA plans.

5610. Tax Practice and Procedure. 3 hours. Study of practice before Internal Revenue Service and various tax forums, including audit process, procedures relating to determination of tax liability and tax collection, and extraordinary procedures, such as jeopardy and termination assessment.

5620. Health Care Financing and Ethics. 3 hours. Law governing health care financing and selected issues of medico-legal ethics, including access to health care, regulation of procreation, and withdrawal or withholding of life-sustaining treatment.

5630. Health Care Liability and Regulation. 3 hours. Public regulation of quality control of health care providers and tort law as a regulatory strategy. An in-depth look at medical malpractice law including recent legislative reforms.

5640. Timing Concepts of Federal Income Taxation. 3 hours. Prerequisite: JURI 5120. Timing issues of income tax law: when an item of income should be included and a deduction taken. Includes integrity of the taxable year, tax accounting methods, inventory, depreciation, installment sales provisions, net operating losses, tax benefit rule, claim of right doctrine, and equity compensation.

5650. Employment Law. 3 hours. Examines legal aspects of the employment relationship, excluding union/management and statutory discrimination issues. Primarily focuses on the erosion of the employment-at-will doctrine through various tort and contract theories. Unemployment compensation, OSHA and wage/hour laws are also covered.

5660. The Law of Business Crime. 2 hours. Advanced substantive criminal law focusing on general topics including corporate criminal responsibility, individual accountability in institutional settings, and conspiracy theory. Addresses specific criminal statutes, including RICO, wire and mail fraud, insider trading, and regulatory crimes.

5670. Advanced Commercial Law Seminar. 2 hours. Prerequisite: JURI 4950 or JURI 4170. Advanced work on specific commercial law problems including the interrelationships between negotiability and security. Students required to research, write, and defend a paper addressed to a specific problem area.
5680. Corporate Law Appellate Litigation. 3 hours.
Advanced course in corporate law appellate litigation in which students learn through experiencing the roles of both oral advocate and Delaware Supreme Court Justice in connection with two current Delaware Supreme Court cases and the actual briefs filed therein.

5690. Public Interest Practicum. 2 or 3 hours.
Designed to teach students to discover what people's needs are, to be able as lawyers to summon community's resources for meeting those needs, and to determine what lawyers can do to ensure the community's services are in place and functioning. Students will be required to work with both service institutions and individuals who are the clients of those institutions. They will be assigned to cases and graded on their success in solving the problems raised.

5700. Advanced Trial Practice. 2 hours. 
Prerequisites: JURI 4250 and JURI 5040.
Trials of advanced or multi-party cases, such as adverse possession, commercial litigation, conspiracy and product liability actions; some expanded problems in evidence and trial procedure. Drafting projects include pre-trial documents, motions in limine and post-trial motions.

5710. Law and Literature. 2 hours.
Deals with literature and literary theory relevant to various legal issues such as procedural problems in death penalty cases, criminal responsibility and plea bargaining, rape, obscenity, modern tort law and the parole evidence rule. Works covered include selections from among the following authors: Euripides, Koestler, Kierkegaard, Frisch, Eco, Fish, Nussbaum, Posner, Foucault and Nietzsche. A paper is required.

5720. Law, Public Policy and the Elderly. 2 or 3 hours.
Aspects of federal and state elderly programs and problems; special risk populations; significance of older population growth; representation of elderly clients; guardianship; lifetime estate management; testamentary estate disposition; living wills and "right to die" debate; health and long-term care; housing, transportation and employment policies; public assistance.
Research paper required for all students. Additionally, those enrolled for 3 credit hours will spend approximately 30 hours during the semester in a supervised clinical setting.

5730. Dispute Resolution. 3 hours.
The range of dispute resolution methods (from raw power through negotiation, mediation and arbitration to litigation) requires an extension of legal training in two ways. First, students will analyze which device provides the most appropriate dispute resolution method for a given conflict; and second, students will explore the essentials of neutral analysis, with its stress on power relationships, information flow and pragmatic judgment.

5740. Comparative Labor and Employment Law. 2 hours. Prerequisite: JURI 4760, JURI 4990 or JURI 5650.
Seminar explores regulation of the employment relationship by the European Community and by national legal systems outside the United States, as compared to United States labor and employment law. This is a writing seminar, through which students may fulfill the law school writing requirement.

