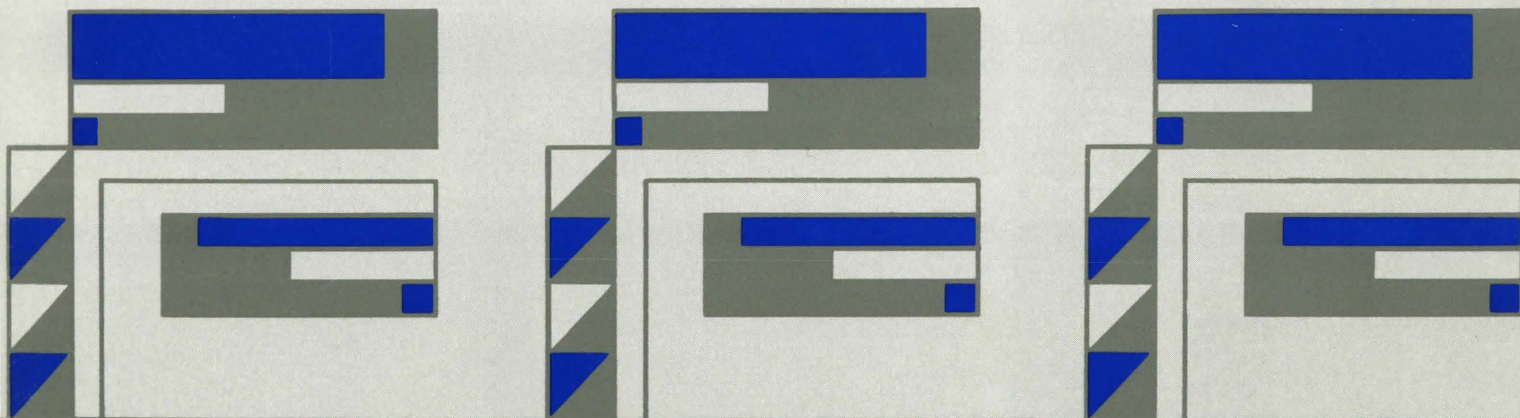


# School of Law

*The University of New Mexico*  
1993-94





### ***The Regents of the University***

THE HONORABLE BRUCE KING,  
Governor of New Mexico,  
*ex officio, Santa Fe*

ALAN MORGAN, State Superintendent  
of Public Instruction,  
*ex officio, Santa Fe*

ARTHUR D. MELENDRES, President,  
*Albuquerque*

SIEGFRIED S. HECKER, Vice President,  
*Los Alamos*

GENE GALLEGOS, Secretary/Treasurer,  
*Santa Fe*

BARBARA G. BRAZIL, *Rio Rancho*

ROBERTA COOPER RAMO, *Albuquerque*

PENNY TAYLOR REMBE, *Albuquerque*

C. GENE SAMBERSON, *Lovington*

### ***Administration***

RICHARD E. PECK, *President of the  
University*

### ***School of Law***

LEO ROMERO, *Dean*

RUTH L. KOVNAT, *Associate Dean*

PETER A. WINOGRAD, *Associate Dean*

## ***UNM Law in Brief***

School of Law founded in 1947

Number of students.....338

Number of faculty.....32

Student to faculty ratio.....11:1

Total Number of Graduates .....2778

Number of applications

to UNM/Law (fall 1993) .....1,251

Residents .....402

Nonresidents .....849

Average age of student at

entry for last two years .....25

Size of entering class .....105-110

Median UGPA for accepted

applicants.....3.32 (Fall 1993)

Median LSAT for accepted

applicants.....158 (Fall 1993)

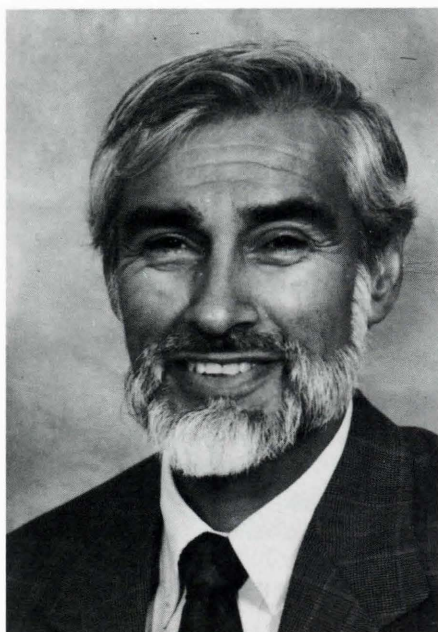
First-year course class size .....18 to 55

### ***Tuition***

New Mexico resident tuition for  
1993-94 is \$1,217 per semester.

Nonresident tuition for 1993-94 is  
\$4,121 per semester.

Law students must pay an additional  
\$16 GSA fee.



## ***T**o Prospective Students*

The University of New Mexico School of Law is a special law school which offers a high quality of legal education that combines training in legal doctrine, theory and policy with the development of practical lawyering skills. The goal of our faculty is to provide an intellectually stimulating educational experience with an emphasis on student-faculty interaction. The School has a total enrollment of 338 students. Its faculty numbers 32 resulting in a 11:1 student-faculty ratio, one of the best in the country. This ratio permits us to offer small classes, live-client clinical training for every student, and a sufficient number of seminars and skills courses to accommodate every student. Because of our excellent student-faculty ratio, students and faculty come to know each other on both a professional and personal basis. Students frequently collaborate on scholarly projects with members of the faculty. The size of the law school

also contributes to a spirit of friendliness and mutual support among the students, faculty, and staff.

Our graduates are prominent both inside and outside the legal community. They are present on the New Mexico courts, in the New Mexico state legislature, and in leadership positions in the state government. In addition, many of our graduates work in law firms in major metropolitan areas such as Los Angeles, Washington, D.C., Phoenix, Dallas, and Denver.

I urge you to seriously consider the University of New Mexico School of Law as your avenue towards a career in law.

Leo M. Romero  
Dean



# H

## istory and Accreditation

The School of Law was founded in 1947. The following year it was accredited by the American Bar Association and joined the Association of American Law Schools. In 1971, it was granted a chapter of the Order of the Coif, a national honor society.

### Bratton Hall

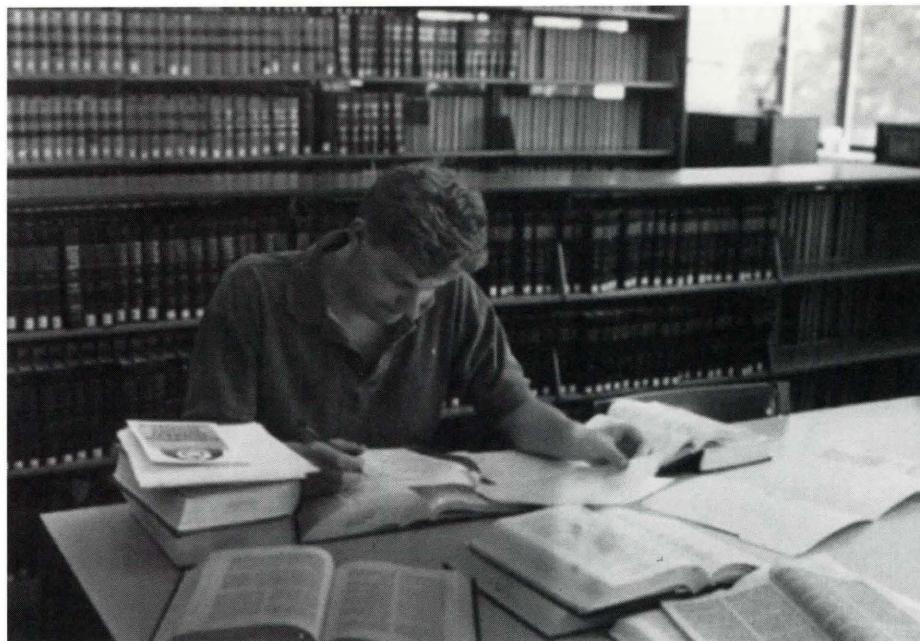
The School of Law, housed in Bratton Hall, is located on the north edge of the campus. Bratton Hall is constructed around a large forum that connects all wings of the building. Students, staff, and faculty meet here on common ground to visit, read, and relax. The forum surrounds a circular moot court room, which is abutted by a jury room and judges' chambers.

In addition to classrooms, seminar rooms, faculty, staff and student organization offices; Bratton Hall is also home to the Natural Resources Center, the American Indian Law Center and the Law Practice Clinic. Next to Bratton Hall is the New Mexico Law Center that houses the law school's Institute of Public Law, the copy center, and New Mexico's Court of Appeals offices.

### Library Resources

The UNM Law Library is the primary New Mexico legal research center. The law library is an official depository of federal and state materials. There are nearly 350,000 volumes in the collection, being augmented by approximately 8,000 volumes annually. The library houses an extensive collection of New Mexico Appellate Briefs and Records, and is developing special collections in American Indian law, Mexican and Latin American law, and community land grant law.

The library contains comprehensive collections of federal and state



court reports, annotated reports, session laws, current state and federal statutes, legal treatises, periodicals, encyclopedias and digests, administrative reports, and other legal materials including British statutes and cases.

Materials not found in the law library may be requested through the interlibrary loan service provided. The law library catalog is now part of the automated on-line university wide library system and can be accessed through various terminals located in the library, through the law school's VAX system and various other computer gateways.

The library is the site of both LEXIS and WESTLAW Permanent Learning Centers which serve as the training/research centers for law students and faculty. All students are required to have basic training on both systems during their first year and are encouraged to pursue advanced training to refine their research skills during the course of their law school career. Students and faculty have unlimited access to both systems when using them for academic purposes. WESTLAW is also available to the bar on a pay basis.

Many materials are easily accessed through CD-Rom databases being added to the library. The New Mexico Statutes and cases are available in both CD-Rom and book format. The GPO Monthly Catalog indexes Government Printing Office publications from 1976 through the present. Also on CD is the

U.S. Code and the Current Law Index, Legal Trac.

The library's work spaces include a newly constructed computer classroom, long tables separating the central stacks, pocket lounges and browsing areas, over 100 study carrels, five audiovisual carrels, a conference room, a photocopy facility, and a computer classroom furnished with microcomputers for students use.

The Reference Center is open 65 hours a week during regular school semesters. Reference librarians provide LEXIS, WESTLAW, and legal research instruction for the students, faculty and staff of the law school and develop instructional research guides available to all patrons of the library. In addition to serving law students and faculty, the library's materials and services are available to the practicing bar and the general public.



# Juris Doctor Program

## J.D. PROGRAM

The degree requirements described below are unlikely to change substantially without timely notice.

Most first-year courses are required courses. With the exception of requirements listed below, all second- and third-year courses are elective. Class attendance is required. For complete information on law school policies, please see *School of Law Bulletin and Handbook of Policies*.

To receive the J.D. degree, students must meet all the following requirements:

## RESIDENCE CREDIT

Students must be enrolled as full-time students for the equivalent of at least three academic years in residence. Full-time summer enrollment usually comprises about 40 percent of a regular semester's residence credits.

The academic credit requirement (86 cr. hrs.) and the residence requirement both must be met. A student cannot satisfy the residence requirement merely by earning extra academic credit.

## ACADEMIC CREDIT HOURS

The student must earn at least 86 hours of law credit. Without special permission of the dean or associate dean, students may take no more than 16 hours per semester and no fewer than 12 hours per semester. The 12-hour-per-semester minimum is waived for students in their final semester who need fewer than 12 hours to complete degree requirements.

## GRADE POINT AVERAGE

Students must maintain an overall grade point average of at least 2.0. The UNM School of Law uses fractionated grading, with pluses and minuses equal to 1/3 of a grade point.

## FIRST YEAR CURRICULUM

Students must take the full first-year curriculum. First-year students may not work in their first semester and may work only 15 hours in their

second semester provided they are in good standing.

In 1993-94, the first-year curriculum includes: Contracts I; Legal Reasoning, Research and Writing; Historical Introduction to Law; Property I; Legislative and Administrative Processes; Criminal Law; Torts; Civil Procedure I; and Advocacy.

## CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

A course in Constitutional Law is required of all students in the first semester of their second year.

## PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

All students must pass one of the two professional responsibility courses offered—Ethics, or The Role of the Lawyer in Society.

## CLINICAL REQUIREMENT

Students must satisfactorily participate in at least six hours of clinical courses directly supervised by the clinical faculty. Extern field experiences or skills courses do not apply to this requirement.

## WRITING REQUIREMENT

As a condition of graduation, every J.D. degree candidate must produce and submit a substantial written work, which must be approved by two faculty members as meeting specified criteria for the law school's advanced writing requirement. The work must have a legal theme broad enough to encompass a significant legal issue and narrow enough to allow comprehensive treatment of that issue. It must also demonstrate that the student has a full grasp of the relevant existing primary and secondary authorities and be more than a narrative of the available authorities or other research duties. See the *School of Law Bulletin and Handbook of Policies* for the complete description.

## DUAL DEGREES

Students can earn the J.D. degree and an M.A., M.S., or Ph.D degree in an academic field. Students must satisfy the admissions and other academic requirements of both the law school and the Graduate School. The law school accepts up to six hours of appropriate graduate courses toward its degree requirements, and the graduate department concerned

accepts six hours of law courses toward its degree requirements.

## J.D. AND M.A.P.A. PROGRAM

In this program a student can earn degrees in law and public administration in three to four years. The student pursues the normal law school program and, during semesters and summers after the first year of law school, also fulfills course requirements for the Master of Arts in Public Administration (M.A.P.A.).

To enroll in the program, a student must have completed the first year of law school, have the permission of both the dean of the law school and the director of Public Administration, and be admitted to the Graduate School.

In choosing courses for any semester, the student must have the consent of the dean of the law school and the director of Public Administration. The law school accepts six hours of public administration credits toward its degree requirements, and the Graduate School accepts six hours of law credit toward the M.A.P.A degree requirements. If a student is in a thesis program, he or she may complete the thesis requirement during the summer or fall following graduation from the law school.

## J.D. AND M.B.A. PROGRAM

Before beginning this program, a student must be accepted by both the law school and the Anderson Graduate School of Management. Credits earned in either school before being accepted by both schools will not count toward completion of the joint degree.

Students in the joint J.D.-M.B.A. program typically follow this four-year plan: in the first year, the student enrolls in the Anderson Graduate School of Management and completes a year in that program; in the second year, the student enrolls in the School of Law and takes first-year law courses; in the third and fourth years, the student takes selected law and business electives.

The Anderson Graduate School of Management accepts nine credit hours of law courses; the School of Law accepts nine credit hours of business courses.





### **LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES**

The Juris Doctor/Master of Arts in Latin American Studies (J.D./M.A.L.A.S.) dual degree is jointly administered by the dean of the School of Law and the director for Academic Programs of the Latin American Institute.

The purpose of this program is to prepare legal professionals for work in Latin America or with Hispanic peoples in the United States. By combining legal training with Latin American language and area studies, the program enables students to develop professional skills directly applicable to Latin American nations and populations. Students in the program are able to select from a range of Latin American subfields those most salient to their career objectives, while at the same time pursuing law studies.

Students normally take four years to complete the 107 hours of course work. If pursued separately, the two degrees would require five years of study (to complete the 86 hours required for the law degree and the 32 hours required for the M.A. in Latin American Studies).

The program requires 86 hours of law course work, at least 9 of which

are pursued in international law. The Latin American Studies component of the dual degree consists of 24 hours of course work, 3 of which are attained through a bridge seminar designed to integrate the two areas of study. A thesis related to the student's Latin American course work is optional and may count as six of the 24 hours.

Proficiency in Spanish or Portuguese is required. Students may attain and demonstrate their language competency through successful performance in appropriate language courses. Those fluent prior to entering the program may demonstrate their language facility through an examination administered by the Latin American Institute.



# S

## pecial Programs

### ACADEMIC SUPPORT PROGRAMS

There are a number of academic support programs designed to help students adjust to the first year of law school. A limited number of students at the law school are registered in the first semester in a section of Property which develops written analytical skills in a small-section setting with individualized attention. Tutorials in each substantive course are available in the spring semester to first-year students. Tutors are chosen from

among outstanding upperclass students.

The school has a summer prelaw program and is also a member of the Southwest Council on Legal Education Opportunity (CLEO) consortium. In 1978, 1982, 1986, 1990, and 1993 the regional CLEO summer institute was held at the school.

### THE CLINICAL LAW PROGRAM

In 1970, the New Mexico Supreme Court adopted a rule which permits students, while enrolled in clinical courses at the University of New Mexico School of Law and acting under the supervision of licensed New Mexico lawyers, to practice law before state courts. From the inception of this student practice rule, the law school has maintained a strong commitment to fully support the

development of its clinical programs and to make full use of the clinical teaching methodology.

Today, the UNM Clinical Law Program operates as one of the state's largest and busiest law firms. Students enrolled in clinical programs are supervised by law professors who devote full time to clinical teaching in a ratio of approximately one professor to every eight students. The clinic is spacious, and stresses the use of the latest developments in law office management technology. Each student in the clinic is provided with a computer and trained in its legal applications. Few law schools approach UNM's investment in clinical training. With good reason, The University of New Mexico's Law Practice Clinic is widely regarded as being one of the country's finest programs in practical lawyering.

