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Proposed Law School Data

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GEORGIA STATE UNIVERSITY
(Proposed Law School)

I. Instructional Facilities Available for Law School

A. Classroom Facilities (Teaching Stations)

A total of 162 general classrooms and nineteen large lecture halls are available for classes each period of the day at Georgia State University. Using the actual classes scheduled for the Fall Quarter, 1973 as the source data, the following number of classrooms are available for each period of instruction during the morning, afternoon, and evening hours:

During Fall Quarter, 1973, the utilization of general classrooms (162 available) was as follows:

Class Period	Classrooms in Use*	Classrooms not Scheduled
8:00am Daily	52	110
9:00am Daily	106	56
10:40am Daily	132	30
11:40am Daily	129	33
12:40pm Daily	79	83
1:40pm Daily	59	103
2:40pm Daily	31	131
3:40pm Daily	17	145
5:15pm MWF	121	41
6:40pm MWF	90	72
8:05pm MWF	40	122
5:30pm Tu-Th	145	17
7:40pm Tu-Th	131	31

During Fall Quarter, 1973, the utilization of large lecture halls (19 rooms available) was as follows:

Class Period	Lecture Halls in Use*	Lecture Halls not Scheduled
8:00am Daily	5	14
9:00am Daily	13	6
10:40am Daily	16	3
11:40am Daily	14	5
12:40pm Daily	6	13
1:40pm Daily	6	13
2:40pm Daily	1	18
3:40pm Daily	1	18
5:15pm MWF	11	8
6:40pm MWF	5	14
8:05pm MWF	1	18
5:30pm Tu-Th	13	6
7:40pm Tu-Th	11	8

* Partial utilization of facilities is reflected -- rooms in use rounded to nearest whole number.

The greatest demand for classrooms would be encountered under the assumption that Georgia State admitted an entering class of 240 and had to accommodate approximately 620 students in the fourth year of classes. Assuming that all of the students wished to enroll in an evening program and carried two courses each and that the average class size was twenty-five students, fifty courses would have to be taught in the evening hours. From the table above it can be seen that all of these courses could be accommodated.

Academically, it is desirable for a given block of classes to be identified for the Law School Program. With the assured cooperation of each of the Academic Deans of the University, the schedule of courses can be adjusted in order to provide the following instructional facilities in meeting the instructional needs of the students in the proposed Law School.

B. Instructional Facilities Tentatively Allocated for Law School

(1) 10 General Classrooms (40 Station capacity)
(2) 1 Lecture Hall (123 Station capacity)
(3) 2 Case Rooms (87 Station capacity)

Assuming a maximum enrollment of twenty-five students in all courses scheduled in general classroom facilities and capacity enrollment in courses scheduled in the lecture hall and two case rooms, 547 student registrations could be accommodated per class period.

Using seven class periods per academic day, 3,829 student registrations (547 x 7) could be scheduled in ninety-one course sections (13 facilities x 7); this assumes a standard of five credit hours per course/quarter.

If the highest possible number of class periods were utilized during the day and evening hours, a total of twelve class periods could be scheduled which could accommodate a total of 6,564 student registrations using the facilities enumerated above and limiting the ten general classrooms to twenty-five students per class. However, if we assign the highest possible number of students (40) to each of the general classrooms, then the total number of student registrations that theoretically could be accommodated is 8,364, assuming perfect scheduling and ideal circumstances.

It is quite obvious that any attempt to serve such a large number of law students would not be feasible, and certainly not possible because it assumes a perfect scheduling situation and the availability of faculty to teach a very large number of courses, not to mention the accrediting requirements on faculty-student ratios and library facilities.

It should be noted that the average or normal student load would be three-five quarter hour courses and the normal load for a part-time student is usually two-five quarter hour courses. However, it is not unusual for a part-time student to schedule only one course, with the permission of his academic adviser.

Keeping these facts in mind, the following examples of student registration and classroom facilities is presented:

(1) Assuming an entering law school class of 240 students with each student registering for three courses, this would amount to a total of 720 registrations which would require only twenty-nine classes.