5750. International Environmental Law Seminar. 3 hours. Prerequisite: JURI 5280.
Conventional and customary international law relating to environmental protection, including law of state responsibility, transboundary pollution, international protection of biodiversity, forests, global climate change, international protection of ozone layer, relationship between economic development and international protection, and protection of global commons.

5760. Legal Malpractice. 2 hours. 
Prerequisite: JURI 4300.
The law of malpractice and the context in which it arises with a view to developing a framework for analyzing problems the lawyer faces in order to avoid malpractice.
5770. **Advanced Copyright.** 2 hours.  
**Prerequisite:** JURI 4430  
Issues of copyright created by modern communications technology; the historical and constitutional context of copyright and their relevance to the proposed National Information Infrastructure.

5780. **Education Law Seminar.** 2 or 3 hours.  
Federal and state authority (constitutional, statutory, and regulatory) to govern public and private schools; parent, student, and teacher rights and responsibilities.

5790. **Advanced Torts Seminar.** 2 hours.  
**Prerequisite:** JURI 4120 & JURI 4130.  
Alternatives to the common law tort system for handling of mass torts: innovative causes of action and remedies, complex litigation, prenegotiated mass tort settlements, and government regulation of health risks.

5800. **Western Legal Tradition.** 3 hours.  
Development of law in the western world—continental Europe, the British Isles, North America and Latin America focusing on factors that cause law to change and that determine the nature and shape of the legal change.

5830. **Law and Institutions of the European Union.** 2 or 3 hours.  
**Prerequisite:** JURI 4640.  
Survey sufficiently broad and deep to enable student to understand EU legal system and institutions as they evolve. Experts from Brussels teach discrete parts of the course during their stays in Athens.  
Course content is the following: introduction to history and nature of European Union (EU); law-making and administrative institutions and processes in the EU; economic sectoral policies, including competition and state aids, transport and agriculture; the internal market, including the freedoms (movement of goods, workers, capital, services); harmonization of national laws process, including company law, intellectual property, tax; external economic trade policy (common commercial policy); impact of Single European Act and Treaty on European Union, including expanded economic, commercial, social and political scope of EU; role of European Economic Area.

5840. **Capital Punishment.** 3 hours.  
Capital punishment will provide upper-level law students with an in-depth examination of the legal and social issues surrounding capital punishment. The course will survey a variety of legal issues in areas of criminal law and procedure, constitutional law and ethics which confront attorneys in capital cases. The course will encourage students to synthesize the social and legal facets to objectively evaluate the complex issues involved in capital punishment.

5850. **Document Drafting.** 2 or 3 hours.  
Provides opportunity to apply legal principles acquired in substantive courses to drafting of non-litigation documents. The class will provide students with the fundamental skills necessary to draft documents such as contracts and wills. In addition, class will focus on eliciting information from clients to provide a factual basis for the preparation of such documents.

5860. **International Finance.** 3 hours.  
Analytical review of regulatory structures and procedures associated with international financial transactions. Special emphasis is given to the national and international markets that underlie these transactions. Concepts and financial instruments examined include capital adequacy, securitization, privatization, derivatives and swaps.

5870. **Environmental Dispute Resolution.** 2 hours.  
Environmental professionals increasingly must conduct negotiation and mediation at both formal and informal levels with a host of governmental entities, clients, and community groups. Using a combination of lectures, case studies, and simulations, the objectives of this course are (1) to provide students with an understanding of the theory and practice of conflict management in the environmental arena and (2) to develop and refine the students' mediation and negotiation strategies and skills.
5880. International Organizations. 3 hours.
Focus on the legal aspects of the United Nations and some of its specialized agencies, including the legal status in international and domestic law of the United Nations and its agencies; membership and participation in the United Nations Security Council; rule-making, dispute settlement and enforcement capabilities of the organizations; United Nations peace-keeping.

5890. Immigration Law. 2 hours.
An intense study of immigration law. The topics covered will extend from the history and beginning of immigration law to applicable law for securing temporary visas, refugees and asylum, 'green card' immigration, and employer rules in regard to immigrants.

5910. Supreme Court Seminar. 2 hours.
Consideration of selected cases pending for decision during the current term of the Supreme Court of the United States.

5920. Federal Regulation of Nonprofit Organizations. 2 hours.
Regulation of charitable solicitation, qualification for federal income tax exemption, limitations on private inurement, lobbying and political campaign activities. Special excise taxes imposed on private foundations, unrelated business income tax, and planned charitable giving will be examined.