### Clinical Method

Clinical training focuses on problem solving. It confronts students with the problems of real clients who have real interests in resolving them. The students are expected to deal with these problems as professionals, taking responsibility for decision and action.

Through simulated client conferences and videotaped live conferences, the clinical faculty coach the students through every step in pursuing a case: interviewing a client, diagnosing the client's legal problems, gathering and weighing the facts of the case, analyzing the facts in relation to applicable law, planning strategy, drafting legal instruments, and writing briefs. Students and faculty also work together preparing negotiation conferences, conducting trials, and, where necessary, composing appellate briefs and arguing appeals. Faculty support is enhanced by clinical fellows, distinguished members of the practicing bar who assist in the clinical program. Faculty-student relationships developed through working on clients' problems are closely collaborative, modeled on the relationship of partner to associate.

### Clinical Curriculum

To satisfy graduation requirements, students must complete a six-credit-hour clinical course requirement. The





six credit hours must be earned in clinical courses which are supervised directly by law professors. The academic credit students earn for off-campus work in judges' or attorneys' offices (see "Law Office Extern" and "Judicial Extern" in course offerings) count toward completion of the J.D. degree but do not count toward completion of the clinical course requirement. Students can begin their work toward the clinical graduation requirement once they have earned forty credit hours in the academic program. Students may elect to take a year-long clinical course which focuses on the effective delivery of legal services to economically disadvantaged clients throughout New Mexico. Students who take the course receive five credits for each of two semesters.

### **Law Practice Clinic**

The Law Practice Clinic operates as a law firm. Each student is assigned to a group which is managed by a professor. Upon enrolling in the Law Practice Clinic, students state their preferences for cases handled by the clinic: family law, consumer, tort, criminal law, tax and business, natural resources, and individual rights are examples. All law practice students are assigned a mix of cases from the various departments; however, each student's expressed preference is taken into account and his or her case load is monitored by the director of the program.

### **Facilities**

Every student enrolled in the clinic has a private working office. Each student office is equipped with a phone, locked filing cabinet, and a computer terminal. Four interview rooms, two conference rooms, a small library, a client waiting room, faculty offices, and a file room complete the clinical facility.

An interview room is equipped with a videotape camera and microphone to permit the recording of interviews or conferences.

Videotaping interviews, with the client's consent, is a highly effective means of developing students' lawyering skills and offers quality service to the client. These tapes are reviewed with faculty supervisors during the semester.

All students, faculty and staff in the clinic are provided with

computers. A network accessible laser printer is also located in the clinic. All computers in the clinic are nodes on the law school's local area network which features two clustered microvax mini-computers running word processing, sophisticated expert systems and shared databases. All personal computer stations in the clinic can access LEXIS and WESTLAW through the network. The Law Practice Clinic's docket control system and custom office management software runs on this system. The clinic also employs sophisticated word processing on its computer system, allowing easy revision of the students' work. Students are introduced to state of the art computer applications in law within the framework of the clinic.

### **District Attorney Program**

Some students complete their clinical graduation requirement in the clinic's District Attorney (DA) Program. The DA Program is directed by one professor who is appointed as an assistant district attorney during the time the program is in session. The director is assisted by attorneys on the Bernalillo County District Attorney's staff. Students who participate in the program are provided work space in the DA's offices.

The DA Program enrolls a maximum of ten students per semester. The students prosecute criminal misdemeanor cases which often concern charges of driving while intoxicated, violating city or county criminal codes, or violating fish and game laws.

The DA interns have considerable opportunity for court experience, as their caseloads often require almost daily courtroom appearances. The students work closely with police officers to prepare cases for trial, then spend many hours presenting cases before a judge or before a judge and jury. This program offers them the opportunity to argue motions and appeals and to negotiate settlements.

### **Southwest Indian Law Clinic**

In the Fall of 1993, a clinical law program will be established that concentrates on the practice of Indian law and tribal court issues.

The new program will allow students to gain practical experience by working directly with New Mexico's different tribal governments.

## **INDIAN LAW**

The University of New Mexico School of Law offers several courses in the area of Indian Law. Courses in Federal Indian Law and Native American Rights are part of the School's core curriculum and are offered each year. A listing of other courses recently offered is shown below, although not each of the listed courses is offered each year:

### **Indian Law Courses:**

Pueblo Indian Law  
Conflict of Laws in the Context of Indian Law  
Legal Aspects of Tribal Economic Development  
Taxation in Indian Country  
Indian Legal History  
Indian Child Welfare Act  
Independent Study on Indian-Related Issues

### **Courses with Indian Law Components**

Federal Public Lands  
Environmental Law  
Water Law  
Family Law  
Federal Jurisdiction

In addition with the approval of the dean, students also may take the following upper division courses on American Indians offered by other departments of the university:

History 369—American Indian History  
History 574—Seminar on American Indians  
Public Administration 585—Tribal Administration  
Art History 559—Seminar in Native American Art  
Navajo 595—Graduate Problems—Navajo Language

The law school provides support systems for Native American law students during their law school careers. These include tutoring and mentoring programs as well as support from the Native American Law Student Association (NALSA) and the American Indian Law Center.



## NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

The UNM School of Law is widely known for its faculty strength in the areas of natural resources and environmental law. The school offers a number of electives in these subjects. Introductory and advanced courses in water, oil and gas, and environmental law are taught annually. Special topics lecture and seminar courses are also frequently available. Recently, for example, there have been courses devoted to New Mexico land and water legal history, federal public land and resources law, environmental protection legislation, land use planning, regulation of natural gas production and transportation, international environmental law and emerging issues in western states water law.

These course offerings are one way students can pursue interests in the natural resources and environmental law fields. The Clinical Law Program provides another. While earning required credit in clinical training, students can elect the clinic's natural resources division and, assuming the

division has active cases at the time, gain experience in this facet of legal practice. Students who wish to undertake in-depth study of current resource and environmental problems are afforded valuable opportunities through the *Natural Resources Journal* and the Natural Resources Center.

### The Natural Resources Center

The need for interdisciplinary collaboration in solving resource-related problems was a formative principle in the creation of the *Natural Resources Journal*. In 1978, two law professors on the journal's editorial board decided to address that need directly by establishing a Natural Resources Center (NRC) in the law school. The center's first goal was to develop programs that would enable students to gain a more comprehensive understanding of resource problems than could be had by investigating these problems strictly as legal problems. To that end, the NRC began sponsoring an interdisciplinary curriculum of natural resources electives for law students. In other graduate schools such a

curriculum would be called a minor field of concentration. The curriculum includes all law school courses concerning natural resources and the environment as well as several resource-related graduate courses offered through other academic units on campus—Biology, Economics, Civil Engineering, Geography, Geology, Political Science, Public Administration, and Architecture and Planning.

Since the Natural Resources Center was founded, the scope of its activity on the UNM campus has enlarged considerably. The NRC remains under the direction of the dean of the law school.

Law students who complete a minimum of 16 credit hours in this curriculum are awarded a Natural Resources Certificate in Law. As a result of their more extensive contact with members of the law faculty who specialize in resource and environmental programs, students who participate in the certificate program have greater opportunity to become aware of and involved in ongoing research projects and





legislative developments. As many as six credit hours towards the certificate can be earned in supervised individual research.

### **THE NATURAL RESOURCES CERTIFICATE IN LAW**

*Requirements Effective in the Fall, 1993*  
(See *School of Law Bulletin & Handbook of Policies*)

The requirements for the certificate fall into two categories: 1.) Two semesters of credited work on the *Natural Resources Journal*, and 2.) twelve hours of other natural resource courses. There is no pre-sign-up requirement for the certificate. To determine whether specific courses qualify, or to ask any other questions about the certificate program, contact Professor William Ellis.

This latter requirement can be satisfied in a number of ways. Most students do it entirely with law school courses, but with prior approval from a law dean and the NRC, graduate courses in other departments may satisfy as many as six hours of this requirement.

The natural resources faculty tries to be liberal in defining courses as qualifying for credit toward the certificate. There are number of resource courses, about which there is no question. These include: Environmental Law, Land Use Planning, Mining Law, Natural Resources Law, Federal Public Lands & Resources, Oil and Gas Law, and Water Law.

Other courses can qualify, in whole or in part, after conference between the natural resources faculty and the instructor offering the course. For example, Indian Law (3 credit hours) has qualified for one hour's credit toward the certificate. These decisions are made each semester since the content of these courses changes.

### **GUANAJUATO SUMMER LAW INSTITUTE**

The law schools of The University of New Mexico, University of San Diego, and Texas Tech, in cooperation with UNM's Latin American Institute, offer six weeks of summer law study in Guanajuato, Mexico followed by an optional internship in a Mexico City law firm. This Summer Institute features an introduction to Mexican Law and international law subjects

related to Latin America. All courses are taught in English by American and Mexican law professors. The Institute has been approved by the Accreditation Committee of the ABA Section on Legal Education.

The Institute is organized in cooperation with the Universidad de Guanajuato Facultad de Derecho, one of Mexico's leading law centers. This cooperative effort results in a thorough introduction of non-Mexican students and lawyers to Mexico's legal and cultural systems.

The Institute's philosophy is that a legal system is inextricably intertwined with other systems in a culture. It tries to place the law in its cultural context, both in the classroom and outside it. Class discussions are supplemented by guest discussions with Mexican scholars and excursions to places of legal and cultural interest.

The Institute welcomes participation by law students enrolled in good standing at any law school in the world, graduates thereof, and graduate students or persons holding graduate degrees in related disciplines.



# P

## ublications and Competitions

In the spring semester, all students in good academic standing may try out for the publication staffs and team competitions described below.

### THE NEW MEXICO LAW REVIEW (NMLR)

*The New Mexico Law Review* is a student-edited general legal journal published three times a year. The *Review* contains articles written by practitioners and professors emphasizing recent developments in the law. Student staff members also write case notes, comments, and survey articles.

The *Law Review* chooses its members from writing competitions held two times per year. A student's first year on *Law Review* involves extensive writing, cite checking and proofreading. After successful completion of the first year, the student may be appointed to the Board of Editors, become an assistant editor, or continue writing.

### THE NATURAL RESOURCES JOURNAL (NRJ)

The *NRJ* is an internationally recognized quarterly devoted to the examination of resource issues. It is multidisciplinary and policy-oriented. For thirty years, the *Journal* has been guided by the principle set out in its first volume:

*The isolation of scholars in various fields concerned with resources problems continues to be a principal impediment to progress . . . Resources problems are so complex that traditional lines of approach prove inadequate . . . Rarely do we find the work of the lawyer and the non-lawyer appearing side by side . . . The primary function of this (new) Journal is to meet this need . . .*

*NRJ* contributors come from various disciplines, represent many countries, and provide many approaches to the complex issues raised by the need to balance resource development and environmental concerns. Recent issues of the *Journal*

have been devoted to environmental dispute resolution, western water issues, wilderness issues, and migratory species issues.

Aside from the leadership provided by the editor-in-chief, assisted by the administrative editor, the *NRJ* is guided by an associate editor for economics and an associate editor for political science and administration. An advisory council composed of members from various universities, foundations, and institutes further assists the *Journal*.

To become an *NRJ* staff member, students must participate in a writing competition held two times a year; once between semesters and once in the summer. Students may apply during their first year for participation in their second year. Under the supervision of the editor-in-chief and processing editors, students aid in the production of the *Journal* by cite checking and proofreading, and they also research and write on a variety of environmental issues. They then have an opportunity to publish the results of their research in the *NRJ*. Students who are interested in applying for the *NRJ* Editorial Board may do so at the end of their second year of law school. Positions they can apply for are: Lead Articles Editor, Coordinating Editor, Processing Editor, Special Issue/Administrative Editor, and Notes and Comments Editor. Each of these positions plays a vital role in the production of the *NRJ*.

### MOCK TRIAL COMPETITION

UNM competes annually in a national mock trial competition. This competition challenges students' abilities to argue cases in a trial setting. The school holds a school-wide competition to select the two teams representing UNM.

### HELENE SIMSON MEMORIAL CLIENT COUNSELING COMPETITION

Named to honor the late Helene Simson, a UNM law professor dedicated to teaching students counseling skills, this event takes the form of a law office consultation. Pairs of UNM students, as partner attorneys, interview actors playing clients and then discuss how they will proceed with the case. The local winning team represents the school in regional elimination trials for the

National Client Counseling Competition.

### FREDERICK DOUGLASS MOOT COURT COMPETITION

Begun in 1975 by the national Black Law Students Association (BLSA), this contest concerns a hypothetical civil rights suit. Entrants competing in two-person teams are judged on brief writing and oral advocacy. Regional competitions are held at BLSA's regional conferences, and final rounds highlight BLSA's annual national convention.

### PHILIP C. JESSUP INTERNATIONAL LAW MOOT COURT COMPETITION

The Association of Student International Law Societies and the American Society of International Law cosponsor the Jessup Competition. For approximately 30 years it has provided students from foreign and domestic law schools the opportunity to argue complex and timely questions of international law. The most recent competition included participants from nearly 200 law schools in some 47 countries.

### NATIONAL MOOT COURT COMPETITION

UNM competes annually in a National Moot Court Competition. Two three-member teams of students are selected in a school-wide competition.

### ENVIRONMENTAL LAW MOOT COURT COMPETITION

The Environmental Law Moot Court Competition provides an unique opportunity for law students to experience environmental litigation. The problem is written by the Environmental Law Institute in Washington, D.C. and is held at Pace University.



## *Honors and Awards*

At the spring Awards Banquet the faculty recognizes outstanding academic achievement and significant contributions to the law school community through the following awards:

**ALUMNI ASSOCIATION WRITING PRIZE**—given in recognition of excellent legal writing.

**PAUL BOHANNON AWARD**—recognizes excellence in environmental law.

**BUREAU OF NATIONAL AFFAIRS AWARD**—honors the student with the greatest scholastic improvement over three years.

**CLARK BOARDMAN CALLAGHAN AWARD**—recognizes excellence in domestic relations law.

**HELEN CARTER WRITING PRIZE**—given in recognition of excellent legal writing.

**MARGARET KEIPER DAILEY AWARDS**—given in recognition of awareness of social problems, concern for people in trouble, and professional dedication to equal justice for all.

**DEAN'S AWARDS**—honors students for outstanding contributions to the law school community.

**FACULTY AWARD**—recognize outstanding contributions to the law school community.

**THE FREDERICK M. HART PRIZE**—honors students who have shown excellence in commercial law.

**FREEDMAN, BOYD, DANIELS, PEIFER, HOLLANDER, GUTTMAN, AND GOLDBERG PRIZE**—for excellence in criminal law.

**HONORS IN CLINICAL LAW**—recognizes outstanding performance in the clinical program.

**A. H. McLEOD PRIZE**—presented to a third-year student who has demonstrated interest and skill in advocacy.

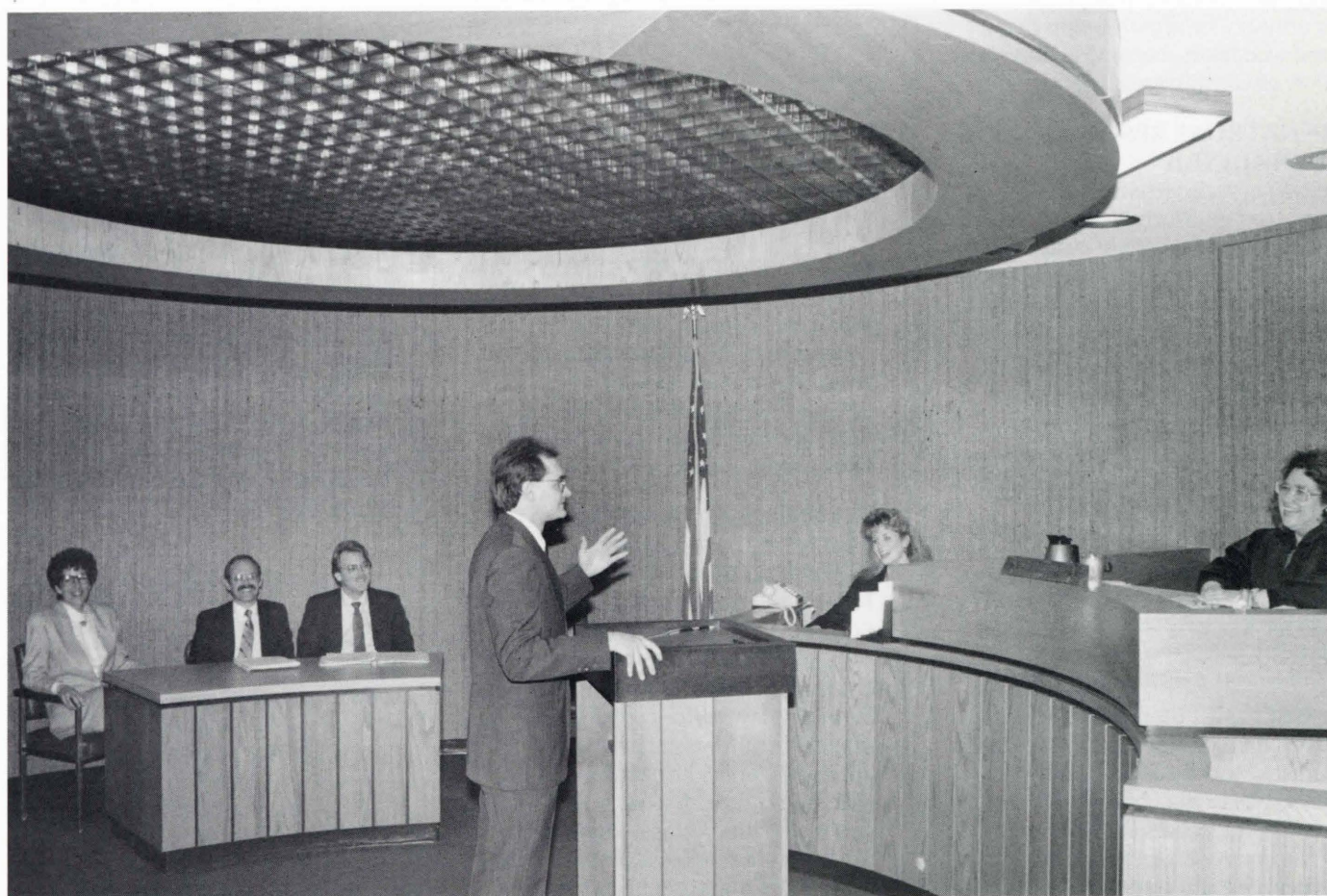
**DON G. McCORMICK ENDOWED WRITING PRIZE**—established by Margo J. McCormick in memory of her father for recognition of excellent legal writing.