240	Law Students		
3	Courses		
720	Registrations, Requiring	29	Classes

(2) An enrollment of 620 law students in the fourth year of classes with each student registering for three courses, this would amount to a total of 1,860 registrations which would require seventy-five classes.

620	Law Students		
3	Courses		
1860	Registrations, Requiring	75	Classes

As previously noted, with ten classrooms available and using only seven class periods per academic day, seventy classes could be taught without using the large lecture hall which can accommodate 123 students or the two case rooms which can each accommodate eighty-seven students.

In summary, the instructional facilities available will be more than adequate to meet the instructional needs anticipated for the proposed law school.

II. Library

The section of the fifth floor of the Library designated for the law school contains 9,600 sq. ft. of space plus an additional 1,700 sq. ft. for offices and work area.

Total number of volumes housed in allocated section:	58,800
Total number of carrels in allocated area:	173
Total number of carrels available on fifth floor:	385

The Association of American Law Schools recommends that seating accommodations be available for sixty-five percent of the student body on the campus at any one time. We apparently can meet this standard without any difficulty. There is a total of 30,000 sq. ft. available for use on the fifth floor of the University Library.

ATTACHMENT 1

September 12, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Telephone Conversation of Thursday, September 12, 1974 with Fred Franklin, American Bar Association, Bar Center Representative on ABA Accrediting Committee

Mr. Franklin was contacted by telephone this afternoon in regard to the specific question of classroom and library space allocations for the law school.

He advised that no separate law school building was required. Examples were cited as follows: University of Pittsburg where the law school appears in the general university building; Brooklyn Law School, where the law school is located also in the general university building; Indiana University, where a new law school building was constructed with the understanding that it would house other academic schools and departments such as the department of geology and the like.

The ABA has no specific seating requirements and its standards simply state that there shall be "adequate library facilities for the student body." The law library may be integrated with the general library so long as the law library growth is not impeded.

In general, Mr. Franklin indicated that the ABA accrediting standards were couched in the terms of "reasonable" and their application would be reasonably applied. There are no numbers or specific quantities in the ABA standards except as applied to course requirements for students and the like.

ATTACHMENT 2

September 12, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Telephone Conversation of Thursday, September 12, 1974 with Millard H. Rudd, Executive Director of the Association of American Law Schools

Dr. Rudd expressed the following opinion in regard to space allocation for the law school facilities:

The law school must have exclusive control of its facilities, that is, having classrooms specifically assigned to the law school and unused by other academic disciplines. A separate law school building is not required but the autonomy of classroom space wherein students and faculty members can remain after class to discuss questions of interest is necessary. Examples were cited as follows:

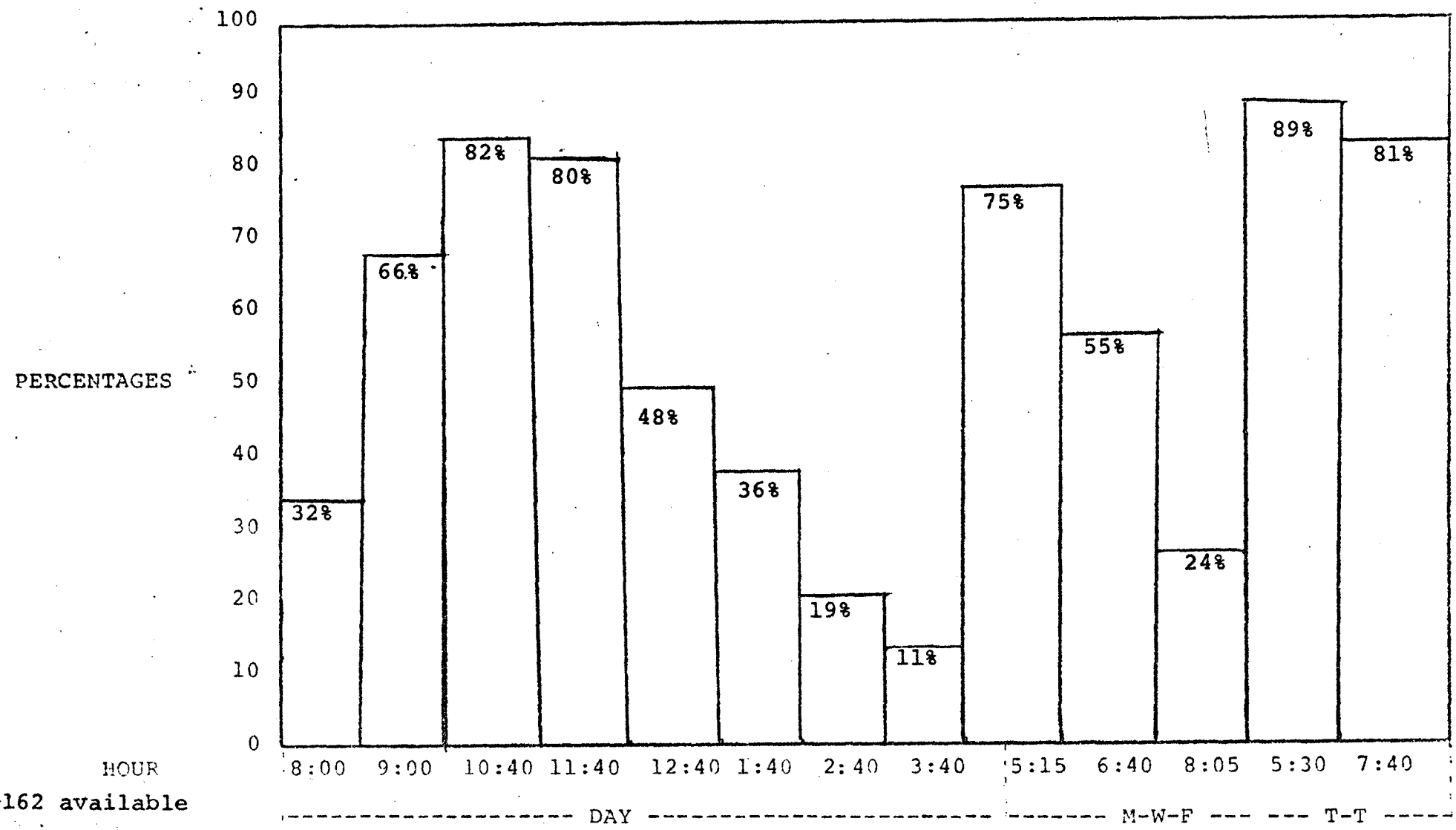
> The University of Pittsburg has the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth floor of the university building.
>
> St. Mary's University has three separate buildings representing an administration and faculty office building, a classroom building, and a library building.
>
> Louis and Clark University has a two building complex consisting of a library faculty building and a separate classroom building.

St. Mary's and Louis and Clark Universities are cited as examples wherein the classroom space and office space are physically separated one from the other as ours would be here at Georgia State. Dr. Rudd stated that it is desirable to have the classroom, library and faculty office space as contiguous as possible to encourage student utilization of the library and faculty offices. He observed that our space allocation with the law school faculty offices being in Sparks Hall, the law library being on the fifth floor of the Library building, and the law class and moot court auditorium being in the General Classroom Building presents at most an educational problem but not an accrediting problem.

He concluded by observing that the law school at Texas Tech University in Lubbock,Texas had as its original law school facilities converted surplus military barracks.