5930. Criminal Procedure Seminar. 2 hours.
Lawlessness in law enforcement in the United States — its extent, manifestations and history, and proposed reforms.

5940. Non-Publicly Traded Business Associations. 2 hours.
Examines the principal, state-provided, business association entities available to jointly owned business firms whose equity interests are not publicly traded. Entities covered include the general partnership, the closely held corporation, LLCs, LLPs, LLCPs and LLLPs.

5950. State and Local Taxation. 2 hours.
A study of principles and problems of state and local taxation in our federal system. Examines ad valorem property taxes, corporate and personal income taxes, sales and use taxes, and other state and local taxes imposed on business. Federal constitutional limitations on state tax power explored in detail and considerable attention is devoted to problems of dividing income of multi-jurisdictional corporations among the states.

5960. Approaches to Lawyering.
3 hours.
Exploration of different ways to think about the practice of law employing, among others, sometimes overlooked sources in the Western tradition that often take the form of stories (e.g., Moses and Njaal). Students will interpret texts and observe lawyers and judges. Students will be evaluated on the basis of their reading of the texts, their discernment of what lawyers actually do, and their exploration of potential interpretative and personal connections between the texts and lawyering.

5970. Civil Externship Clinic. 2-6 hours.
The objective of this course, in which various governmental and private organizations will provide placements for student externships, is to engage students in three primary learning experiences: direct exposure to the skills and methods of legal practice; focused application of legal concepts to real conflicts; and reflective appraisal of their own abilities, values and professional goals. In addition to the field work, a clinic seminar will provide a jurisprudential context in which to consider and organize the learning gained in the field.

5980. Advanced Evidence and Trial Practice Seminar. 2 hours.
Prerequisite: JURI 4250.
Advanced work on evidence and litigation problems, including subjects like hearsay, final arguments and motions for a new trial. Coursework initially involves study and discussion of problem areas, after which students will research, write and defend a major paper addressed to a specific litigation
problem. It is contemplated that the paper will be of a length and depth to satisfy the school's advanced writing requirement.

5990. Law and Disability. 2 hours.
Students will become acquainted with sources of federal and state law affecting persons with disabilities, with primary emphasis on the Americans with Disabilities Act. Students will interact with guest lecturers who work with disabled people, or who are themselves disabled, or both, to gain first-hand knowledge of the issues which affect disabled people. A major research paper will be expected.

7501. Graduate Seminar in United States Legal System. 2 hours.
Provides a forum for discussion of certain aspects of the structure and content of the legal system of the United States. Focuses particularly on issues relating to the Constitution and federalism, while introducing the participants to concepts and principles that characterize substantive law.

7502. Graduate Seminar II. 2 hours.
Discussion and critique of various topics culminating in the student's presentation of his/her master's thesis.
Course Clusters

The purpose of this list is to provide guidance in choosing courses if you are interested in particular areas of law. Note that all of the courses listed, whether under the heading of Foundation or Recommended, are merely recommended courses. For instance, foundation courses are those regarded as particularly important to a general area. None of the courses on this list is required. Further, this list does not supplant the basic core courses, listed below, which are recommended for all second- and third-year students regardless of areas of interest.

Some of the areas of concentration list a wide variety of courses. You must pick and choose among these courses according to your interests. If you have any questions about the courses or areas of concentration, please consult with your faculty advisor or other member of the faculty or administration.

Core Curriculum
Constitutional Law I
Constitutional Law II
Corporations
Evidence
Trusts & Estates I
Trusts & Estates II
Federal Income Tax

Upperclass Required Course
Legal Profession

General Practice
[Note: 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

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
Employment Discrimination
Export & Import Law
Family Law
International Trade Laws
Negotiation & Dispute Resolution
Drafting of Pre-Trial Litigation
Documents
Tax Practice & Procedure
Public Interest Practicum
Dispute Resolution
Document Drafting
Supreme Court Seminar
Approaches to Lawyering
Civil Externship Clinic
Education Law
Legal Malpractice

Administrative/Regulatory

Foundation Courses
Constitutional Law I
Constitutional Law II
Administrative Law

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
Securities Regulation
Workers' Compensation
Law & Medicine
Export & Import Trade Regulation
Law & Environment
Law, Science & Technology
Health Care Financing & Ethics
Health Care Liability & Regulation
Federal Regulation of Nonprofit Organizations
Immigration Law
Supreme Court Seminar
Law & Disability
Indian Law
Education Law