**JULIA RAYMOND McCULLOCH MEMORIAL AWARD**—presented to a student who has shown outstanding scholarship and a demonstrated interest in the field of constitutional law.

**TORT SCHOLAR AWARD**—presented to a third-year student who has demonstrated interest and proficiency in tort law.

**HEALTH LAW SCHOLAR AWARD**—presented to a third-year student who has demonstrated interest and proficiency in health law.

**MICHIE AWARDS**—recognize those students whose academic standing is highest in a class.





**IRWIN STERN MOISE AWARD IN LEGAL AND JUDICIAL ETHICS**—recognizes a third-year student deemed most deserving on the basis of demonstrated scholarship, interest, and activity in the fields of legal and judicial ethics.

**HUGH B. MUIR AWARD**—in honor of Professor Emeritus Muir, this award recognizes a student who has excelled in tax law.

**NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN LAWYERS' AWARD**—presented to a third-year student for academic achievement, interest, and contribution to the advancement of women in society.

**ROBERT C. POOLE MERIT AWARD**—established by the law firm of Poole, Kelly & Ramo in honor of the firm's founder to be awarded to the first-year law student with the highest grade point average.

**THE RODEY MERIT SCHOLARSHIP**—established by the law firm of Rodey, Dickason, Sloan, Akin & Robb, P.A. to be awarded to a first-year student who has demonstrated the potential to make an outstanding contribution to the practice of law.

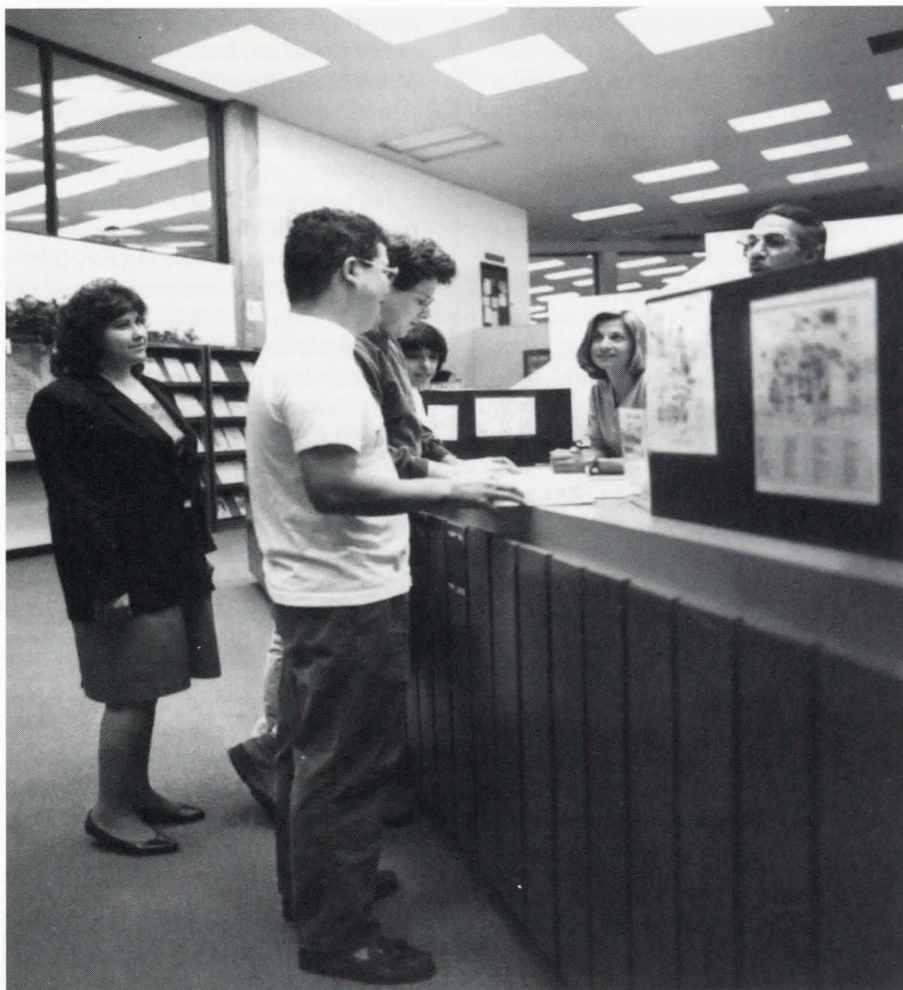
**LEWIS R. SUTIN AWARD**—In honor of Judge Sutin, formerly of the New Mexico Court of Appeals, this award is presented to an outstanding student in either trial or appellate advocacy.

**THE JERROLD L. WALDEN MEMORIAL AWARD**—established as a memorial to Professor Walden, this award recognizes a student who has evidenced the qualities of heart that distinguished Professor Walden.

**WALL STREET JOURNAL AWARD**—recognizes students for excellence in corporation and business law.

**WEST BOOK AWARDS**—acknowledges outstanding contributions to scholarship by members of the third-year class.

**THE FRANKLIN JONES PRIZE FOR PUBLIC SERVICE**—for students or faculty who have contributed to New Mexico by virtue of exemplary public service.



**THE WEST AWARD FOR EXCELLENCE IN INDIAN LAW**—established by W. Richard and Mary Beth West for a third-year Native American student who has shown excellence in and commitment to the area of Indian Law.



# S

## pecial Centers

### AMERICAN INDIAN LAW CENTER, INC.

The American Indian Law Center, Inc. (AILC) is an independent institute devoted to strengthening Indian tribal governments. The AILC began in 1967 with a U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity grant, which funded a summer pre-law program for Native Americans seeking to enter the legal profession.

The Pre-Law Summer Institute is conducted annually and now is funded through a grant from the Bureau of Indian Affairs. A two-month pre-professional program taught by nationally recognized law professors from throughout the country, it is designed to replicate the first semester of law school. Although

the program is national in scope, many of the students enroll at UNM. Many of the preeminent Native American attorneys working the field of Indian Law today are alumni of the Institute.

The success of the Institute prompted the development of other projects focused on the legal needs of Native American communities. Since its founding, the AILC has sustained its projects through grants and contracts from the tribes, federal government, and private foundations. The AILC maintains its offices in Bratton Hall.

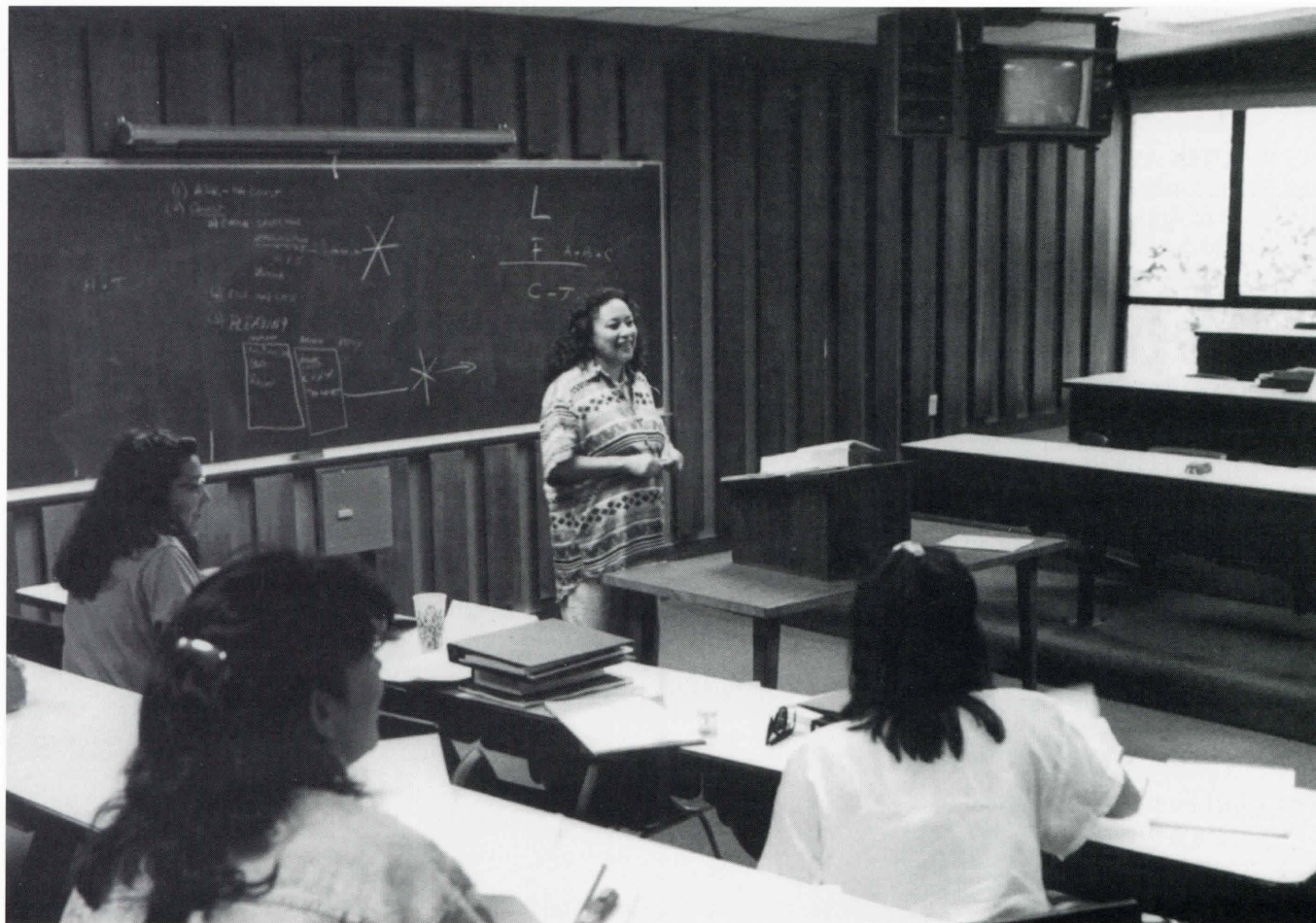
In 1976, the AILC gained independent status as an Indian controlled, nonprofit organization. From its inception, the AILC's principal interest has been the development of tribal government institutions and the various relationships of tribal governments. Its staff consists of attorneys, public administrators, human services professionals, and support personnel. Although it cannot give legal advice nor represent individuals in court

cases, the AILC makes referrals to attorneys.

The AILC, as the oldest national Indian-controlled legal and governmental advocacy organization, increases public awareness of the challenges facing American Indians. By researching and studying issues affecting tribes and their members, the Law Center has been instrumental in forming federal and state policy responsive to tribes.

The AILC currently is engaged in a joint project with the American Indian Health Care Association for the Indian Health Service to develop model Institutional Review Board procedures for tribes to utilize when evaluating research projects — both hard science and social science — which are proposed for study of tribal members on the reservation. The Center recently completed a two-year, nationwide study of Tribal and Alaska Native Juvenile Justice Systems to be used by the Department of Justice as the basis of a report to Congress.

The AILC drafts tribal codes,





produces law and procedures manuals, analyzes regulations, and helps tribes administer programs and interpret legislation. Among its notable achievements are the development of a variety of model codes for children and elders, which provide tribes with the framework to develop their own codes.

The Center also contributes to the professional capabilities of tribal employees by training tribal court judges, clerks, advocates, prosecutors, and paralegal personnel, and distributing information about effective program management systems. It also assists tribal governmental and agency personnel with training in legal issues and governmental functions.

The Southwest Intertribal Court of Appeals (SWITCA) is administered by the AILC on behalf of participating tribes. SWITCA serves pueblo and tribal governments and their court systems by providing judicial support services and an impartial forum for the review of pueblo and tribal court decisions at members' request.

The Center helps to ease longstanding tensions between tribes and states by clarifying their relationships. In addition to its work with the Commission on State-Tribal Relations, the AILC has inventoried agreements between tribes and states, cosponsored regional hearings to gather information, and developed model agreements on hunting and fishing rights, foster care, and other matters of common concern to tribes and states.

The American Indian Law Center has an international reputation resulting from its activities on behalf of native peoples. The Law Center's Director, Philip S. Deloria, was the first secretary-general of the World Council of Indigenous Peoples. The Center welcomes visits by third world representatives.

#### **THE INTERNATIONAL TRANSBOUNDARY RESOURCES CENTER**

The International Transboundary Resources Center (CIRT) was established in 1986 through grants from the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation, the Ford Foundation, and the Rockefeller Foundation. The center's specific focus is international natural resources and environmental

issues in the U.S.-Mexico border regions and other parts of the world.

The center is assisted by research associates from a wide variety of countries. Since its establishment in 1986, CIRT has engaged in the multidisciplinary and multinational examination of the law and institutions governing resources which extend across national boundaries. Its groundwater working group has completed the Bellagio Draft Treaty for managing international aquifers. Its energy working group has developed the Puerto Vallarta draft treaty for the cooperative development of oil and gas reserves in the Gulf of Mexico and Pacific maritime border regions. CIRT has another working group examining the North American experience in managing international water resources.

The Center has arranged conferences in Mexico, Italy and Canada regarding various aspects of international environmental questions. It publishes the *Transboundary Resources Report*, a triannual distributed throughout the world.

#### **THE INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC LAW**

The Institute of Public Law is a non-profit institute providing quality legal and technical services to a variety of government agencies and national public interest groups. Founded as the public service arm of the University of New Mexico School of Law in 1969, the institute forms an important link between New Mexico's only law school, government agencies and the community at large.

The Institute offers nearly twenty years of research and drafting experience on a wide spectrum of public law subjects. IPL serves as a valuable resource for purposes of research, analysis and drafting which assists government officials and others in their policy-making roles. It has prepared rules, regulations, legal manuals, issue papers, opinions, and proposed legislation on topics ranging from narrow legal questions to broad policy issues. IPL staff members work with employees in state and federal government as well as faculty of the law school and other departments within the University.

The Institute is largely self-supporting. Although it receives an annual allocation from the University

of New Mexico, revenues from contracts with government and public interest organizations comprise the main source of its budget. The New Mexico Supreme Court, the Office of the Governor, the Environment, the Economic Security Division of the Department of Labor and the New Mexico Public Service Commission, the New Mexico Traffic Safety Bureau, the Corporation Commission are just a few of the organizations in New Mexico to which the institute has provided services.

On the national level, the institute has worked extensively with the American Association of Retired Persons, the State Justice Institute, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Department of Health and Human Services. In addition, the institute has received grants from several national private foundations.

#### **THE CENTER FOR HEALTH LAW AND ETHICS**

The Center for Health Law and Ethics, located within the Institute of Public Law, develops and administers health policy, law and bioethics projects. The Center provides training, research, materials development and other services to health and legal professionals, legislators and their staff, and others with an interest in current developments and research in the areas of health law and ethics. Center staff also serve as faculty and consultants for the UNM Law and Medical Schools, the College of Nursing and the General Honors Program. They also lecture widely to professional organizations and community groups.

The Center's recent activities have focused on issues of advance directives and values histories, surrogate medical decision making, medical guardianship, ethical and legal issues of aging and the elderly, bioethics and the judiciary, and both state and national health care reform, most recently as staff to the National Health Care Reform Task Force. The Center continues to train both state and federal judges about bioethics, and currently is administering a national Mediation and Medical Ethics project to bring the skills of alternative dispute resolution into health care settings.