ATTACHMENT 3

UTILIZATION OF GENERAL CLASSROOMS
FALL QUARTER 1973

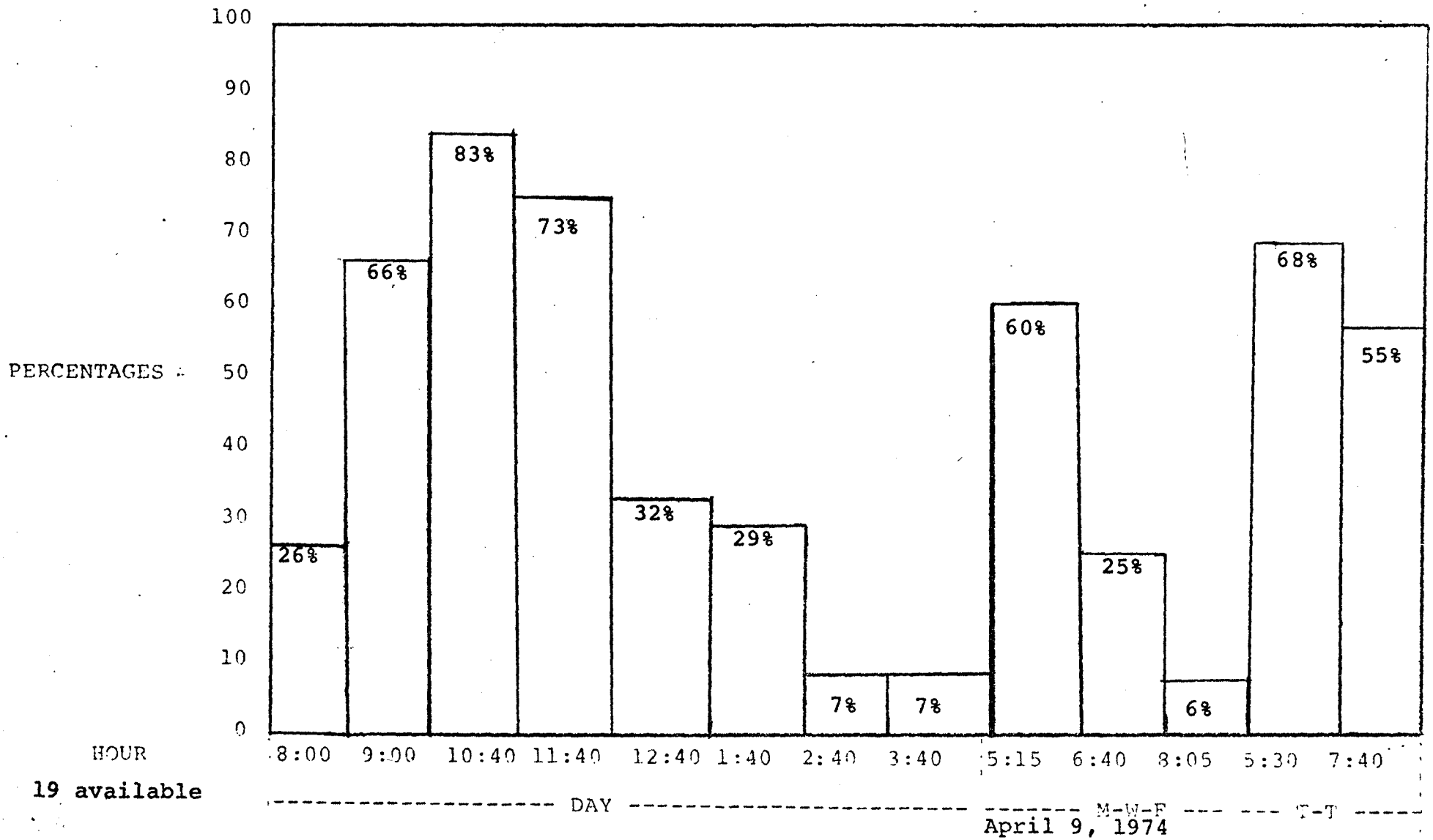


162 available

April 9, 1974
Office of Space Utilization
and Allocation

ATTACHMENT 4

UTILIZATION OF LARGE LECTURE HALLS
FALL QUARTER 1973



19 available

April 9, 1974
Office of Space Utilization
and Allocation