International/Comparative/Foreign

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
Securities Regulation
Selected Problems in International Law Seminar
Law & Diplomacy Seminar
International Legal Organizations
Export & Import Trade Regulation
International Trade Laws

Special International Law Studies I
Special International Law Studies II
Negotiation & Dispute Resolution
International Law & Economic Development
International Environmental Law Seminar
Public International Practice
Institutions of the European Union
International Securities Regulation Seminar
Graduate Seminar II
Immigration Law
International Finance
International Organizations

Natural Resources and Environmental

Foundation Courses
Law of the Sea & Protection of the Environment
Law & Environment
Environmental Litigation Seminar
Environmental Dispute Resolution

Other Related Courses
Constitutional Law I
Constitutional Law II
Seminar in Jurisprudence
Administrative Law
Equitable Remedies
Land Use Planning
Municipal Corporations
Federal Income Tax
Real Estate Development
Property Law Seminar
Law, Science & Technology
Dispute Resolution

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
Federal Regulation of Nonprofit Organizations
Estate Planning/Estate and Trust Administration
Trusts & Estates I
Trusts & Estates II
Estate Planning Seminar
Federal Estate & Gift Taxation
Law, Public Policy & the Elderly

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 Taxation
Federal Income Tax
Law & Environment
Interdisciplinary Environmental Problem Solving Practicum
Negotiation & Dispute Resolution
Timing Concepts of Federal Income Taxation

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

Other Related Courses
Constitutional Law I
Constitutional Law II
Conflict of Laws
Constitutional Litigation Seminar
Equitable Remedies
Federal Courts
Children & the Law
Law of Legislative Government
Legal Aid & Defender Clinic

Federal Courts Seminar
Arbitration Seminar
Negotiation & Dispute Resolution
Dispute Resolution
Advanced Torts Seminar
Civil Externship Clinic
Legal Malpractice

Extracurricular
Mock Trial
Moot Court

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

Other Related Courses
Postconviction Relief
Criminal Defense Clinic
Law of Legislative Government
Prosecutorial Clinic I
Prosecutorial Clinic II
Legal Aid & Defender Clinic
Capital Punishment

Intellectual Property
Copyright Law
Patent Law
Intellectual Property Survey
Law of the Entertainment Industries
Law, Science & Technology
Advanced Copyright

Labor/Management Practices/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
Trial Practice Seminar
Arbitration Seminar
Negotiation & Dispute Resolution
Entertainment Law
Comparative Labor & Employment Law
Education 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
Law & Disability

Family Law
Constitutional Law I
Constitutional Law II
Trusts & Estates I
Trusts & Estates II
Children & the Law
Federal Income Tax
Family Law

Public Interest Law
Constitutional Law I
Constitutional Law II
Constitutional Litigation Seminar
Federal Courts
Law of Legislative Government
Municipal Corporations
Legal Aid & Defender Clinic
Public Interest Practicum
Law, Public Policy & the Elderly
Environmental Dispute Resolution
Federal Regulation of Nonprofit Organizations
Law & Disability
Civil Externship Clinic
Indian Law

Perspectives
Jurisprudence
Economic Analysis of Law
Law & Society
Women & the Law
English Legal History

Legal History Seminar
Law & Literature
Western Legal Tradition
Supreme Court Seminar
Approaches to Lawyering
Indian Law
Education Law

Commercial/Business

Foundation Courses
Commercial Paper
Corporations
Secured Transactions
Federal Income Tax

Other Related Courses
Agency & Partnership
Constitutional Law I
Constitutional Law II
Corporations Seminar
Admiralty
Antitrust Law
Bankruptcy
Corporate Reorganization
Equitable Remedies
Federal Income Taxation of Corporations & Shareholders
Insurance
International Tax
Labor Law
Municipal Corporations
Securities Regulation
Employment Discrimination
State & Local Taxation
State & Local Taxation Seminar
Intellectual Property Survey
Workers' Compensation
Partnership Taxation
Capital Utilization
Securities Seminar
Banking Law
Real Estate Development
Property Law Seminar
Timing Concepts of Federal Income Taxation
Employment Law
Law of Business Crime
Advanced Commercial Law Seminar
Advanced Torts Seminar
International Securities Regulation Seminar
International Finance
International Organizations
You may also access the *Student Handbook* via the Web at the following address:

http://www.lawsch.uga.edu/handbook/contents.htm