Projects in the planning stage include Eliminating Racial, Ethnic and



Cultural Barriers in the Judiciary, and Cross Cultural Values in Health Care Decision Making. The Center is funded largely through contracts and grants from public and private agencies.

#### **THE CENTER FOR WILDLIFE LAW**

The Center for Wildlife Law, established in 1990 at the Institute for Public Law, is an academic center and information clearing house. The Center provides information, analysis, and educational services on wildlife laws, legislation, regulations and case law affecting the field.

It collects and updates information on federal and state statutes and regulations, legal opinions, international laws, treaties, and resolutions for interest groups, lawyers, legislators, educators, researchers and other interested members of the community.

Current projects include the *State Wildlife Laws Handbook*, a compilation of the game and fish codes of the fifty states, with comparisons and recommendations; a quarterly newsletter on developments in wildlife law, including pending litigation and rulings; and drafting of the NEPA Environmental Impact Statement for reintroduction of the Mexican gray wolf under the Endangered Species Act.

The Center also is active in law-related education and has undertaken a wildlife education project, *Wild Friends*, which entails teaching wildlife and environmental law and policy concepts to at-risk, middle school students with assistance from seniors and professionals as mentors. The Center is a member of a new national coalition of environmental educators, which was created at a 1993 national conference organized by the Center.

#### **CENTER FOR ENVIRONMENTAL LAW AND POLICY**

While the Center for Wildlife Law focuses on one aspect of environmental protection, another center within the Institute focuses on pollution prevention and remediation issues. Since 1986, the Institute has assisted state, federal and local government with the development of the environmental programs and the dissemination of environment-related information.

The Institute has been engaged in projects addressing underground storage tank and hazardous waste regulation, financial responsibility and pollution insurance, community water and wastewater system improvements, and local groundwater protection programs. The Institute's work involves regulation drafting, research and analysis, newsletter publication, conference design and other efforts to support the development of public law and policy on the environment.

#### **THE CENTER FOR THE STUDY AND RESOLUTION OF DISPUTES**

The Center for the Study and Resolution of Disputes, located within the Institute of Public Law, engages in research in alternative dispute resolution. The Center also assists in resolution of disputes and provides training in dispute resolution.

The Center's current projects include an empirical study of race and gender bias in mediation vs. adjudication in the Bernalillo County Metropolitan Court and a study to determine whether mediation and facilitation techniques can assist health care bioethics committees in performing case review. The latter study is conducted in conjunction with the Center for Health Law and Ethics.

The Center for the Study and Resolution of Disputes works with law professors as well as professors at the University of New Mexico and other universities and law schools.

#### **THE ROZIER E. SANCHEZ JUDICIAL EDUCATION CENTER OF NEW MEXICO**

The Rozier E. Sanchez Judicial Education Center of New Mexico, begun in December of 1991 at the IPL, provides training and educational programs for over 1000 New Mexico judges and court personnel at every level of the judicial branch. The Center recruits and trains faculty from among judges and court personnel to plan and provide in-depth programs and materials year-round in law, court management, and professional development. Funding for the program began with a start-up grant from the federally-funded State Justice Institute, but the program has now received permanent support from the state legislature through a

one-dollar judicial education fee to be added to all fines. Other funding sources have included the State Traffic Safety Bureau for programming on DWI, private foundation support for programming on domestic violence, and several special State Justice Institute grants to conduct faculty development sessions and to produce an expanded benchbook for limited jurisdiction courts.

The Center director reports to the Judicial Education and Training Advisory Committee, which includes representatives from every segment of the judiciary, and which is itself subject to the superintending control of the New Mexico Supreme Court.



# Faculty

The 32 full-time faculty members at the law school are its most important assets. They have been educated at the nation's most distinguished law schools and have practiced and taught throughout the country, bringing to UNM a healthy diversity of backgrounds, professional interests, and outlooks on legal education.

In addition to their academic responsibilities, our law professors serve the public and the profession as bar commissioners, consultants and advisers to leading law firms and legislative and judicial committees. They also participate in national and state legal organizations.

Beyond their credentials and expertise, the UNM law school faculty are known for their commitment to teaching and the special value they place on accessibility and responsiveness to students. They value contacts with students outside class and do not limit these to set office hours. They work together to devise and test new courses and methods of instruction, undertake extracurricular teaching responsibilities, and coach students in legal writing, taking law school examinations, moot courts, trial practice, and other competitions. The law school's 11 to 1 student/faculty ratio facilitates frequent student/faculty interaction.

The School of Law is the only law school in the state and has a close relationship with the bench and bar. This relationship is reflected in the list of distinguished practicing attorneys who serve as adjunct faculty. The adjuncts allow the school to enrich the curriculum by offering courses in a number of legal specialties and enhances the students communication with the bench and bar.

JUDITH F. ANSPACH, Director of the Law Library and Associate Professor of Law, B.S., 1962, Kent State; M.L.S., 1977, Kent State; J.D., 1983, Mississippi, College of Law.

BARBARA E. BERGMAN, Associate Professor of Law. B.A., 1973, Bradley University; J.D., 1976, Stanford Law School. Member of the District of Columbia Bar.

MICHAEL BROWDE, Professor of Law. A.B., 1965, Brown University; J.D., 1968, Georgetown University. Member of the New Mexico and District of Columbia bars.

SHERRI BURR, Regents' Lecturer and Associate Professor of Law. A.B., 1981, Mount Holyoke College; J.D., 1985, Yale Law School; M.P.A., 1988, Princeton University. Member of the California Bar.

PHILIP S. DELORIA, Director, American Indian Law Center. B.A., 1963, Yale University.

ROBERT J. DESIDERIO, Professor of Law. B.S., 1963, St. Joseph's College (Pennsylvania); J.D., 1966, Boston College. Member of the New Mexico and District of Columbia bars.

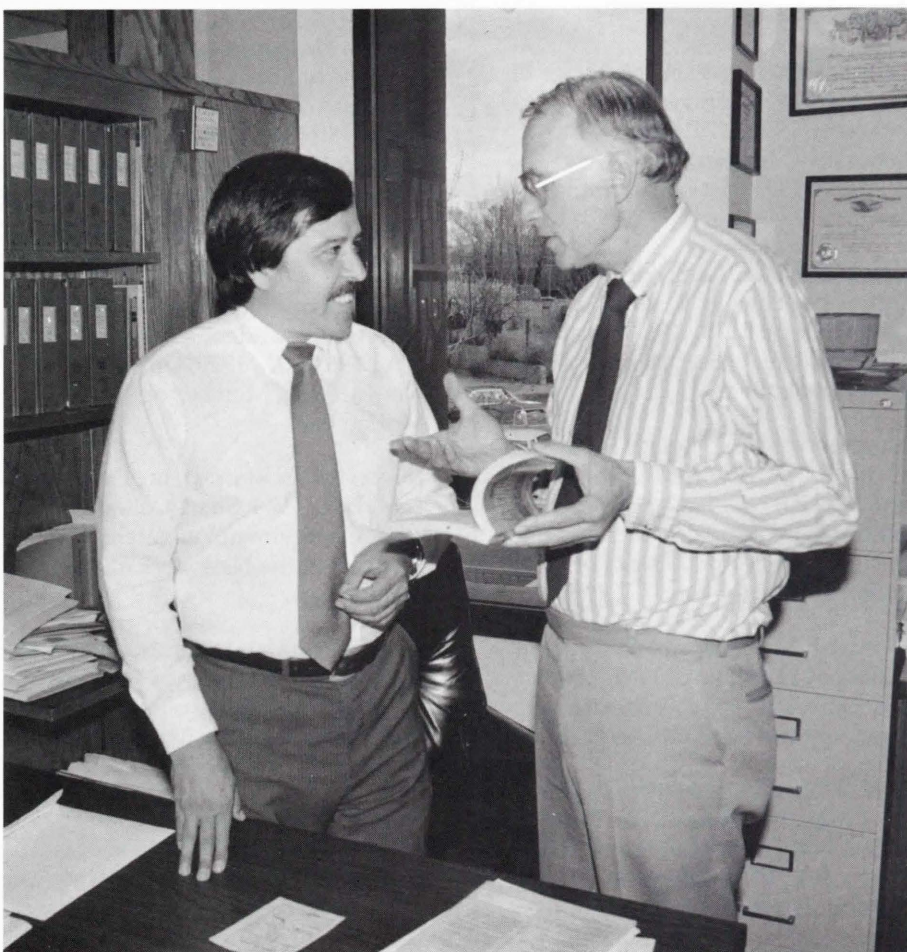
CHARLES T. DUMARS, Professor of Law. B.S., 1966, University of Oregon; J.D., 1969, University of Arizona. Member of the New Mexico and Arizona bars. (On leave 1993-94.)

JAMES W. ELLIS, Professor of Law. A.B., 1968, Occidental College; J.D., 1974, University of California, Berkeley. Member of the District of Columbia Bar.

WILLIS H. ELLIS, Professor of Law. A.B., 1951, Wabash College; J.D., 1954, Indiana University. Member of the Indiana Bar.

W. GARRETT FLICKINGER, Professor of Law. B.A., 1950, Yale University; J.D., 1953, University of Michigan. Member of the New York, New Mexico, and Kentucky bars.

DENISE FORT, Director of the Water Reserve Administration Program and Assistant Professor of Law. B.A. 1972, St. Johns College, Santa Fe; J.D. 1975, Catholic University of America.





CHRISTIAN G. FRITZ, Professor of Law. B.A. 1975, Ph.D. 1986, University of California, Berkeley, J.D. 1978, University of California, Hastings College of Law. Member of the California Bar. (On leave 1993-94.)

RICHARD A. GONZALES, Professor of Law. B.A., 1966, University of New Mexico; J.D., 1969, New York University. Member of the New Mexico and California bars.

G. EMLÉN HALL, Keleher and McLeod Professor of Law. A.B., 1965, Princeton University; J.D., 1969, Harvard University. Member of the New Mexico Bar.

FREDERICK M. HART, Professor of Law. B.S., 1951, J.D., 1955, Georgetown University; LL.M., 1956, New York University. Member of the New Mexico, New York and District of Columbia bars.

MICHELLE S.G. HERMANN, Professor of Law. B.A., 1965, Bryn Mawr College; J.D., 1969, Yale University; LL.M., 1977, Harvard University. Member of the New Mexico, New York, and Connecticut bars.

SUEDEEN GIBBONS KELLY, Professor of Law. B.A., 1973, University of Rochester; J.D., 1976, Cornell University. Member of the New Mexico and District of Columbia bars.

RUTH L. KOVNAT, Associate Dean and Professor of Law. A. B., 1959, Bryn Mawr College; LL.B., 1967, Southern Methodist University, Member of the Pennsylvania Bar.

ANTOINETTE SEDILLO LOPEZ, Professor of Law. B.U.S., 1979, University of New Mexico; J.D., 1982, University of California, Los Angeles. Member of the New Mexico and District of Columbia bars. (On leave 1993-94.)

WILLIAM T. MACPHERSON, JR., Professor of Law. B.A., 1963, J.D., 1966, University of New Mexico. Member of the New Mexico Bar.

JOSE L. MARTINEZ, Director, Clinical Law Program and Associate Professor of Law. B.A., 1966, University of New Mexico; J.D., 1970, University of California, Berkeley. Member of the New Mexico and California bars.



ALFRED D. MATHEWSON, Professor of Law. B.B.A., 1975, Howard University; J.D., 1978, Yale University. Member of the Colorado Bar.

PAUL S. NATHANSON, Director, Institute of Public Law and Research Professor of Law. B.A., 1964, Tulane University; J.D., 1967, Duke University; M.C.L., 1969, University of Chicago. Member of the New Mexico and California bars.

J. MICHAEL NORWOOD, Regents' Professor and Professor of Law and Director of Academic Computing. B.A., 1967, J.D., 1970, University of New Mexico. Member of the New Mexico Bar.

MARIO E. OCCHIALINO, JR., Professor of Law. B.A., 1964, Siena College; J.D., 1967, Georgetown University. Member of the New York and New Mexico bars.

THEODORE PARNALL, Professor of Law. B.A., 1963, University of Michigan; J.D., 1967, University of New Mexico. Member of the New Mexico and New York bars. (On leave.)

ROBERTA PRICE, Director of the Legal Writing Program. B.A., 1968, Vassar College; J.D., 1983, University of New Mexico. Member of the New Mexico Bar.

LEO M. ROMERO, Dean and Professor of Law. A.B., 1965, Oberlin College; J.D., 1968, Washington University; LL.M., 1972, Georgetown University. Member of the New Mexico and District of Columbia bars.

MAUREEN ANN SANDERS, Professor of Law. B.A., 1968, Benedictine College; M.S.Ed., 1971, Southern Illinois University; J.D., 1979, University of New Mexico. Member of the New Mexico Bar.

ANN C. SCALES, Henry Weihofen Professor of Law. B.A., 1974, Wellesley College; J. D., 1978, Harvard University. Member of the California Bar.

SHERYL S. SCHEIBLE, Professor of Law. B.A., 1977, J.D., 1980, University of North Carolina; LL.M., 1982, Yale University. Member of the North Carolina Bar.

ROBERT L. SCHWARTZ, Professor of Law. B.A., 1970, Stanford University; J.D., 1975, Harvard University. Member of the New Mexico and American Samoan bars.

SCOTT A. TAYLOR, Professor of Law. B.A., 1973, M.A. 1978, J.D., 1978, University of New Mexico; LL.M., 1982, New York University. Member of the New Mexico and Minnesota bars.



ALBERT E. UTTON, Editor, *Natural Resources Journal*, and Professor of Law. B.A., 1953, University of New Mexico; B.A., 1956, M.A., 1959, (Juris) Oxford University. Member of the New Mexico Bar and Barrister at Law at the Inner Temple (England).

GLORIA VALENCIA-WEBER, Assistant Professor of Law. B.A., 1970, M.A., 1974, Oklahoma State University, J.D., 1986, Harvard Law School.

PETER A. WINOGRAD, Associate Dean and Professor of Law. A.B., 1960, Brown University; J.D., 1963, Harvard University; LL.M., 1965, New York University. Member of the New Mexico and District of Columbia bars.

### PROFESSORS EMERITI

MYRON FINK, Professor Emeritus of Law. B.A., 1948, Cornell University; M.S.L.S., 1957, Columbia University; LL.B., 1951, and LL.M., 1962, New York Law School. Member of the New York Bar.

HUGH B. MUIR, Professor Emeritus of Law. B.S., 1943, University of Oregon; J.D., 1978, Yale University. Member of the Colorado and Michigan bars.

HENRY WEIHOFEN, Professor Emeritus of Law. Ph.D., 1926, J.D., 1928, J.S.D., 1930, University of Chicago. Member of the New Mexico and Illinois bars.

### VISITING PROFESSORS

NANCY COOK, Visiting Professor of Law. B.A., 1972, Ohio State University; J.D., 1977, Georgetown University Law Center.

FRANKLIN GILL, Research Professor of Law and Director of U.S.- Mexico Law Institute. B.A., 1950, M.A., 1953, Columbia University; J.D., 1956, Northwestern University. Chief Corporate and Securities Counsel, Sun Company Inc.

EDWARD S. GODFREY, Visiting Professor of Law (Spring). A.B., 1934, Harvard College; LL.B., 1939, Columbia Law School.

ANGELA MARTINEZ, Visiting Assistant Professor of Law. B.B.A., 1983, College of Santa Fe; J.D., 1986, University of New Mexico.

MARGARET E. MONTOYA, Visiting Assistant Professor of Law. A.B., 1972, San Diego State University; J.D., 1978, Harvard Law School.

ROBERT WEBER, Visiting Professor of Education Law. B.S., 1959, Arizona State University; Ph.D., 1962, Princeton University.

### LAW LIBRARY FACULTY

JUDITH F. ANSPACH, Director of the Law Library and Associate Professor of Law, B.S., 1962, Kent State; M.L.S., 1977, Kent State; J.D., 1983, Mississippi, College of Law.

EILEEN B. COHEN, B.A., 1974, Alverno College, Milwaukee; M.A. Library Science, 1976, University of Wisconsin, Madison. Associate Librarian Bibliographic Control, Associate Professor of Law Librarianship.

LORRAINE E. LESTER, B.A., 1963, University of North Carolina at Greensboro; M.S.L.S., 1968, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. Deputy Director of Law Librarian and Associate Professor of Law Librarianship.

GORDON RUSSELL, B.A., 1978, MLS 1982, Brigham Young University, LL.B., 1987, The University of Western Ontario. Assistant Professor of Law Librarianship.



# **L**aw Student Life at UNM

## **LIVING ENVIRONMENT**

Situated on the banks of the historic Rio Grande, Albuquerque is the home of the University of New Mexico. With a metropolitan population of 480,000, the city is both the geographic and demographic center of the state.

The campus of the University lies a mile above sea level. The law school is located on the north campus along with the medical school, nursing school, and the UNM Hospital.

The city is bordered on the east by the 10,678-foot Sandia Mountains and on the west by a volcanic mesa. Albuquerque receives abundant sunshine and an annual rainfall of nine inches. While summers are warm, the city's high elevation and low humidity moderate the temperature. Winter storms are brief, and snow does not linger in the city, yet snow accumulations in the nearby mountains make it possible to ski on a winter morning and play tennis or golf in the afternoon.

Albuquerque is one of the major cultural centers of the Southwest, offering museums, art galleries, restaurants, theater and musical groups, and displaying traditional and contemporary arts and crafts. The performing arts are particularly popular, and UNM's Popejoy Hall is host to more than 150 local and professional performances a year.

Albuquerque is also a major scientific and research center. In addition to UNM's own facilities are those of Sandia National Laboratories. In recent years several firms specializing in technology have located in Albuquerque, including Motorola, Digital, Intel, and Signetics, as well as laser and optics companies. The interaction of all these entities has led New Mexico to develop the statewide Rio Grande Research Corridor to encourage the growth of high technology in New Mexico.

At the same time, Albuquerque has remained close to its past. Within easy reach of the city centuries-old Hispanic villages and nearby Indian

pueblos have retained a strong cultural and visual identity.

The University and the state of New Mexico offer law students a broad range of cultural and extracurricular activities. In addition to these activities, the law school sponsors lectures, seminars, and social activities of particular interest to law students.

## **THE STUDENT BODY**

The UNM law student body is a diverse group. While the majority of its students are New Mexico residents, the undergraduate backgrounds of UNM law students represent a mix of state and private schools throughout the U.S. In the spring 1992 semester, 45 percent of student enrollment was minority and 58 percent female. The student's average age was 25 at matriculation.

Fall 1992 admittees had a median G.P.A. of 3.32 and a median LSAT score of 158. Many law students have advanced degrees and many enter the program with diverse backgrounds in teaching, business, music, government, architecture, medicine, dentistry, physics, and community organization.

Relevant statistics for the past three entering classes are as follows:

	1992	1991	1990
Entering class size:	111	109	
African American students	5	3	3
Asian students	5	5	4
Hispanic students	33	33	33
Native American students	6	10	11
Women students	62	64	63

The School makes every effort during the annual fall recruitment period to encourage prospective students from all groups to apply for admission. As a result, a great diversity normally exists in the applicant pool, and this diversity is later reflected in the matriculating class.

## **ACADEMIC FAILURE RATE.**

The academic failure rate at the UNM School of Law is very low. The chart below details the rate for the entering classes.

yr. of entry	#	Acad. Susp.	%
1989	108	2	2
1990	109	0	0
1991	111	0	0
1992	106	0	0

UNM law students share an intense academic experience. UNM's small class size and emphasis on study groups fosters a spirit of friendly competition and cooperation unique among law students.

## **UNM GRADUATES AND THE BAR EXAMINATION**

About 40 percent of those taking the New Mexico Bar Examination are UNM Law School graduates. Part of the examination is a national multiple-choice test (Multistate Bar Examination) administered simultaneously by more than 40 states. The remainder of the bar examination contains essay questions which, with very few exceptions, require no knowledge of specific New Mexico law. Because of the nature of the test and a determined effort by bar examiners to make the test fair for graduates of all law schools, attendance at UNM should not increase a student's chances of passing the New Mexico Bar Examination.

## **CODE OF CONDUCT**

The student body, like the practicing bar, governs itself in matters of professional conduct. A student-authored code of conduct outlines standards of conduct UNM law students are honor-bound to follow. The Code's provisions cover all phases of law school life, including the taking of examinations without proctors, conforming to law school and law library rules and regulations, professional conduct in all matters, and correctness of applications, forms, and other papers submitted to the law school and University.

Elected student leaders constitute an honor board that reviews all charges of code infractions. When an investigation warrants it, the honor board conducts a hearing for the accused person or persons. Sanctions for code violations range in severity from verbal reprimands to permanent expulsion from the law school.



## STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS

UNM law students participate in the Graduate Student Association and in other organizations based on the University's main campus. The organizations described below are based at the School of Law and open to all law students.

### Student Bar Association

The SBA includes every student in the law school. The five officers are elected in the spring semester for one-year terms and two first-year class representatives are elected midway through the first semester. The officers serve as the liaison between law students and the school's administration. SBA is responsible for enforcing the honor code.

Through its committees, SBA publishes the *Bratton Hall Bulletin* and sponsors speakers, movies, sports activities, and other social and professional activities. The SBA also facilitates communication among other law student organizations and assists in information sharing throughout the community. In addition, it appoints members to various law school and University committees, to legal organizations and to the Graduate Student Association.

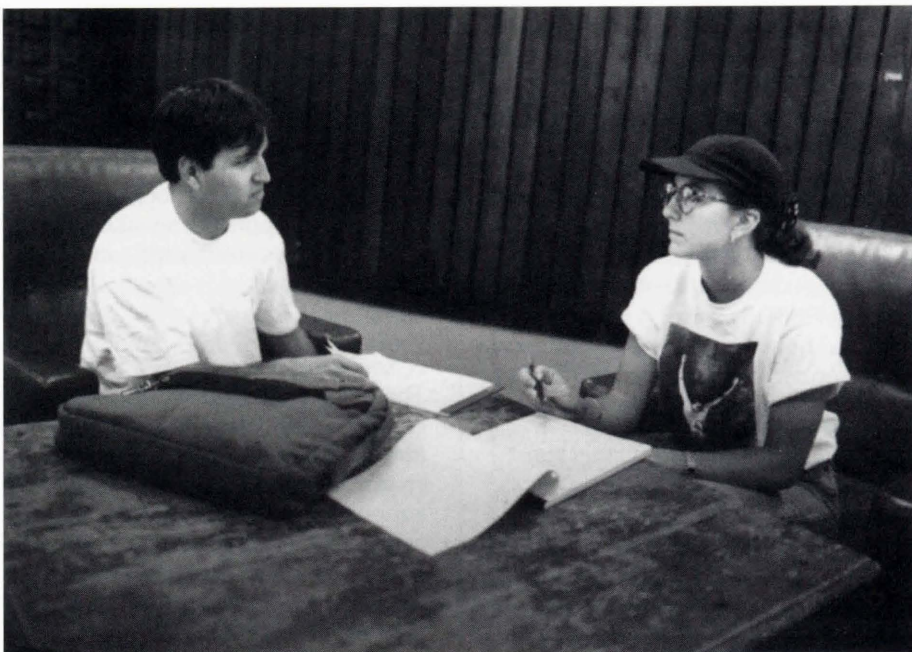
SBA is funded primarily by the receipt of a \$20 annual fee collected at the beginning of each year. The fee provides each student with a locker and allows SBA to carry out a program of activities for the benefit of the entire student community.

### Association of Trial Lawyers of America/New Mexico Trial Lawyers Association

Student memberships are available in both the national and state organizations, which are dedicated to assisting present and future trial lawyers in developing their various skills. ATLA publishes a monthly magazine while NMTLA hosts seminars and publishes helpful periodicals, all of which are available to its student membership. ATLA sponsors an annual trial competition in which UNM participates.

### Black Law Students Association

The UNM chapter has several goals: to articulate and promote the professional needs and aspirations of Black law students; to focus on the relationships of Black attorneys to the



American legal structure; to instill in attorneys and law students greater awareness of and commitment to the needs of the Black community; and to influence the American legal profession to bring about changes which meet those needs.

### Christian Legal Society

Christian Legal Society is a chartered student organization which exists to provide fellowship through Christ. The purposes of CLS include the mutual support and encouragement, fellowship and spiritual growth of students at the law school who identify themselves as followers of Jesus Christ. CLS holds meetings weekly during the semester, often at lunch or breakfast. It sponsors speakers on current topics and promotes discussion on the relationship between Christianity and the practice of law. CLS also provides tutorial assistance and study aids.

### Environmental Law Society

The Environmental Law Society was formed to promote environmental responsibility in the law. Its goals are to facilitate environmental activism through legal assistance, promote environmental awareness within the legal community, bridge the communication gap between the conservation and legal/political communities, and enhance the law school experience for students interested in environmental issues confronting New Mexico.

The Society provides pro bono legal research to environmental groups throughout New Mexico. In addition, the Society sponsors speakers and symposia, offers classroom and periodical services, and organizes social gatherings.

### The International Law Students Association

The International Law Students Association (ILSA), formerly the International Law Society, was formed in 1986 by students with an interest in promoting international law (both public and private) and understanding its impact on American foreign policy and business. Goals promoted by UNM-ILSA are: to organize and operate the selection and formation of the Jessup International Moot Court competition, to bring speakers with an expertise in international law-related fields to the school and to encourage study of international law. ILSA plans to establish several internships with area attorneys who are active in the international arena, encouraging greater participation by students in international law, including immigration, agriculture, and the proposed North American Free Trade Agreement between the U.S., Canada and Mexico. UNM-ILSA also maintains an affiliation with Amnesty International.



### **Law Student Division of the American Bar Association**

This organization is a subdivision of the ABA. It elects its own national officers, formulates its own programs, and conducts its own national meetings once a year. LSD-ABA offers low cost health and life insurance to students. Each member of LSD-ABA receives the *ABA Journal* and the *Student Lawyer*.

### **Mexican American Law Students Association**

The purpose of MALSA is to encourage, promote and further the education of people of Hispanic ancestry by:

- working to initiate new programs and to support and aid existing programs which have as their primary objective the admission and retention of Hispanic and other minority students at the UNM School of Law. MALSA sponsors tutorials and workshops on exam taking, LSAT preparation and other academic skills.
- Providing assistance to the Hispanic community in any way possible and to establish a dialogue with community and civic leaders in order to formulate programs for the benefit of the Hispanic and other minority communities.

### **National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers**

The National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers (NACDL) is the only national bar association wholly dedicated to the defense of criminal cases. Law student members receive *The Champion*, NACDL's monthly journal; *The Washington Digest*, NACDL's quarterly newsletter, and a membership directory and handbook. Law student members are also eligible to attend CLE seminars sponsored by the NACDL without payment of fees. Each fall, the NACDL sponsors a National Criminal Trial Competition held in conjunction with the NACDL Fall Board Meeting.

### **National Lawyers' Guild/New Mexico Lawyers' Guild**

The NLG's history, dating from 1937, reflects the development of progressive social reform in the United States. Its activities include

research and discussion of legal questions related to the death penalty, environmental protection policies and various forms of civil disobedience.

The UNM student chapter of this organization is a branch of the state chapter. At the law school, UNM/NLG sponsors speakers and serves to focus community attention on social issues.

### **Native American Law Students Association**

The UNM chapter of NALSA was established in 1971. Its purposes are to identify and recruit American Indian students for the law profession, to support American Indian students enrolled in the law school and to foster awareness and interest in American Indian law. NALSA provides study aids for American Indian students and collaborates on projects with the national NALSA. The UNM organization also sponsors speakers and works with the Albuquerque Indian community.

### **Phi Alpha Delta**

Phi Alpha Delta (PAD) is a professional service organization for pre-law students, law students, and lawyers. PAD promotes justice under law for all people and is dedicated to improving the legal profession and legal education.

PAD is the largest law fraternity in the world. It has 170 law school chapters chartered at accredited law schools throughout the United States, Puerto Rico, Canada and Mexico. Nearly one in six attorneys are PAD members. The current membership of PAD totals over 120,000.

### **Phi Delta Phi**

Phi Delta Phi, was established in 1869. In keeping with its founders' purpose, the UNM-Law chapter—called Inn, after the English Inns of Court—was chartered in the spring of 1991, is dedicated to promoting the ethical, professional and cultural advancement of the legal profession.

### **Women's Law Caucus**

The Caucus welcomes all students who want to increase awareness of issues affecting women in law school and in the community at large. WLC promotes interaction between the law school and community-based organizations through projects and

activities. The caucus provides a supportive atmosphere through meetings, discussions and social activities.



# S

## ervices & Facilities

### PLACEMENT

The School of Law provides placement assistance to students. Many private firms, state and federal governmental agencies and public interest legal institutions regularly send representatives to interview students at the school. In addition, every fall the law school sponsors a job fair which brings together students and employers to discuss various types of employment before the interviewing process begins. The law school offers assistance to students in the areas of resume writing and interviewing skills. It also offers programs each year to acquaint students with traditional and nontraditional careers for lawyers.

Graduates of the law school practice in New Mexico, in surrounding states, and in California, Washington, DC, and other states nationwide. While many students enter private practice, a number of students pursue judicial clerkships, practice with government agencies or work with non-profit public interest legal institutions.

### HOUSING

The majority of law students live off-campus; most rent homes or apartments in close proximity to the law school. The SBA maintains a bulletin board for housing information, including opportunities to share a house or apartment.

### UNM Student Housing Facilities

The University operates 200 student family apartments constructed just south of the main campus. One, two and three bedroom units, unfurnished, are available.

### Housing Policy

To be eligible for student family housing, one spouse must be a UNM student pursuing a degree and taking at least 6 semester hours. Single students with legal dependents also are eligible for student family housing. Apartment residents may

remain in student family housing during the summer if they plan to enroll for the fall semester. It is not necessary for them to enroll for the summer session.

### Rental Rates

The 1993-94 monthly rental rates range from \$329 to \$444, including utilities. Rates are subject to adjustment, with appropriate notice, reflecting changes in operating costs.

### Reservation Procedure

Because the number of apartments is limited, applicants are placed on a waiting list if no apartment is available. Applications may be obtained by writing to: Student Family Housing Office, The University of New Mexico, 961 Buena Vista SE, Albuquerque, NM 87106, Tel. (505) 277-4265. The Dean of Students Office also maintains a listing of off-campus houses and apartments available for rent to students.

### THE MEDICAL/LEGAL BOOKSTORE

The bookstore, which stocks all law textbooks and materials, is located on the lower level of the Family Practice Center directly south of the law school on the Medical School campus. In addition to those items on hand, the bookstore can special-order books for students. The main campus bookstore carries additional supplies, and non-law books.

It is possible to arrange, in advance, a bookstore charge for those students who are waiting for financial aid checks. If arranging credit, it is best to stop by the bookstore before school begins to complete a credit application.

### PARKING

All University parking lots require a UNM parking permit. Permit applications are mailed to students before the beginning of Fall semester classes. Students should fill out the application, attach a check for the appropriate amount and mail it to Parking Services. "L" permits are closest to the law school, and there are a limited number available to students, faculty and staff. There are a limited number of meters at the law school as well.

Permits for disabled students can be secured with a letter from the Student Health Center for special zone parking. Motorcycle permits are also

available for special zone parking.

Additional information is available from Parking Services at 1712 Las Lomas (277-3729).

### HEALTH CARE

The Student Health Center is located on main campus. For students taking over 6 credit hours medical visits are prepaid by the UNM. Students with fewer than 6 hours pay a fee for visits. Fees for lab tests, x-rays, and procedures are less than community rates. An urgent care clinic is available, but most visits are by appointment. A student I.D. is required. There is also a pharmacy in the Student Health Center. The pharmacy fills prescriptions from all New Mexico licensed physicians. The pharmacy will call your out-of-state physician for some prescriptions.

Also in the same facility is the Student Mental Health Service. Mental Health offers counseling, psychotherapy and referral services for individuals, couples and groups. Any student taking at least six credit hours may use the services. The first two visits are without charge; additional visits are low cost. Counseling is provided on both an appointment and emergency basis. Visits are confidential.

## School of Law Facilities

There are a number of amenities available to UNM law students. A snack bar and eating area are on the premises. The snack bar is open from 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. and serves breakfast, luncheon and snack foods. Private lockers and law school mail boxes are also provided for each student. Mail boxes are located in the snack bar area and should be checked daily. All official law school notices, changes, and other important information are distributed through these student mail boxes.

A basketball court is outside the north side of the law school, while a municipal nine-hole golf course is immediately to the west. Intramural sports of all types are available and encouraged.

### COMPUTER FACILITIES

The University of New Mexico School of Law is connected to the Internet (an international network linked



educational, governmental, and commercial computers), via the Law School VAX/VMS computer system. The Law School Computer Lab has 20 VAX terminals available for student use and an IBM PC compatible to support file transfers from home computers. Because the most commonly used wordprocessing program in the legal profession is WordPerfect, the law school uses a VAX version of WordPerfect 5.1. This is compatible with WordPerfect on all other computer platforms. The Law School plans to greatly expand the use and support of IBM compatible PC's for instructional and research missions. The Law School offers training in WESTLAW, LEXIS, VAX/VMS, and WordPerfect. Law school graduates should be proficient in WESTLAW, LEXIS, WordPerfect, and general computer use.

### **SPECIAL FACILITIES**

The School of Law is in a multilevel building. Elevators and ramps are available, allowing access to every part of the building. There are handicapped parking spaces in front of the law school and in the back. Wheelchair ramps can be found in the front and the back of the building. The classrooms are tiered, but seating is available for the disabled at the top-entry level. If additional accommodations are required, the law school is more than willing to accommodate the person's need.

### **UNM FACILITIES**

#### **UNM Student Services**

The *UNM Pathfinder* is the most comprehensive handbook of student services at UNM. It is published annually by the Student Activities Center, located on the first floor of the New Mexico Union Building. The *UNM Pathfinder* gives general information, including office locations and telephone numbers, about academic and cultural programs, athletics and recreation, campus organizations, entertainment, financial services, food, health and medical assistance, housing, information and orientation, UNM policies affecting students, transportation, and other services and programs. Free copies of the *UNM Pathfinder* may be obtained from the Student Activities Center, Dean of

Students Office, Registration Center, and from the Student Information Center in the New Mexico Union, 277-4606. For additional information about student services, please see the *UNM General Catalogue*.

#### **Student Information Center**

Another source of information about UNM student services and activities is the Student Information Center, 277-4606, in the main floor lobby of the New Mexico Union Building. Students who work at the Student Information Center have details about athletic and entertainment events, registration, buses, the want-ad board, student government, the ride board, etc. They also provide maps and referrals to other campus offices.

### **LEISURE SERVICES**

UNM students have access to outstanding recreational opportunities through Leisure Services. The program is designed to serve the entire University community by promoting relaxation, proper use of time, achievement, and mental and physical health. To participate, you need to present your UNM ID card to the attendant at the west main entrance of Johnson Center to gain access to the facilities. Spouse cards are \$5. Children are admitted free and without a card, but must be with a parent. The facilities and programs available include:

#### **Outdoor Shop**

The Outdoor Shop rents camping and backpacking equipment, including tents, skis, rafts, backpacks, and much more at very reasonable rates. The shop also rents other recreational equipment such as mountain bicycles, rollerskates, volleyball sets, golf clubs, softball equipment, and horseshoes.

#### **Sports Equipment Checkout**

Students have free use of footballs, softballs, volleyballs, tennis racquets, etc., with a valid UNM ID.

#### **Getaway Adventure Program**

This program fosters skills and opportunities to "get away" by offering activities and clinics such as cross-country skiing, camping and fishing, whitewater rafting, and rock climbing.

### **Special Populations**

Special program allows disabled students to participate in swimming, tennis, basketball, archery, table tennis, and other recreational activities that might otherwise be unavailable to them.

### **Team Activities**

UNM offers team activities including "co-rec" competition in such sports as basketball, cross-country, flag football, skiing, slow pitch, soccer, swimming, track, volleyball, and wrestling.

### **Individual and Dual Activities**

Individual and dual activities are available in such sports as archery, badminton, billiards, bowling, diving, fencing, handball, karate, racquetball, table tennis, and tennis.

### **Instructional Sports**

UNM offers a variety of classes to promote health and fitness. Classes offered include aerobic dance, water aerobics, and aerobic walking.

### **Recreational Facilities**

Three gymnasiums, tennis courts, swimming pools, dance studios, weight rooms, handball and racquetball courts, and numerous playing fields are all available to UNM students.

UNM also has two golf courses. The 18-hole south course is located off the Rio Bravo exit and the 9-hole course near the law school. Both offer a variety of memberships.



# C

## urriculum and Course Offerings

The UNM School of Law curriculum combines traditional and innovative approaches to the study of law. The faculty designs the curriculum to expose students to the range of interests addressed by the legal system and to engage them in exploration of the historical, theoretical, and practical aspects of law.

The first-year curriculum consists of required courses that emphasize methods of legal reasoning, policy analysis, and the analysis of legal institutions. During their second and third years students can choose from approximately one hundred elective courses in developing individualized programs suited to their career goals.

Electives give students opportunities to both widen their perspectives on the legal system and concentrate on subjects of particular interest. Electives which concern substantive areas promote refinement of analytic abilities; those in clinical areas promote application of knowledge and skills to client problems. In addition to taking formal courses, students can earn academic credit by developing projects that allow them to conduct research under faculty supervision.

The following brief course descriptions reflect the faculty's broad educational objectives. The number in parentheses following a course name indicates the number of credit hours earned for successful completion of that course. The courses listed are being offered during the 1993-94 academic year.

### FIRST-YEAR REQUIREMENTS

**Law 500** Historical Introduction to Law (2). Introduction to the historical context of the study, practice, and operation of law in the United States.

**Law 502** Contracts I (4). An inquiry into which promises are enforced as contracts and why and how they are so enforced. Emphasizes close, critical analysis of court decisions.

**Law 504** Criminal Law (3). Considers principles of substantive criminal law and evaluates them in terms of various justifications for a system of criminal punishment.

**Law 508** Property I (4). Introduction to ways the Anglo-American legal system recognizes and protects "property." Covers the concept of possession, rules governing gifts, and the evolution of interests in real property.

**Law 510** Torts (4). Introduction to rules of liability for private, non-contractual wrongs. Stresses concept of negligence.

**Law 511** Law (Legal Reasoning, Research, and Writing) (3). Introduction to legal research, legal analysis, and legal writing.

**Law 512** Civil Procedure I (3). Introduces state and federal court procedures for resolving civil disputes.

**Law 513** Advocacy (4). Simulated fact situation introduces students to methods used by lawyers in pursuing a case. Training in legal research, legal writing, interviewing, negotiating, oral advocacy, and development of a theory of a case.

**Law 519** Legislative and Administrative Processes (3). Illustrates and analyzes processes by which policy is translated into law and then applied. Teaches principles and techniques of statutory construction and interpretation.

### ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

**Law 501** Introduction to Constitutional Law (3). This course, taken in the second year, surveys history of the Supreme Court. Considers modern principles of federalism, allocation of constitutional decision-making authority among branches of federal government, and limits on federal judicial power in constitutional adjudication.

All students must take Law 600 or Law 750 and Law 740 or Law 723. Students must also fulfill the advanced writing requirement. (see p. 000)

**Law 600** Role of the Lawyer in Society (3). A study of the rules governing the professional conduct of lawyers, with particular attention to the values of the legal system which justify and explain those rules. Fulfills ethics course graduation requirement.

**Law 750** Ethics (3). The rules governing the professional conduct of lawyers are studied and the values of

the legal system which justify and explain those rules are explored. Duties of competence, confidentiality, loyalty, acquisition and retention of clients, and problems concerning the manner of representation are covered.

**Law 740** Law Practice Clinic (6). In-house clinic. Under supervision of clinical faculty, students handle civil and criminal litigation, as well as nonlitigation cases. Fulfills clinical graduation requirement. See Clinical Law Program Bulletin.

**Law 723** District Attorney Clinic (6). Supervised prosecution by law students of misdemeanor cases in Bernalillo County Metropolitan Court. Fulfills clinical graduation requirement. See Clinical Law Program Bulletin.

### ELECTIVES

**Law 505** International Law (3). Examination of the legal system governing relations among states, between states and intergovernmental organizations, and the transnational activities of private persons and corporations.

**Law 517** Trial Practice Workshop (3). Focus is on the development of basic courtroom skills including basic direct and cross-examinations, impeachment, handling exhibits and demonstrative evidence, jury selection, opening and closing statements, advanced direct and cross-examination, and examination of expert witnesses. Prerequisite: Evidence.

**Law 518** Administrative Practice Seminar (3). This course provides a problem-oriented approach to understanding the administrative process and judicial review of agency decisions. The course begins with a federal rulemaking problem. Students learn all aspects of planning for and participating in this process and the use of the Freedom of Information Act to obtain relevant documents. The remainder of the course focuses on agency adjudication problems and appeals to the courts from agency decisions. Through these vehicles students learn the traditional administrative law doctrines (exhaustion of administrative remedies, primary jurisdiction, scope and standards of judicial review, etc.) as well as the more practical skills of planning and executing a judicial appeal.

**Law 520** Business Associations I (3). Exploration of various types of business relationships and organizations with emphasis placed on agency law and the formation, ownership, functioning, management, regulation, operation, and



transfer of ownership interests in partnerships and corporations.

**Law 523 Commercial Transactions I (3).** Introduction to the Uniform Commercial Code.

**Law 524 Community Property (1 or 3).** Survey of community property law reflecting the importance of marital property law.

**Law 525 Conflict of Laws (3).** Consideration of the systems and rules used to determine the applicable law in cases involving multi-jurisdiction disputes with an analysis of the interstate enforceability of judgments and a review of jurisdictional concepts and rules.

**Law 526 Constitutional Rights (4).** An in-depth inquiry into the building blocks of civil rights law; freedom of expression (speech and press), equal protection, due process, and religious freedom. Litigation strategy and the decision-making processes of the U.S. Supreme Court are discussed. Prerequisite: Introduction to Constitutional Law.

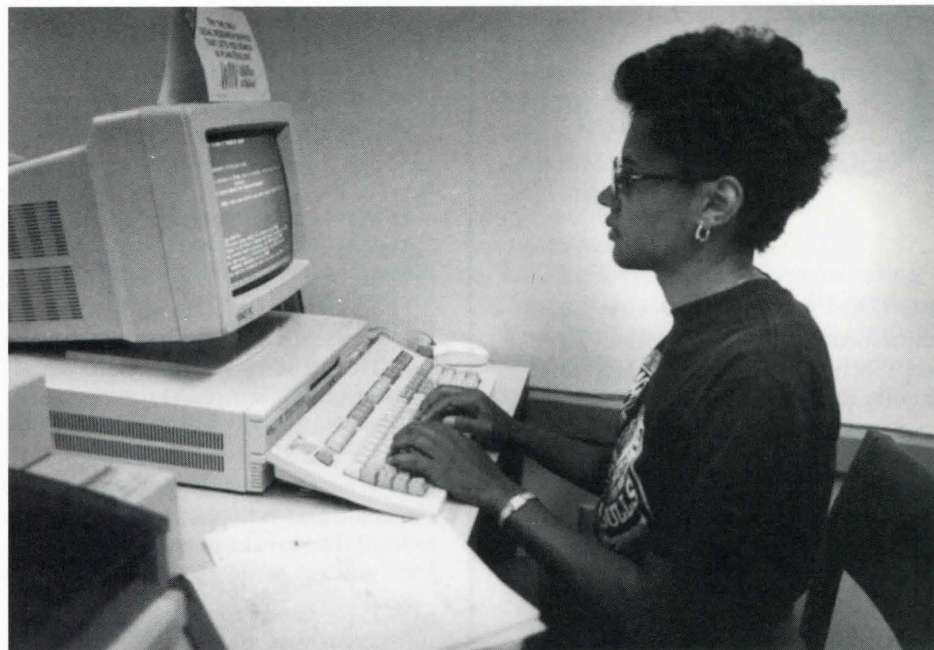
**Law 527 Business Planning (3).** Focuses on corporate, federal income tax and other matters dealing with the formation, operation, and liquidation of corporations.

**Law 529 Criminal Procedure (3).** A study of criminal-constitutional law with emphasis on the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Amendments.

**Law 530 Federal Estate and Gift Tax (3).** Examination of the impact of the federal estate and gift taxes on various inter vivos and testamentary dispositions of property with consideration of the income taxation of estates and trusts.

**Law 532 Evidence (4).** Consideration of the principles of law and rules governing the admissibility of testimonial and documentary proof in civil and criminal trials, including the concept of relevancy, the use of demonstrative evidence, direct and cross-examination of witnesses, impeachment of credibility, expert testimony and hearsay.

**Law 533 Family Law I (3).** Emphasizes the creation of families by formal marriage and unmarried cohabitation, the legal incidents of ongoing marriages and the bases for and economic incidents of marriage dissolution. Topics include informal relationships, marriage regulation, grounds for divorce, migratory divorce, property division, spousal and child support, antenuptial and separation



agreements, enforcement of decrees, and custody.

**Law 534 Federal Income Taxation (3).** This course emphasizes the application and impact of the federal income tax in a variety of transactions, the use of the Internal Revenue Code and Treasury Regulations, and what policies underlie various IRC provisions.

**Law 537 Labor Law (3).** This course in Labor Law studies the federal regulation of employer-employee relations in an industrial society. The course focuses on collective bargaining, which describes how employees may organize into unions; the processes by which unions and employees deal with each other in establishing agreements concerning wages, hours and other conditions of employment; and the limits of permissible conduct of employers or concerted action of employees.

**Law 538/539 Natural Resources Journal I/II (2).** Research, writing, and preparation of materials for publication.

**Law 543 Family Law II (3).** This course addresses the problems, issues, and practical approaches to initiating and resolving a divorce case. Prerequisite: Family Law I.

**Law 544 Oil and Gas I (3).** A detailed survey of American oil and gas law including a brief introduction to oil and gas geology and well drilling and operation.

**Law 545 Estate & Retirement Planning (2).** Information not yet available.

**Law 547 Water Law (3).** Explores law relating to acquisition, transfer, sale,

abandonment, and forfeiture of water rights.

**Law 552 Federal Jurisdiction (3).** This course concerns the proper place of the federal courts in a federalist system. The nature of federal judicial power, its relationship to federal and state legislative power, and its relationship to state judicial systems is analyzed. The civil rights case is the primary vehicle for this analysis. This course also examines the relationship of tribal judicial systems to federal and state courts.

**Law 555 Jurisprudence (3).** This course surveys some of the competing jurisprudential movements; positivism, legal liberalism, critical legal studies (including its postmodernist strand), feminism, and critical race theory. It also considers the adequacy of these theories with regard to historical and social issues; e.g., the Holocaust, militarism, gender violence, racism, and the pathologization of homosexuality.

**Law 557 Wills and Trusts (4).** Covers specialized methods of wealth transmission both during life and on death. Major topics include intestate succession, wills, will substitutes, trusts, advanced future interests, and powers of appointment.

**Law 558 Construction Law (2).** This course will cover New Mexico Lien Law, Federal Miller Act and New Mexico's "Little Miller" Act, Bidding on Construction Contracts, Construction Contracts, Construction Changes and Differing or Unanticipated Site Conditions, Delay Damages, Liability After Completion, Preparing and



Submitting a Construction Claim or Defense: Litigation or Arbitration, The Construction Industries Licensing Act.

Law 563 National Moot Court Competition (1,2,3). Involves extensive development of both brief writing and oral argument skills in preparation for national moot court competition.

Law 566 Taxation of Business Enterprises (3). Covers comparative federal income taxation of corporations, partnerships, and subchapter "S" corporations, including the federal income tax consequences that flow from the formation, operation, sale, and termination of a business enterprise.

Law 567 National Mock Trial Competition (1,2,3). Involves intensive trial practice sessions with the objective of developing trial practice and oral advocacy skills for participation in the national mock trial competition.

Law 568/569 *Natural Resources Journal* III/IV (3). Limited to members of the *Journal*. Includes research, writing, editing, processing materials for publication, and the opportunity for publication.

Law 570 Introduction to Alternate Methods of Dispute Resolution (2). Examination of the various processes by which disputes are resolved with particular focus on the role of the lawyer in diagnosing and channeling client disputes. Includes comparison of costs and benefits of traditional litigation with the alternate methods in which disputes can be handled.

Law 574 Federal Public Land and Resources Law (3). Explores the nature of the federal ownership of land and the resources on it. Considers how the United States came to own land in the West and what it means for the federal government to own land in a state.

Law 576 Energy Law (3). The objectives of this course are to learn how federal energy law and policy is developed in the United States and to learn existing law pertaining to the production and use of energy resources. These resources include nonrenewables (oil, natural gas, coal, nuclear, water) and renewables (solar, wind, geothermal, biomass, ocean thermal and wave).

Law 580 Environmental Law (3). Examines pervasive themes of environmental protection: cost-benefit relationships, economic and technical feasibility problems, scientific uncertainty, and risk assessment techniques.

Law 581 Insurance Law (3). Insurance is an important part of both day-to-day activities and legal problems and issues.

This course is intended to give the students an overview of insurance law as well as a chance to study in-depth some of the current issues in this area of the law.

Law 583 International Legal Problems (2). The seminar in international legal problems is designed to expose students to the role of law in international affairs. The basic concepts of international law, its sources, and its force and effect will be examined. A substantial part of the seminar will address international environmental sea and natural resources law such as the treaty practice of international rivers and transboundary pollution.

Law 584 Indian Law (3). Introduction to federal Indian law. Examines the power of Indian tribes and the relationship between tribes, states, and the United States. Emphasizes the rights of individual Indians in modern America.

Law 593 T/Appellate Advocacy (2).

Law 593 T/Disability Law (2). Information not yet available.

Law 593 T/Computer Applications in Law (3). Information not yet available.

Law 593 T/European Legal Systems (2). Information not yet available.

Law 593 T/Family Law Mediation (2). Topics (T) course focusing on skills development in mediation of child custody, visitation, alimony, and property settlements in divorce.

Law 593 T/Health Law (3). This course provides general substantive coverage of the application of law to medical practice and health care institutions. In particular, the course covers theories of medical liability, the physician-patient relationship, malpractice, and informed consent, malpractice reform, the structure of health care institutions, health care cost control, antitrust applications to health care, access to health care, new forms of procreation, the right to die, definitions of life and death, and decision-making within the health care system.

Law 593 T/Indian Taxation Problems & Planning Seminar (3). Topics (T) course surveys the law involving the power and limits of tribes to impose taxes, tribal immunity from state and federal taxes, state and federal power to tax persons, property, and activities on the reservation, and the federal Indian Tribal Tax Status Act.

Law 593 T/Institute for Access to Justice (5) The Institute for Access to Justice Clinic is a ten-credit hour clinical

course. Students will receive five-credit hours in the Fall and Spring. The basic purpose of the Institute is to initiate programs which involve creating innovative techniques for improving service to disadvantaged clients throughout the state of New Mexico.

Law 593 International Business Transactions (3). This course will review the principle methods of doing business abroad. The course will focus principally upon doing business in Mexico.

Law 593 T/International Moot Court Competition (1,2,3). Topics (T) course involving intensive development of legal research, analysis, writing and oral argument skills in preparation for the international moot court competition. Prerequisite: International Law.

Law 593 T/Mediation Training Workshop (2). Topics (T) course offering training in basic mediation skills through role playing simulations in conjunction with a theoretical framework of mediation.

Law 593 T/Native American Rights (3).

Law 593 T/Negotiation, Interviewing & Counseling (1). Information not yet available.

Law 593 T/Patent Law. Information not yet available.

Law 593 T/Rights of Children (3).

Law 593 T/Sexual Representation, Culture, and the Law (3).

Law 593 T/State Constitutional Law (3).

Law 593 T/Wildlife Law (2). This seminar will be an overview of state, federal and international wildlife law. Current cases and issues of interest will be covered, and students will have an opportunity to choose a topic of interest to pursue throughout the course, culminating in a paper or presentation.

Law 593 T/Worker's Compensation (3) The course takes participants from an introduction of the subject to an intermediate understanding of the principles of workers' compensation and related laws. The course will illustrate different policy approaches to basic compensation concepts under Federal and various state laws and will develop and reinforce skills in statutory interpretation, administrative law, civil procedure, and trial practice.

Law 593-3 T/Appellate Advocacy Seminar (3). This limited enrollment seminar will teach the strategies, tactics



and procedure of appellate advocacy using an extremely practical, "hands-on," approach in order to assist the students in developing appellate skills: an actual, pending, criminal appeal will be the vehicle by which the course will be taught.

Law 593-9 T/Sexual Representation, Culture, and the Law (3). In this class we will examine issues of pornography, erotica, and sexual violence from a variety of perspectives including those of antipornography feminists, pro-sex feminists, civil libertarians, family values proponents, and the producers of sexually explicit materials. We also will consider issues of nonsexually explicit sexual violence and objectification in the mass media as well as the sexual productions of various subcultures, including Lesbian and Gay cultural production.

Law 594 Individual Research (1,2,3). In-depth research, under the direction of individual professors, on topics not covered in the regular curriculum.

Law 605 Advanced Water Law (2). Information not yet available.

Law 605 (Advanced) Water Law Problems (2). The seminar in water law problems is designed to explore a variety of Western water issues. Students will research and write papers on specific issues and the classroom discussion will center on these papers. The textbook for the course will be *Water Law* by Trelease. Prerequisite: Water Law. This course may meet the advanced writing requirement with the prior permission of the instructor.

Law 606 Civil Procedure II (4). A continuation of Civil Procedure I. Topics: right to jury trial, trial procedure, post-trial motions, appeals, enforcement of judgments, *res judicata*, and multiparty litigation.

Law 608 Property II (3). A continuation of Property I. Topics: the recording acts, modern landlord and tenant law, non-possessory interests in covenants, and rights of neighbors and the public.

Law 611 Real Estate Planning I (2). Exploration of business and tax aspects of real estate transactions including entity selection for real estate investment, acquisition and financing techniques, real property operations, leases, dispositions, and private and public syndicated real estate transactions.

Law 622 Commercial Transactions IIA (Negotiability) (3). Explores techniques of dealing with the Uniform

Commercial Code in depth. Focuses on cases and problems involving negotiability issues under Articles 3, 4, and 7 of the Code.

Law 623 Commercial Transactions 2E (Sales) (3). Examines Article 2 (Sales) and Article IIA (Leasing) of the Uniform Commercial Code.

Law 629 Bankruptcy (3). Emphasis is on the Federal Bankruptcy code with coverage of both liquidation (Chapter 7) and reorganization proceedings (Chapter 11).

Law 631 Remedies (3). Concerns the nature and scope of relief given plaintiff after plaintiff has established a substantive right. Covers restitution, injunctions, damages, specific performance and provisional remedies.

Law 632 Evidence-Trial Practice (6). Integrates interrelated aspects in the process of proving facts: trial procedure, law of evidence, and trial skills.

Law 635 Land Use Regulation (3). Information not yet available.

Law 638/639 *New Mexico Law Review* I/II (2). Includes research, writing, and preparation of materials for publication.

Law 642 Sports Law (3). Sports Law is not a body of law uniquely applicable to the context of sports. Rather it consists of the application of rules from agency, antitrust, contracts, constitutional law (including sex discrimination), international law, labor law, property, torts, unincorporated associations, and other subjects to those persons involved in the production and delivery of athletic competition to consumers. This course will explore the development of the application of these rules to a sports setting and related economic issues. This course may meet the advanced writing requirement with prior permission of the instructor.

Law 663 Mental Health/Retardation Law (3). Information not yet available.

Law 665 First Amendment Rights: Church & State (3). This seminar will consider the establishment and free exercise clauses of the First Amendment and tensions between these clauses. The course will focus on recent constitutional developments and include and attempt to analyze each of the justice's interpretation of the religion.

Law 667 Immigration Law (2). Study of Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, related amendments, and regulations. Special focus on visa categories and procurement,

deportation, citizenship, asylum, and related policy issues.

Law 668/669 *New Mexico Law Review* III/IV (3). Limited to members of the *Review*. Includes research, writing, editing, processing materials for publication, and opportunity for publication.

Law 671 Advanced Tort Litigation (3). Seminar focused on personal injury litigation in New Mexico. Surveys existing substantive law and developing trends in common areas of tort litigation.

Law 683 Advanced Legal Research (2). Covers advanced topics for second- and third-year law students including research strategy, looseleaf services, legislative history, cost effective research, and practical tips.

Law 691 Intellectual Property (3). Introduction to legal principles of copyright, patent, trademarks, and tradenames. Guest lecturers in specialized fields.

Law 714 Law Office Management (2). Information not yet available.

Law 721 Law Office Extern (3). Places students with lawyers, both public and private, whose practices contribute to students' career development.

Law 725 ADR Field Experience (2). Externship program placing students as dispute resolvers or assistants in dispute resolution organizations dealing with mediation, arbitration, and facilitation on summary jury trials.

Law 744 Judicial Extern (3). Places students with the New Mexico Supreme Court and District Courts, the Federal Magistrates, and the Bankruptcy Court. Students work with judges as law clerks.



# A

## pplication Materials and Guide for Prospective Students

Applicants for admission to the School of Law are required to take the Law School Admission Test (LSAT), to register for the Law School Data Assembly Service, and to have a baccalaureate degree from an accredited college or university before time of registration. Beginning law students will be admitted at the opening of the fall semester only. No part-time students are admitted.

### APPLICATION PROCEDURE

**Deadlines.** All applications for admissions for the first-year class must be postmarked by February 1 to meet the application deadline.

The law school must receive all supporting documents, your LSDAS report and letters of recommendation to complete your application by March 15. As a substantial amount of time is required to process and review each application, it is recommended that applications be filed and completed as far in advance of the deadline as possible.

An applicant's file is complete when the School has received

- the application form postmarked by February 1.

- the non-refundable \$30 application fee
- a Law School Application Matching Form
- a personal statement
- one original letter of recommendation (not xeroxed copies)
- the LSDAS report.

No file is reviewed until it is complete. March 15 is the deadline for submission of supporting documents.

**Application Form.** To apply for admission, complete the application, the postal notification cards, your personal statement, and the Law School Application Matching Form, and send to the Admission Office, UNM School of Law. Please be sure to sign your application.

**Application Fee.** The application fee is \$30 and must accompany your application. The application fee is nonrefundable and is required of all applicants. Do not send cash. The fee may be waived in cases of extreme hardship. Interested applicants should request a fee waiver form from the Admission Office.

**Appraisal Forms.** One appraisal form is required to complete an application. An appraisal should be from a person in a position to make a critical and informed appraisal of your qualifications. If you are a recent graduate or are currently in school, it should be from an instructor who has personal knowledge of your academic

work, preferably one who knew you in a seminar or small class. Applicants who have been out of school for a significant length of time may substitute a letter from an employer or business associate who has personal knowledge of work performance. Additional letters are optional.

**Personal Statement.** The personal statement is an important part of your application. It is your opportunity to bring to the Admission Committee's attention any important information that may not be apparent in your application that might affect the Committee's decision. In your personal statement you should consider including general autobiographical information (history of family, your educational experiences, your work experiences, extracurricular activities) and your reasons for wanting to study law in New Mexico. This information will assist the Committee in trying to admit a student body with diverse education and experiences. The statement should be approximately three typed pages.

**LSAT.** All applicants are required to take the Law School Admission Test and to have their test scores reported to the Law School. Scores from LSAT administrations may not be more than three years old. Registration packets for the LSAT and LSDAS may be obtained from any law school or by contacting Law School Admission Services, Box 2000, Newtown, PA 18940 (215-968-1001).

## APPLICANT GROUP FOR THE 1992-1993 ACADEMIC YEAR

LSAT scores are reported as percentile ranks based on the 1990-91 test score distribution.

GPA	LSAT Percentile Ranks																							
	0-10		11-20		21-30		31-40		41-50		51-60		61-70		71-80		81-90		91-95		96-99		Total	
	Apps	Adm	Apps	Adm	Apps	Adm	Apps	Adm	Apps	Adm	Apps	Adm	Apps	Adm	Apps	Adm	Apps	Adm	Apps	Adm	Apps	Adm	Apps	Adm
3.75+ Above	0	0	2	1	6	1	4	1	3	0	7	1	7	2	6	6	7	4	2	2	4	3	48	21
3.50-3.74	5	0	7	4	7	1	8	1	12	2	12	3	13	4	7	1	15	8	2	2	1	1	89	27
3.25-3.49	6	0	5	2	14	4	14	0	21	3	24	5	20	6	17	7	17	8	6	3	2	2	146	40
3.00-3.24	6	0	15	2	21	5	15	2	20	1	28	7	22	4	22	8	23	4	9	7	5	3	186	43
2.75-2.99	15	1	20	0	29	1	24	0	23	3	23	2	19	2	17	3	24	3	2	2	6	1	202	18
2.50-2.74	21	1	23	3	23	1	18	1	19	2	22	3	21	3	13	3	15	4	3	0	3	1	181	22
2.25-2.49	19	0	19	3	8	2	13	3	18	1	9	0	9	0	3	1	5	1	5	1	1	0	109	12
2.00-2.24	13	0	10	1	3	0	3	1	2	0	1	0	6	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	43	3
Below 2.00	9	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	18	2
No GPA	2	0	5	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	14	2
Total	96	2	108	17	113	15	102	9	120	12	127	21	118	22	90	30	110	34	29	17	23	11	1036	190

Apps = Number of Applicants  
Adm = Number Admitted



The LSAT is offered in June, October, December and February at various test centers throughout the United States as well as in foreign countries. Applicants should take the LSAT no later than December to ensure that their application will receive consideration for the next academic year. February test results may be considered by the Admission Committee if they arrive before the committee completes its review process. Applicants should be aware that generally February tests results do not arrive before the March 15 application completion deadline.

**LSDAS.** You must subscribe to the Law School Data Assembly Service. The LSDAS provides a report to the law school which includes copies of all undergraduate, graduate, and professional school transcripts, LSAT scores, and writing samples. You can register for the LSDAS when you register for the LSAT. A registration update form and instructions for submitting transcripts is included with the LSAT application materials.

Transcripts from each undergraduate college or university you attended must be submitted directly to LSDAS. Do not send copies of those transcripts to the law school. However, you should send directly to the law school copies of any grade reports received too late to be included in the LSDAS report.

Law School Application Matching Form. The UNM School of Law cannot process your application without a law school application matching form. The matching form is found in the LSAT/LSDAS registration packet.

Be sure to attach the matching form to your UNM Law School application. Your application will not be processed until the form is received.

**Interviews.** Interviews are not a part of UNM School of Law's admission process. Any information that an applicant wishes the committee to consider when making the admission decision should be included in the applicant's personal statement.

You are welcome to visit the law school and sit in on classes. Please call the Admission Office to arrange a visit.

**Application Evaluation.** The five-member Admission Committee

reviews all applications and makes final decisions on acceptance for admission into the next fall's entering class. The Committee is comprised of four full-time faculty members and one third-year student who is elected by the student body.

In 1992-93 over 1200 people applied for the 100 places in the entering class. The committee begins reviewing files in January; however, in many instances, a final decision is not made until late April. A very substantial preference is given to New Mexico residents. The Admission Committee considers quantifiable factors (LSAT and grade point averages) and nonquantifiable factors (for example, letters of recommendation, personal statements, extracurricular interests) in making decisions.

The Committee also recognizes that special prelaw programs for minority and disadvantaged applicants provide valuable information about an applicant's ability to succeed in law school and participation in such programs is taken into account.

Accepted applicants are asked to inform the school whether they intend to enroll by April 1 or within two weeks of the date of their acceptance letter, whichever is later.

**Tuition.** Resident Tuition for 1993-94 is \$1,217 per semester or \$2,434 per year. Nonresident tuition for 1993-94 is \$4,121 per semester or \$8,242 per year. Law students must pay an additional \$16 GSA fee.

**Cost of Attendance.** Tuition and student budgets have not yet been determined for the 1994-95 academic year. As a guideline, the budget for an independent student living off campus for the 1993-94 academic year is as follows:

Independent Student Living Off Campus—1993-94 Academic Year

Tuition and Fees (in-state)	\$ 2,466
Room and Board	4,726
Books and Supplies	595
Transportation	926
Personal Expenses	<u>1,816</u>
Total	\$10,529

Supplement for Out-of-State Tuition \$5,808

Childcare supplement—  
for any number of dependents  
age 12 or under \$ 2,322

**Residency Status.** In general a financially independent, adult person over 18 years of age must have resided in New Mexico for a period of twelve consecutive months immediately prior to the term for which the petition is being filed. Residency in this context means legal residence. Legal residence requires intent to remain in a place indefinitely, in the sense of making one's permanent home there, as well as physical presence at the place. The distinction is that one may have any number of residences at one time, but never more than one legal residence.

A brochure containing detailed information may be obtained from the University Office of Admissions and Records.

### Reapplication Procedure

If you have applied within the last three years, please provide the law school with a new application form:

- the \$30 application fee
- one appraisal form (unless previously submitted).
- You need to re-register with the LSDAS only if there is information not contained in the report on file, such as final semester grades or a new test score.

The law school retains application files for three years. Individuals who previously applied to the law school, but did not attend (whether accepted or denied) must reapply.

### Transfer Students

The law school accepts a limited number of transfer students who have completed one full-time year at other ABA-approved law schools. Transfer applicants are considered for admission only if they (1) have outstanding records at the law school previously attended; or (2) are in good standing at the law school previously attended, are residents of New Mexico, and have a compelling reason to continue their legal education at the University of New Mexico. Credits earned at other law schools that do not meet their minimum graduation requirements are not acceptable for transfer credit.

Transfer applicants must provide the Law School with the following:

- application form and \$30 processing fee;
- a complete LSDAS report;



- at least one appraisal form;
- an official transcript of the candidate's law study from each law school attended, including a statement of class rank; and
- a letter from the dean of the law school from which the candidate seeks to transfer stating that her or she is presently not on probation or under suspension and is eligible to re-register and continue in that law school.

The deadline for submitting transfer applications is June 15. The deadline for completing a transfer application file is July 15.

If you are admitted with advanced standing to the UNM law program, your right to continue in that program depends entirely on work done at UNM. Transfer students are ineligible for certain prizes and awards given by the Law School and are not ranked academically.

### Visiting Students

Students who have completed their second full-time year at another ABA-approved law school and who wish to receive their degree from that school but spend their final year at the University of New Mexico may be considered for admission as visiting students. Visiting students are not eligible for financial assistance from the University of New Mexico and may not enroll in courses which are oversubscribed by regular Law School students. They may participate in on-campus interviews only if appointment times are not filled by regular UNM law students.

Applicants must provide the School of Law with the following:

- application form and \$30 processing fees;
- an official transcript of the applicant's law study from each law school attended;
- a letter from the dean of the other law school, stating that credit earned at the University of New Mexico will be acceptable toward meeting degree requirements; and
- a statement by the applicant indicating why he or she wishes to spend an academic year (or semester) at the University of New Mexico.

## Financial Aid

Sources of financial aid include loans, grants and work study. Most financial aid is need-based. All need-based aid and most non-need-based aid must stay within a cost-of-education budget which is determined by the UNM Financial Aid Office.

### Need-Based Financial Aid

Programs which require an analysis of financial "need" include:

- Federal Perkins Loans
- Federal Stafford Loans (subsidized)
- Federal Work-Study
- Law School Grant Aid

### Non-Need-Based Sources

Students who do not qualify for "need-based" aid or who have additional need are eligible to apply for loans from the following sources:

- Federal Stafford Loans (unsubsidized)
- Federal Supplemental Loans for Students (SLS)
- Law Access Loans (LAL) or Law Study Loans (LSL)
- Other private grant or loan programs.

As noted above, although these sources are not need-based, they are limited by a cost-of-education budget determined by the UNM Financial Aid Office.

### OTHER SOURCES OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Sources of aid are available outside the law school and the University. Native Americans may seek assistance from the American Indian Graduate Center, 4520 Montgomery Blvd. N.E., Suite 1-B, Albuquerque, NM 87109. Students of low-income or disadvantaged background may seek admission to summer institutes sponsored by the Council on Legal Education Opportunity (CLEO), 1800 M Street N.W., Suite 290, North Lobby, Washington, DC 20036. CLEO participants are eligible to receive a small grant in each of their three years of law school. The School of Law annually submits a proposal for federal grants through the Patricia Roberts Harris Fellowship Program. When such funds are received, eligible students are automatically considered for assistance. In addition, students from some groups

underrepresented in the legal field may also be eligible for grant aid through the UNM Graduate Fellowship Program. Further information about this program is available at the University's Office of Student Financial Aid in Mesa Vista Hall.

### FEDERAL LOANS

**Perkins Loans.** The Perkins loan is a campus-based federal loan. Loan amounts and recipients are determined by UNM based on verified financial need. The current interest rate is 0% during school and 5% during repayment; repayment begins nine months after graduation, and the student has up to 10 years to repay.

### FEDERAL STAFFORD LOANS (SUBSIDIZED AND UNSUBSIDIZED)

**Subsidized Stafford Loan.** This is a federally subsidized loan insured by a guarantee agency in each state and reinsured by the Federal government. Awards are made based on verified financial need. The maximum loan per year is \$8,500 for loans made for enrollment periods or after October 1, 1993.

The interest rate for new borrowers is a variable rate based on the 91-day Treasury Bill rate plus 3.1%, capped at 9%.

You'll also pay an origination fee of 5% for this loan. In addition, your lender may also collect an insurance premium of up to 3% of the loan principal.

**Unsubsidized Stafford Loans.** This is a new loan program authorizing unsubsidized, non-need-based federal loans.

Unsubsidized Stafford Loans are virtually identical to subsidized Federal Stafford Loans except that the borrower, not the federal government, is responsible for the interest that accrues during the in-school, grace, and deferment periods. The loan repayment period begins following a 6-month grace period after the in-school period.

Current interest rates for new borrowers are variable and are based on the bond equivalent rate of 91-day Treasury Bills plus 3.10%. The interest rate will not exceed 9%.

If you have outstanding Stafford



Loans, the interest rate on an unsubsidized Federal Stafford Loans will be the same as the rate on your outstanding Stafford Loan. In addition, a combined 6.5% origination fee/insurance premium is charged on unsubsidized loans for any enrollment period beginning October 1, 1992 or later.

**Federal Supplemental Loans for Students (SLS).** SLS is a federally sponsored loan insured by a guarantee agency. The maximum SLS loan per year is \$10,000, at a variable interest rate which cannot exceed 11%. However, if you are on SLS and a Federal Stafford borrower, you can begin repayment on both loans at the same time (six months after your graduate).

**Private Loans.** Several programs offer private loans. For example, the Law Access Loan Program, based in Pennsylvania offers the Law Access Loan (LAL), and Law Loans offers the Law Student Loan (LSL).

#### FEDERAL WORK STUDY

Work study is available for students who meet federal financial aid requirements. These positions are typically faculty research positions and pay \$6.85 per hour for the first-year students, \$7.35 for second-year students, and \$7.85 for third-year students. Some research funds are available to pay students who are not eligible for work study and who do research for faculty. Some upper class students may also work as tutors in first-year courses.

Employment in the first semester of the first year is not allowed. Employment in the second is discouraged, but students who are in good standing may work up to 15 hours per week. Second and third-year students in good standing may work up to 20 hours per week.

#### GRANTS

**Law School Grant Aid.** The law school awards a significant number of grants to full-time students each year from funds provided by private donors. These grants are based on need, as determined from the GAFFSAS form. Information about parental resources is required as part of the grant application process, because the school believes that such

information is relevant in determining need for grant (rather than loan) purposes. During the 1992-93 academic year, the amount of individual law school grants ranged from a low of \$600 to a high of \$3,200.

Donors of grant funds are listed below. Students do not need to apply for specific grants. The law school will match applications to the available funds.

W.E. and Hazel T. Bondurant Fund

C.M. Botts Memorial Scholarship Fund

Victor Breen Memorial Scholarship Fund

Judge Mayo T. Boucher Law Scholarship Fund

Richard C. Civerolo Scholarship Fund

John Cloak Memorial Scholarship Fund

Robert Emmet and Ann Simms Clark Scholarship Fund

Sam and Frances Joy Dazzo Scholarship Fund

Dona Ana County Bar Association Law

Scholarship Fund

John Hancock Scholarship Fund

Dean Alfred L. Gausewitz Scholarship Fund

Henry Glascock Memorial Scholarship Fund

Alfred and Miriam N. Grunsfeld Scholarship Fund

Hoshour Memorial Scholarship Fund

Helen J. James Scholarship Fund

Captain Richard L. Klein Fund

Law School Alumni Scholarship Fund

Thomas J. Mabry, Sr. Scholarship

Joseph W. Meek Prize Scholarship

Olaf A. Olson Memorial Scholarship

Randolph L. Reese Memorial Scholarship Fund

Anna K. Reisiger Scholarship Fund

Rocky Mountain Mineral Law Foundation Research Scholarship Fund

Pearce C. Rodey Memorial Scholarship

John Field Simms Memorial Scholarship Fund

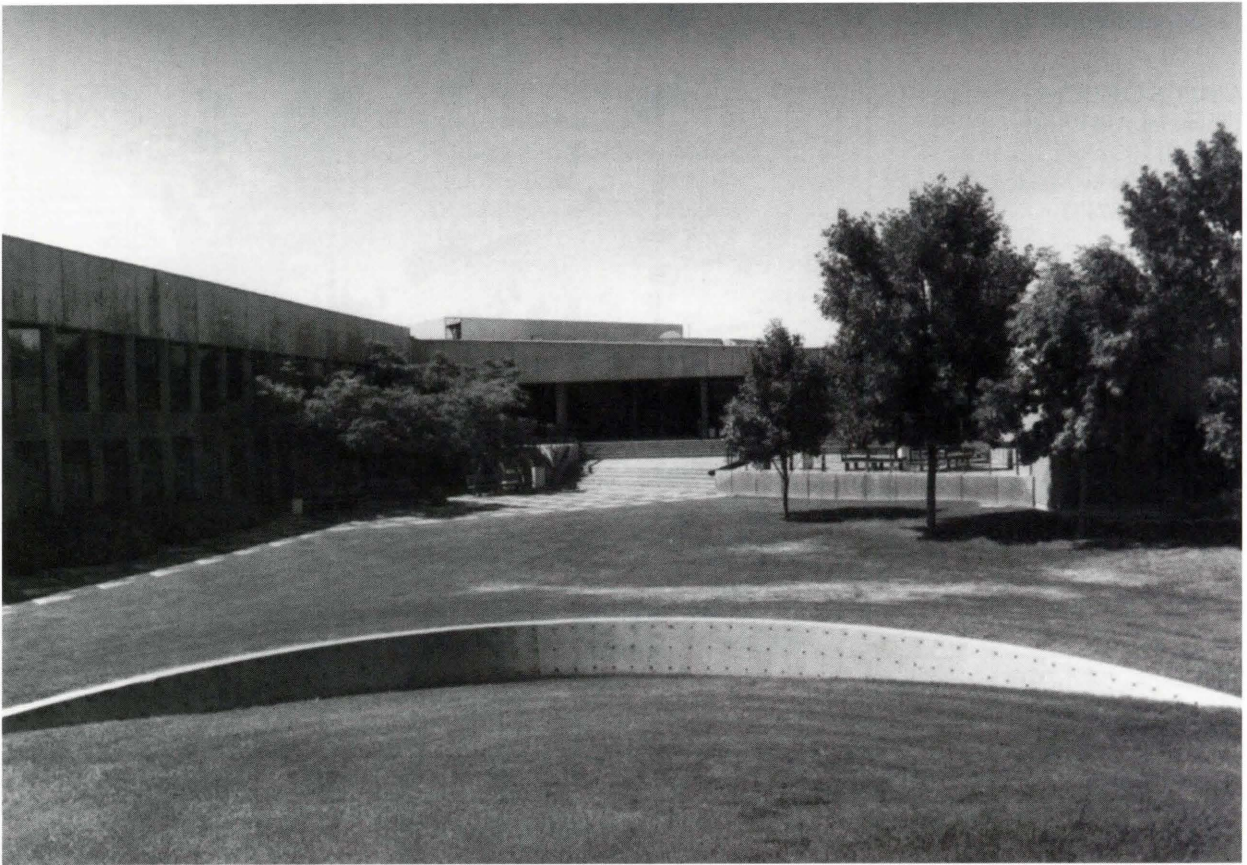
Helene Simson Memorial Scholarship Fund

James E. Sperling Memorial Scholarship in Natural Resources Law

Ben Traub Memorial Scholarship Fund

The Law School also has a limited amount of general University funds available each year for grants.







## More Information Telephone Directory

The University of New Mexico  
School of Law  
1117 Stanford NE  
Albuquerque, NM 87131-1431

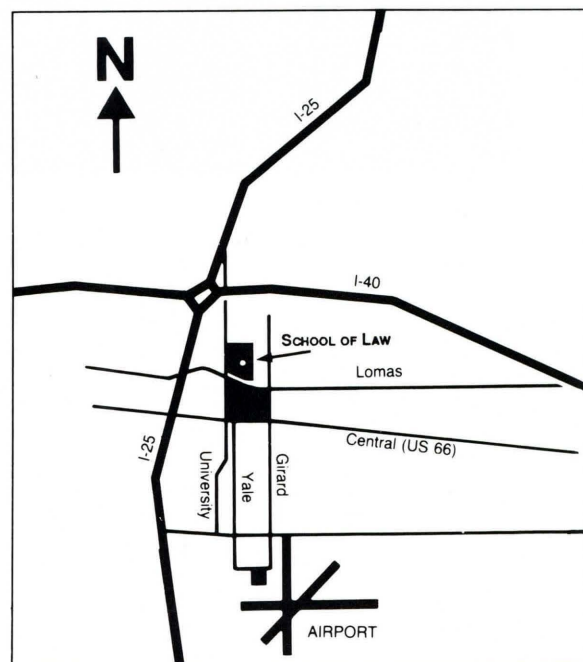
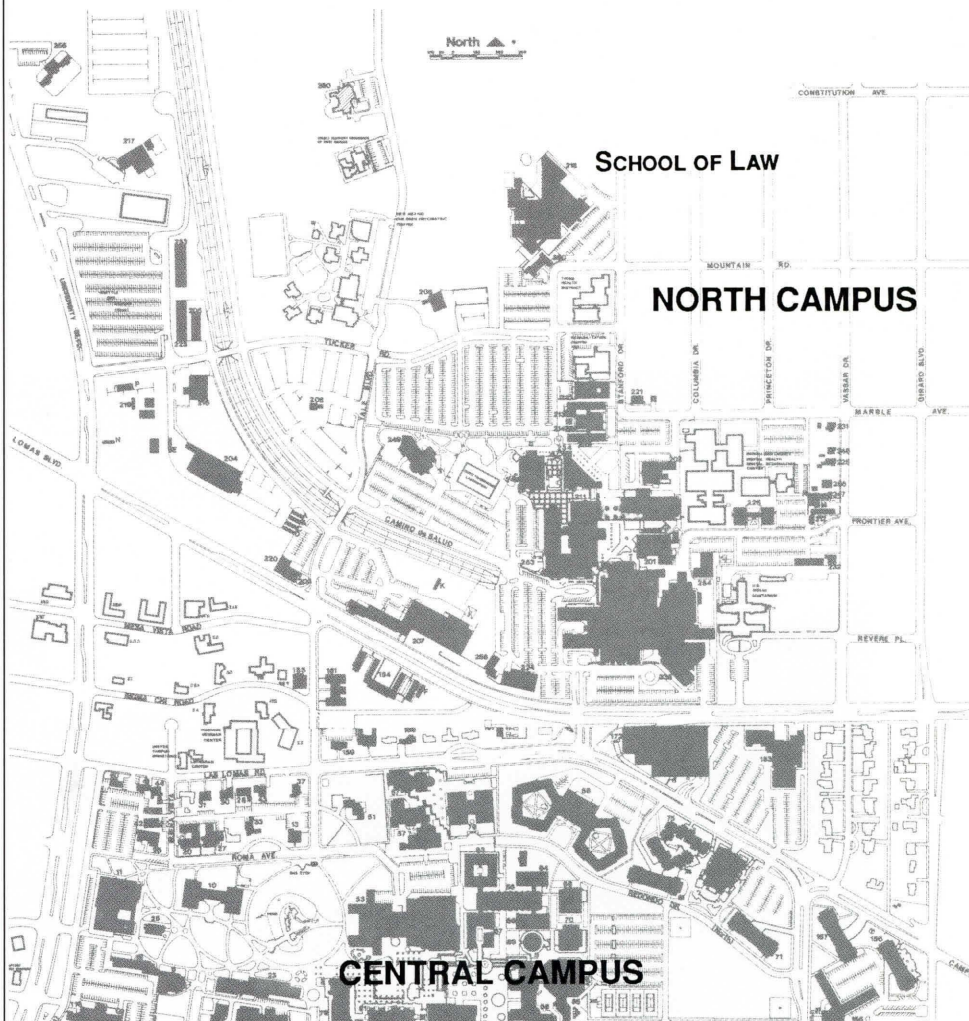
Information: (505) 277-2146  
Institute of Public Law: (505) 277- 5006  
American Indian Law Center: 277-5462  
Law Clinic: 277-5265  
Law Library: 277-6236  
Natural Resources Center: 277-4820

### UNM CAMPUS OFFICES

Student Financial Aid Office  
Mesa Vista Hall 1030  
The University of New Mexico  
Albuquerque, NM 87131  
Tel (505) 277-2041

Foreign Student Admissions: 277-5829  
Housing Office: 277-4707  
Main Bookstore: 277-5451  
Medical/Legal Bookstore: 277-5827  
Special Services: 277-3506  
Parking Services: 277-3720  
Veteran's Affairs: 277-3514  
Student Health Services: 277-3136

# THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO







### ***About This Booklet***

The provisions in this booklet are not intended to be a contract between the student and the University. The University reserves the right to withdraw or change any provisions or requirements at any time.

### ***Equal Educational Opportunity Policy***

The University of New Mexico is committed to providing equal educational opportunity and forbids unlawful discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, physical or mental handicap, age, sex, sexual preference, ancestry, or medical condition. Equal educational opportunity includes: admission, recruitment, extracurricular programs and activities, housing, facilities, access to course offerings, counseling and testing, financial assistance, employment, health and insurance services and athletics. In keeping with this policy of equal educational opportunity, the University is committed to creating and maintaining an atmosphere free from all forms of harassment.


### ***Affirmative Action Policy***

Further, The University of New Mexico commits itself to a program of affirmative action to increase access by, and participation of, traditionally underrepresented groups.

### ***ADA Policy Statement***

To comply with the ADA and the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, UNM provides this publication in alternative formats. If you have special needs and require an auxiliary aid or service please contact 277-2146.





THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO  
SCHOOL OF LAW  
1117 Stanford, NE, Albuquerque, NM 87131-1431  
(505) 277-2146

The Admission Committee has not been able to review your application because the following items are still lacking:

LSDAS report (You must contact LSDAS directly to resolve any problems.)

Appraisal Form(s)


Your Personal Statement

Application Fee

You did not sign your application.


Law School Matching Form (Please contact LSDAS directly to resolve any problems.)

The deadline for the completion of your file is March 15.



THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO  
SCHOOL OF LAW  
1117 Stanford, NE, Albuquerque, NM 87131-1431  
(505) 277-2146

Your application for admission in 1993 to the UNM School of Law is now complete and will be reviewed by the Admission Committee. We will make every effort to send you a first response by May 1.



THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO  
SCHOOL OF LAW  
1117 Stanford, NE, Albuquerque, NM 87131-1431  
(505) 277-2146

Your application for admission in 1993 to The University of New Mexico School of Law has been received. Please be certain that all supporting documents are forwarded to the Admission Office as soon as possible. We will notify you if any items are missing from your file.



Office of Admission  
The University of New Mexico  
School of Law  
Albuquerque, NM 87131-1431

Place  
Stamp  
Here

Applicant's name

Mailing address

City

State

Zip Code

Office of Admission  
The University of New Mexico  
School of Law  
Albuquerque, NM 87131-1431

Place  
Stamp  
Here

Applicant's name

Mailing address

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State

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